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No. 475.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1904-1905.

(For Report for 1903–4, *see* [Cd. 2331].)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1905.

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No. 475.

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(For Report for 1903-4, *see* [Cd. 2331].)

THE COMMISSIONER to MR. LYTTELTON.

Commissioner's Office,
Mombasa,
September 25th, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith two copies of the Blue Book for 1904-5, together with the Annual Report which, in accordance with the instructions contained in Foreign Office despatches, has been compiled from the statistics furnished for and on the model of the Blue Book.

I have, &c.,
F. J. JACKSON,
(In the absence of H. M. Commissioner.)

REPORT ON THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE BLUE BOOK OF 1904-5.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General. Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1905, was £121,692; the actual revenue collected, exclusive of a Parliamentary grant of £251,133, was £154,756 1*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of £33,064 1*s.* 1*d.* over the estimate, and of £45,899 1*s.* 10*d.* over the revenue for the year 1903-4, which, exclusive of a Parliamentary grant of £256,000, was £108,856 19*s.* 3*d.*

2. The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1903-4 and 1904-5:—

—	1903-4.			1904-5.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Customs Duties ...	34,124	6	0	61,520	17	2	27,396	11	2	—		
2. Harbour Dues and S.S. "Juba."	4,128	2	5	5,083	9	4	955	6	11	—		
3. Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	4,858	6	11	5,429	13	11	571	7	0	—		
4. Licences and Taxes...	40,338	15	7	54,493	15	6	14,154	19	11	—		
5. Miscellaneous Revenue.	10,315	10	1	9,373	0	1	—			942	10	0
6. Post and Telegraphs	10,756	2	11	12,529	17	1	1,773	14	2	—		
7. Receipts from Government Property.	2,600	3	2	4,566	19	4	1,966	16	2	—		
8. Sale of Lands and Houses.	1,735	12	2	1,758	8	8	22	16	6	—		
	108,856	19	3	154,756	1	1	46,841	11	10	942	10	0
Parliamentary Grant ..	256,000	0	0	251,133	0	0	—			4,867	0	0
Total	364,856	19	3	405,889	1	1	46,841	11	10	5,809	10	0

3. Every head of revenue shows an increase except "Miscellaneous Revenue," where there is a decrease of £942 10*s.* 0*d.*, due in a large measure to the falling off of receipts from the sales of confiscated cattle. The large increase of £27,396 11*s.* 2*d.* under the head of "Customs Duties" is accounted for partly by the raising of the import duty from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and partly by the increase of trade consequent on the arrival in the country of a considerable number of white colonists, who are also responsible for almost doubling the receipts from Government property, owing to the increased number of leases of Crown lands. The import of arms and ammunition, wines and spirits, beads and wire, manufactured cotton goods, and rice also contribute to the

increase under this head. “Licences and Taxes” show an increase of £14,154 19*s.* 11*d.*, due chiefly to the more thorough collection of the hut tax, and also, in a less degree, to the issue of a larger number of game licenses.

Expenditure.

4. The following is the comparative statement of expenditure for 1903-4 and 1904-5:—

—	1903–4.			1904-5.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Administration	29,633	6	9	32,895	11	2	2,762	4	5	—		
Agriculture and Veterinary.	7,610	16	6	11,625	9	0	4,014	12	6	—		
Andit	1,348	10	3	1,341	4	9	—			7	5	6
Bombay Agent	838	16	3	839	2	9	0	6	6	—		
Customs and Shipping...	45,475	12	4	17,321	17	11	—			28,153	14	5
Judicial	6,268	19	7	6,289	14	6	20	14	11	—		
Marine	1,406	13	5	1,287	13	6	—			118	19	11
Medical	7,588	15	0	10,781	6	6	3,192	11	6	—		
Military	61,960	8	5	51,646	10	2	—			10,313	18	3
Miscellaneous Expenditure.	2,758	16	1	2,451	19	8	—			306	16	5
Native Civil Administration.	4,935	11	0	4,635	9	6	—			300	1	6
Nou-effective Services...	149	7	6	335	12	0	186	4	6	—		
Police and Prisons ...	34,106	9	8	35,794	14	3	1,688	4	7	—		
Port Office	1,555	18	11	1,641	13	2	85	14	3	—		
Postal and Telegraph Service.	18,082	8	8	15,505	16	7	—			2,576	12	1
Printing and Stationery	2,891	7	2	2,900	15	7	9	8	5	—		
Public Works and Survey.	35,447	2	11	36,548	15	0	1,101	12	1	—		
Rent and Interest to the Sultan of Zanzibar.	17,000	0	0	17,000	0	0	—			—		
Scientific and Forestry	2,316	11	0	3,355	9	10	1,038	18	10	—		
Transport	26,782	16	3	29,211	14	10	2,428	18	7	—		
Treasury	4,331	0	6	4,542	6	6	211	6	0	—		
Uganda Railway ...	74,400	0	0	11,856	5	11	—			62,543	14	1
Ogaden Punitive Force, 1900.	12,872	14	4	630	14	8	—			12,241	19	8
Rinderpest	5	14	5	—			—			5	14	5
Masai Reserves	—			2,174	7	7	2,174	7	7	—		
Indian Military Arrears	19,109	3	4	—			—			19,109	3	4
Cattle Diseases... ...	—			445	7	5	445	7	5	—		
Total	418,877	0	8	302,559	12	9	19,360	12	1	135,677	19	7

5. The expenditure for 1904-5 was thus less than the expenditure for 1903-4 by £116,317 7*s.* 6*d.* The principal causes for this were large decreases in the expenditure of the Uganda Railway (£62,543 14*s.* 1*d.*), of the “Customs and Shipping” (£28,153 14*s.* 5*d.*), and of the “Military” (£10,313 18*s.* 3*d.*), in addition to which sums of £12,872 14*s.* 4*d.* and £19,109 3*s.* 4*d.* paid in 1903-4 for the Ogaden Punitive Force, 1900, and “Indian Military Arrears” respectively, no longer appear in the expenditure of the year 1904-5.

6. The Administration expenditure shows an increase of £2,762 4*s.* 5*d.* (£29,633 6*s.* 9*d.* to £32,395 11*s.* 2*d.*), caused

by additions made to the staff, and also by the fact that the Commissioner's salary, which was partly paid from consular funds while he was also Agent and Consul-General for Zanzibar, is now paid entirely from the East Africa Protectorate funds. The decrease from £45,475 12*s.* 4*d.* to £17,321 17*s.* 11*d.* in "Customs and Shipping" is due to the extraordinary expenditure incurred in 1903-4 on account of the steamers on Lake Victoria. The decrease shown in "Military" expenditure from £61,960 8*s.* 5*d.* to £51,646 10*s.* 2*d.* is somewhat misleading. Had the full military programme been carried out, and all debts incurred been paid during the year, the expenditure for 1904-5 would have been £25,936 more than it actually was, and would have brought the total to £77,582, or an increase of £15,622 on the previous year. This was due to the reorganisation of the King's African Rifles. The decrease in "Postal and Telegraph Service" of £2,576 12*s.* 1*d.* is accounted for by the fact that arrears of freight, due to the Uganda Railway, involved extraordinary expenditure in 1903-4.

7. The transport expenditure has increased from £26,782 16*s.* 3*d.* to £29,211 14*s.* 10*d.* in consequence of the increase in travelling, necessitated for the more thorough collection of the hut tax, and to the additions made to the staff generally.

8. The large decrease of £62,543 14*s.* 1*d.* in the expenditure of the Uganda Railway is accounted for by the growth of traffic consequent on the general development of the country. Under extraordinary and unestimated expenditure two small increases are shown, viz., £2,174 7*s.* 7*d.* spent on the formation of the Masai Reserve at Laikipia, and £445 7*s.* 5*d.* on precautionary measures taken to stamp out the outbreaks of cattle diseases.

9. The other increases are due to the additions made to the staff of various departments, notably—Agricultural and Veterinary, increase from £7,610 16*s.* 6*d.* to £11,625 9*s.* 0*d.*; Medical, from £7,588 15*s.* 0*d.* to £10,781 6*s.* 6*d.*; Police, from £34,106 9*s.* 8*d.* to £35,794 14*s.* 3*d.*; Public Works and Survey, from £35,447 2*s.* 11*d.* to £36,548 15*s.* 0*d.*; and Scientific and Forestry, from £2,316 11*s.* 0*d.* to £3,355 9*s.* 10*d.*

10. The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

—	1900-1.			1901-2.			1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue	64,275	2	11	68,453	8	9	95,283	12	11	108,856	19	3	154,756	1	1
Expenditure	185,488	3	7	278,151	12	7	311,469	0	5	418,877	0	3	302,559	12	9

These figures are exclusive of the Parliamentary grant.

(B.) TAXATION.

The only direct tax levied is the hut tax at the rate of Rs. 3, or Rs. 2 per hut, according to district. This may also be paid in labour or kind. The taxes collected in 1904-5 amounted to £37,655, as against £24,176 in 1903-4, or an increase of £13,479.

(C.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

		£	s.	d.
The surplus of assets over liabilities on March 31st, 1905, was		148,966	9	10
From this should be deducted sundry sums which should have been spent during 1904-5, but which will not be actually disbursed till 1905-6, amounting to ...		33,607	0	0
Showing a real excess of assets over liabilities of		115,359	9	10
From this surplus has to be met the difference between the grant-in-aid and the deficit on the estimated revenue and expenditure in 1905-6, viz.	£26,360			
And the cost of a new steamer for Lake Victoria Nyanza estimated at	£36,699			
		63,059	0	0
Leaving a net surplus of		£52,300	9	10

which is available for the reduction of the grant-in-aid for 1906-7, or to meet any extraordinary expenditure that may arise. There is also a reserve fund of copper amounting in face value to Rs. 25,600, or the equivalent of £1,706 13*s.* 4*d.*, which has never been put into circulation.

(D.) PUBLIC DEBT.

There is no public debt.

(E.) CURRENCY.

Under the East Africa Currency Order-in-Council of May 19th, 1898, the rupee, whether of British India or of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, is legal tender to any amount. There are also in use the ½, ¼, and ⅛ of a rupee (silver) of British India and of the Imperial British East Africa Company which are legal tender up to Rs. 5, and the ½ and ¼ anna-pieces (copper) of British India, the ¼ anna-piece of the

East Africa Protectorate and of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and the $\frac{1}{12}$ anna-piece of British India. These are legal tender up to $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee. The British sovereign, though not strictly speaking legal tender, is in practice accepted at the rate of Rs. 15. Under the East Africa and Uganda Currency Order-in-Council of February 10th, 1905, provision has been made for the substitution of cents in place of the existing copper coinage, for the introduction of currency notes, and for making the sovereign legal tender for Rs. 15.

(F.) BANK.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, which has branches at Mombasa and Nairobi. It has a paid-up capital of £500,000.

(G.)

Comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure of Municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Revenue and Expenditure.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nairobi	Revenue ...	17,233	12,770	17,233	40,866	0	0
	Expenditure	17,233	12,770	17,233	40,886	0	0
Kisumu... ...	Revenue ...	—	—	—	8,779	12	3
	Expenditure	—	—	—	8,418	4	3

No other figures are available as the Kisumu Municipality was only established in 1904.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. The annual value of the trade of the Protectorate for the last four years was:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1901–2	426,267	113,206	539,473
1902–3	443,032	148,060	591,092
1903–4	436,947	159,815	596,762
1904–5	518,143	234,664	752,807

Imports.

2. These figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa Administration, for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, on behalf of the Uganda Protectorate, of specie, or of goods in transit. Including these figures, which are as follows:—

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	£	£	£	£
Importation on behalf East Africa Administration.	16,500	63,000	14,940	28,677
Importation for construction and maintenance of Uganda Railway.	320,000	102,128	42,000	18,578
Importation on behalf of Uganda Protectorate.	30,000	12,500	13,000	19,320
Importation of specie (Indian rupees)	155,000	80,000	79,000	100,000
Importation of goods in transit ...	—*	—*	18,480	57,067

* Not known.

the total imports for the years in question amount to:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1901-2	947,[illegible]67
1902-3	700,660
1903-4	604,367
1904-5	741,785

The increase of £81,196 as compared with the year 1903-4 is due to the rapid opening up of the country, to the arrival of numbers of white settlers, and to the consequent stimulus given to trade all over the Protectorate. This figure represents the increase only in traders' goods imported.

3. The imports for 1904-5 are made up as follows:—

	£
Imports from the United Kingdom...	165,484
Imports from British Possessions ...	151,383
Imports from Foreign Countries ...	201,276
	£518,143

The corresponding figures in 1903-4 were £123,006, £123,765 and £190,176.

4. Comparing the imports of the two years 1904-5 and 1903-4.

As has been already stated, the increase in the imports is to a large extent attributable to the influx of white settlers; *e.g.*, agricultural implements show an increase from £638 to £4,035; arms and ammunition from £7,813 to £11,510; building materials from £19,936 to £24,233; furniture from £6,807 to £7,837; wines and spirits from £15,782 to £26,132; kerosine oil from £6,247 to £9,116; drugs, chemicals, and medicines from £3,576 to £4,552; live stock from £7,925 to £10,032; and grains from £57,804 to £60,875. Beads and wire (for personal wear) show a slight increase from £9,023 to £10,970, and this in spite of the advance of civilisation, the reason probably being that cheapened transport has enabled the trader to get into touch with the more outlying tribes, who formerly could only afford to buy on a small scale through middlemen. Manufactured cotton goods show an increase from £118,539 to £145,588, whilst woollen goods show a decrease from £14,764 to £5,190. This is accounted for by a re-allocation of the cheap blankets used by natives from woollen to cotton goods. The latter importation consists largely of Kangas (printed cloths worn by the native women). If the design printed on these cloths is one which appeals to the native taste, very large quantities are sold at a considerable profit. Tobacco shows a slight decrease from £11,404 to £10,633; and coal a decrease from £11,843 to £339. The decrease in the importation of coal is due to the fact that the Navy no longer uses Mombasa as a coaling station, owing to the inadequate supply of fresh water obtainable.

Exports.

1. The value of exports in 1904-5 amounted to £234,664, which sum includes the export of produce from East Africa and Uganda, and also from German East Africa and the Congo Free State shipped through East Africa.

2. Compared with 1903-4 the figures show an increase of £74,849. This is due chiefly to increases of £24,987, £10,807, £4,298, and £3,741 in the export of hides, rubber, ivory (from the Congo Free State), and wax respectively. The large increase in the export of hides is attributable to the increased railway and Lake steamer facilities which enable the German towns in the interior to export through Mombasa. The export of rubber, which has almost doubled in quantity, may be ascribed to the heavy rainfall during the year under review. The export of mangrove bark has increased by 75 per cent., though a recent fall in price may temporarily check this trade until a better knowledge of the country and organisation of the labour shall enable the trader to effect economies in the export.

3. Whilst the value of exports to British possessions fell from £88,779 in 1903-4 to £61,112 in the year under review,

the exports to the United Kingdom rose from £17,274 to £36,834, and those sent to foreign countries from £53,762 to £136,718. The decline in the export to British possessions is mainly accounted for by the decreased export of hides to Aden, where they were formerly sorted and shipped to Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States of America. In 1903-4 hides to the value of £21,630 were exported to Aden as against £642 in 1904-5. There was also a slight decrease in exports to Zanzibar owing to greater facilities being offered to shippers to send ivory from Mombasa to New York. The value of the goods exported to foreign countries was nearly trebled. This was largely due to an increase of £59,123 in the export of hides, ivory, &c., to the United States of America, of £13,049 to Germany, and of £8,985 to France.

(B.) MINES, MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

1. The mineral resources of the Protectorate are not yet well ascertained, but iron is known to occur abundantly in most districts; mica and graphite are found in Ukamba; limestone is worked near Kitui, Makindu, and Lake Victoria; opals are common in the Rift Valley; a large deposit of carbonate of soda has been discovered in the southern part of Ukamba; and gold mining began, but was discontinued.

2. The principal manufactures are vegetable oils, copra, coir, cotton cloth woven on hand looms, mats, baskets, thatch, and furniture. There are also two soda water factories, the products of which are consumed in the Protectorate.

3. The fisheries at the Coast and in Lake Victoria afford the means of livelihood to a small portion of the population. Recent concessions include the working of pearl fisheries in the Lamu, Malindi, and Wasin districts. The finding of Medusae in Lake Victoria was a matter of considerable scientific interest.

(C.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND FARMS.

Highlands.

1. During the last two years there has been a large increase in the number of European settlers in the Protectorate, and it is estimated that in the highlands some 3,000 acres of land have been brought under cultivation by them, and are cropped as follows:—

Maize	800	acres
Beans	700	,,
Potatoes	700	,,
Millet	300	,,
Coffee	80	,,
Wheat	150	,,
China grass	90	,,
Oats, castor oil, lucerne, barley, linseed	180	,,

2. Maize, beans, potatoes, and oats are most successfully grown, but any large export of these products is seriously hampered by the high transport charges both by land and sea. In 1903, 938 tons of potatoes alone were despatched from the vicinity of Nairobi, a large portion of which went to South Africa, the export of this commodity increasing in that year from £300 to £3,000. Unfortunately, however, some of the growers lost heavily in their attempts to exploit the South African market, and abandoned the cultivation of potatoes for more profitable crops. The result of this was that towards the end of 1904 a potato famine occurred, and the prices reached four times their normal figure.

3. The area under coffee is rapidly increasing, and this product bids fair to be one of the most important in the Protectorate. So far the plants have suffered from no disease of a serious nature, and the yield has been heavy. One tree produces from two to three pounds of dried berries, valued at 6*d.* or 7*d.* per pound, f.o.b. London. The great danger is that the trees will over-produce themselves and become exhausted at an early age.

4. The cultivation of wheat is still under trial, and no very satisfactory results have as yet been obtained, the average yield being only two quarters per acre. This failure is probably due to the crop having been sown in unfavourable lands or at a wrong time of year. Barley and linseed show good results, and China grass yields large profitable crops in the moister districts or where it is artificially watered. Of forage plants lucerne and green oats are the most satisfactory. The ordinary root crops and vegetables are all successful.

5. The following are the average prices obtained for the principal products:—

	s.	d.
Wheat per bushel	6	8
Potatoes per cwt.	5	0
Millet ,, ...	2	0
Maize ,, ...	4	0
Beans ,, ...	2	6

Experimental Farms.

There are three experimental farms belonging to Government, at Nairobi, Naivasha, and Makindu, and many experiments both in agriculture and stock trading have been tried. A report by the Director of Agriculture on the results was published as a Parliamentary Paper, Africa, No. 4 (1905). A zebra ranch was also opened by the Government at Naivasha, but the mortality amongst the animals was so great that it has since been closed. The actual cause of death was for the most part intestinal worms, and it is supposed that this was due to the confinement to which the zebras were of necessity subjected.

Stock Farms.

1. Large herds of stock, sheep, and goats are kept on the enormous pasture grounds on the uplands, and a few shorthorn, polled Angus, Hereford, and Guernsey bulls, English sheep, and Angora goats have been imported to improve the breeds.

2. There are now nearly a dozen dairies in the neighbourhood of Nairobi; milk is sold at 2*d.* per bottle, and butter at from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* per pound. Cows get no food but grass, and the cost of keeping a herd is consequently very small. The Government also maintains a dairy at Naivasha which likewise serves as a stock farm, from which cattle of imported breed are distributed.

3. Besides cattle, sheep, and goats, pigs are found on every farm, and are fed at practically no cost on the small potatoes and other by-products.

4. Native fowls, which are small but hardy, can generally be obtained in any part of the country. European fowls are becoming widely distributed.

5. Ducks of the Manilla type can be obtained at the coast and thrive well up-country. Turkeys and geese are imported with successful results.

6. Horses and ponies generally do well, and during the last year or two many have been imported from England, South Africa, Somaliland, India, and Australia.

7. Mules are the most serviceable animals both for light agricultural work and also for travelling purposes. Of late considerable numbers have been introduced from Somaliland.

8. The native donkey is of a fair size, but is slow. Crossed with the Muscat donkey, however, a useful animal is obtained.

9. The prices of some of the principal farm commodities are given in the following list:—

Oxen (untrained), £1 to £3.
Oxen (trained), £3 to £5.
Cows, £5 to £10.
Horses, £30 to £50.
Donkeys (male), £3 to £4.
Donkeys (female), £5 to £6.
Donkeys (Muscat), £25.
Sheep, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Goats, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Pigs, £1.
Mules, £20,

Lowlands.

1. The chief agricultural products of the lowlands are cocoa-nuts, rice, millet, maize, ground-nuts, sesame, and various native grains. Tobacco is also grown in small quantities. It is estimated that there are 550,000 cocoa-nut palms in the Protectorate. The price of ground-nuts and sesame, from which oil is obtained, is 2*s.* 6*d.* per 60 lbs.

2. Cotton promises well on the coast and at low elevations, and in spite of the abnormal rainfall and the fact that planting was started too late in the year, a fair crop was obtained. Experiments with a view to a large extension of cotton growing are now being made. A good yield of Egyption brown cotton was obtained from the Government Cotton Farm at Malindi. The crop, consisting of thirty-six hundredweight of fibre, was sold at home for prices ranging from 5¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., and was reported as "clean, good colour, staple a little irregular but strong, and a good result."

A very heavy crop of cotton was also obtained at Kibos, near Lake Victoria, but the quality was not of the best.

Forests.

The forest products of the coast are rubber, gum-copal, and timber. Mangroves grow on the sea-shore; acacia and ebony in the scrub forests further inland; and the highland forests yield rubber, fibre, and castor-oil beans, and contain croton, olive, fig, cedar, and bamboo. The greater part of the forest area is quite unexplored, though a syndicate, which has obtained a concession for cutting timber, is now surveying the country north of the Uganda Railway. Three or four extensive areas have also been leased for the working of fibre and rubber. The former (Sanseviera) produces fibre of from three to seven feet in length, valued at about £25 per ton.

Diseases of Plants and Animals.

1. Diseases of plants are always prevalent. In 1904-5 a species of surface caterpillar did much damage, though it fortunately confined itself for the most part to grass lands.

2. Heavy losses are also at times caused by diseases of cattle. The chief reasons of these diseases, which have wrought considerable havoc in the herds in various parts of the Protectorate during the year under review, are the mixing of different breeds, and the fact that fencing is not general, the movement of stock being in consequence unrestricted.

3. An outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the early part of April, 1904, among three herds of Masai cattle at Naivasha

and Elmenteita. A system of strict segregation was adopted, and the outbreak was checked without serious loss. There have been several small epidemics of pleuro-pneumonia in the Ukamba and Naivasha Provinces, but these have been kept under control by the slaughter of infected animals and the segregation of those free from the disease. In June rinderpest broke out at Rabai, within 16 miles of Mombasa, and was only checked after the loss of nearly 50 per cent. of the cattle in the district. There have also been cases of Rhodesian or coast fever among the cattle in Ukamba and Naivasha, and of sheep scab at Naivasha.

4. There have been occasional outbreaks of horse sickness, when the mortality was very high. In 1901 75 per cent. of the horses at Nairobi died in two months, and at the commencement of 1905 the sickness reappeared in epidemic form all over the Protectorate.

(D.) LAND GRANTS, VALUE OF LAND, AND SQUATTING.

1. In 1904 197,256 acres of land were alienated by the Crown by sale or lease, as against 109,764 in 1903. Of this amount 111,957 acres (65,053 leasehold and 46,904 freehold) were situated in the Ukamba Province, 19,649 acres (16,639 leasehold and 3,010 freehold) in the Naivasha Province, and 65,650 acres (64,650 leasehold and 1,000 freehold) in the Kisumu Province.

2. Very little land is occupied by squatters, but persons who have applied for land have been granted temporary occupation thereof pending the completion of survey and title deeds.

(E.) SURVEY.

1. The Survey Department and Land Office are worked together under one Chief Surveyor. The amount expended under these two heads in 1904 was £4,183 12*s.* 9*d.*

2. The frequent delay in executing surveys and in drawing up the title deeds of land applied for is receiving the serious attention of His Majesty's Government.

(F.) SURVEY OF LAKE VICTORIA.

The survey of the southern or German half of Lake Victoria, which was undertaken by the Uganda Railway in 1903, has neared its completion. £1,636 12*s.* 11*d.* was spent on this work last year.

(G.) SHIPPING.

1. The shipping returns for the Protectorate show a decrease in the number of sailing vessels, but a slight increase of

steamers. There is a total increase of 164,361 tons over last year, as shown in the following table:—

—	1903–4.		1904–5.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered:—				
Sailing vessels	2,414	59,203	2,222	52,670
Steamers	419	816,457	421	899,367
Cleared:—				
Sailing vessels	2,492	58,750	2,254	53,702
Steamers	418	811,396	422	904,428
Total	5,743	1,745,806	5,319	1,910,167

2. Compared with the years 1902 and 1903 the result inwards and outwards is as follows:—

Inwards.

1902. An increase of 291 vessels and an increase of 227,638 tons.

1903. An increase of 368 vessels and an increase of 234,165 tons.

1904. A decrease of 190 vessels, but an increase of 76,377 tons.

Outwards.

1902. An increase of 279 vessels and an increase of 232,040 tons.

1903. An increase of 557 vessels and an increase of 230,049 tons.

1904. A decrease of 234 vessels, but an increase of 87,984 tons.

3. The total revenue collected in the Port Office of the Protectorate amounted to Rs. 33,908.13.¾ as compared with Rs. 29,909 of the preceding year. In the following table the revenue, as collected under the different headings, is shown for the last three years:—

Head of Revenue.	1904–5.			1903–4.			1902–3.		
	Mombasa	Coast Ports.	Total.	Mombasa	Coast Ports.	Total.	Mombasa	Coast Ports.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ferry licences	11,360 0 0	1,496 1 0¾	12,856 1 0¾	8,030 0 0	1,632 0 0	9,662 0 0	7,025 0 0	1,078 6 0¾	8,103 6 0¾
Light dues	6,870 0 0	—	6,870 0 0	5,790 0 0	—	5,790 0 0	4,350 0 0	—	4,350 0 0
Mooring and unmooring ...	1,427 0 0	—	1,427 0 0	1,181 0 0	—	1,181 0 0	972 12 0	—	972 12 0
Pilotage fees	1,748 0 0	—	1,748 0 0	1,522 0 0	—	1,522 0 0	1,947 8 0	—	1,947 8 0
Fishing stakes fees	756 0 0	237 0 0	993 0 0	666 0 0	228 0 0	894 0 0	543 0 0	308 0 0	851 0 0
Ballasting fees	597 12 0	40 8 0	638 4 0	1,342 8 0	16 0 0	1,358 8 0	460 0 0	—	460 0 0
Boats, dhows, fishing craft licences, crew and passengers lists, &c.	3,699 8 0	5,351 0 0	9,050 8 0	3,804 0 0	5,190 8 0	8,994 8 0	3,616 7 0	5,365 8 0	8,981 15 0
Hire of steam launch ...	326 0 0	—	326 0 0	507 0 0	—	507 0 0	641 8 0	—	641 8 0
	26,784 4 0	7,124 9 0¾	33,908 13 0¾	22,842 8 0	7,066 8 0	29,909 0 0	19,556 3 0	6,751 14 0¾	26,308 1 0¾

4. The nationality of sailing vessels and steamers inwards and outwards during 1904-5 for the Protectorate is thus made up:—

—	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Arabian—				
Inwards	—	—	111	5,861
Outwards	—	—	98	4,878
Austrian—				
Inwards	24	110,224	—	—
Outwards	24	110,224	—	—
British—				
Inwards	209	348,843	419	5,962
Outwards	209	353,574	428	5,903
French—				
Inwards	5	19,312	38	2,334
Outwards	5	19,312	36	2,202
German—				
Inwards	138	406,138	30	571
Outwards	138	406,138	26	637
Indian—				
Inwards	—	—	108	7,174
Outwards	—	—	108	7,330
Italian—				
Inwards	—	—	47	1,310
Outwards	—	—	39	1,290
Norwegian—				
Inwards	—	—	4	2,414
Outwards	—	—	4	2,414
Persian—				
Inwards	—	—	14	1,897
Outwards	—	—	13	1,788
Portuguese—				
Inwards	—	—	1	35
Outwards	—	—	1	35
Zanzibar—				
Inwards	48	14,850	1,450	25,112
Outwards	46	15,180	1,501	27,225

5. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the year 1904-5 are shown:—

—	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vanga—						
Inwards	—	—	179	5,044	179	5,044
Outwards	—	—	172	5,021	172	5,021
Wasin—						
Inwards	17	8,426	97	4,805	114	13,231
Outwards	17	8,426	95	4,578	112	13,004

Number and Tonnage of Steamers and Sailing Vessels—*cont.*

—	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Gasi—						
Inwards	—	—	51	660	51	660
Outwards	—	—	52	684	52	684
Mombasa—						
Inwards	268	736,603	786	19,974	1,054	756,577
Outwards	269	741,664	806	20,010	1,075	761,674
Kilifi—						
Inwards	16	7,920	223	3,612	239	11,532
Outwards	16	7,920	223	3,654	239	11,574
Takaungu—						
Inwards	—	—	165	984	165	984
Outwards	—	—	172	1,462	172	1,462
Malindi—						
Inwards	24	11,792	278	7,077	302	18,869
Outwards	24	11,792	284	7,311	308	19,103
Lamu—						
Inwards	71	116,347	352	7,359	423	123,706
Outwards	71	116,347	380	8,564	451	124,911
Kismayu—						
Inwards	25	18,279	91	3,155	116	21,434
Outwards	25	18,279	70	2,418	95	20,697

III.—LEGISLATION.

Among the Ordinances enacted during the year 1904 and the first quarter of the year 1904-5* were the following:—

An Ordinance restricting the importation of plants and seeds with the object of preventing coffee disease.

An Ordinance increasing the duty leviable on imports to 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

An Ordinance repealing the Kisumu and Naivasha Trading Ordinance, 1902, and providing for the prohibition of trade save under licence.

An Ordinance prohibiting the withdrawal of firearms and ammunition intended for export if there is any suspicion that such arms and ammunition will be brought back into the prohibited zone.

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* With the exception of the legislation returns which in former years were given for the Calendar year all other returns of the Protectorate were given for the financial year (*i.e.* from the 1st of April to the 31st March). It has, therefore, been considered better in future to give the legislation returns for the financial year also.

An Ordinance providing for the registration of births and deaths.

An Ordinance reducing the formalities necessary for native Christian marriages, and providing for the registration by Ministers of such marriages.

An Ordinance giving power to apprehend deserters from a foreign ship.

An Ordinance repealing (1) The Game Ordinance, 1903, (2) East Africa Game Regulations, 1900, part of section 12 and the 3rd and 4th schedules thereto; and providing for landholders' licenses, and sale of trophies under certain conditions.

An Ordinance providing for the dissolution of marriage.

An Ordinance giving the High Court the same power of revision over sentences passed by a special Court as in other cases.

1905.

An Ordinance rendering Maxim gun porters and also followers or other persons employed on active service liable to Military law.

An Ordinance repealing the Cattle Disease Ordinance, 1902, and providing measures for the suppression and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases of animals.

In addition to the above, two Orders-in-Council were promulgated in 1904 and one in the first quarter of 1905, as follows:—

The British Protectorates Neutrality Order-in-Council, 1904.

The British Protectorates Neutrality (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1904.

The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order-in-Council, 1904.

The last-mentioned provides for the introduction of currency notes and decimal coinage, and makes the sovereign legal tender.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

The prevailing religious beliefs are pagan; but on the coast, where the Arabs have been settled for centuries, Mahommedanism has made considerable progress. There are in the Protectorate many Christian Mission stations representing eleven different societies, as shown in the following table:—

Name of Mission.	Denomination.	Number of Stations.	Nationality.
Church Missionary Society.	Church of England.	10	British.
United Methodists Free Church Mission.	United Methodists Free Church Mission.	15	„
Church of Scotland Mission.	Church of Scotland	1	Scotch.
Mission de Saint Esprit	Roman Catholic ...	12	French and Italian.
Algerian Mission ...	„ ...	2	French.
Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Protestant ...	7	German.
Neukirchen Mission ...	„ ...	7	„
Africa Inland Mission	Undenominational	5	American.
Friends Industrial Mission.	Quaker	1	„
American Evangelical Mission.	Protestant ...	1	„
Swedish Mission ...	„ ...	1	Swedish.

2. At nearly all the mission stations schools have been started for elementary instruction and handicrafts. The Church Missionary Society and the Africa Inland Mission have also opened industrial schools at Freretown and Kijabe respectively. The number of children receiving primary education in the mission schools numbered about 3,000 in 1904.

3. At most of the coast towns there are Mahommedan schools for Arab and Swahili children. Two schools, belonging to the Uganda Railway and the Mission du Saint Esprit respectively, have lately been opened for European children at Nairobi. At the former there is a daily attendance of thirty-five pupils. The Government contribution towards this school amounted in the year under review to Rs. 4,114. Rs. 1,048 was collected in fees.

4. There is also a school for Indian children belonging to the Uganda Railway at Nairobi, at which 44 pupils are being educated. Government contributed last year Rs. 1,542 towards the upkeep.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) Hospitals.

In the European Hospital at Mombasa, the principal hospital in the Protectorate, 28 patients were admitted, of whom two died. In the European Hospital at Nairobi ten patients were admitted, nine of whom were discharged as cured, whilst one died.

2. Of the other hospitals in the Protectorate, where treatment is administered free of charge, one is for the police and gaol at Mombasa, and three—at Kilindini, Nairobi, and Kisumu—for natives. In the first-mentioned 452 persons were admitted, of whom nine died; in the other there were 1,121 patients, and 113 deaths.

3. The sleeping sickness hospital at Kisumu was closed.

(B.) Asylums.

1. There are no lunatic asylums in the Protectorate.

2. There is one small leper asylum at Mzizima, near Mombasa, belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Lepers are, however, generally sent to the asylum at Zanzibar, whenever the Zanzibar Government consents to accept them.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) Police.

The authorised strength of the police on March 31st, 1905, was one Inspector-General, one Deputy Inspector-General, four Assistant District Superintendents, six Inspectors, six Sergeant Inspectors, seven Clerks, and 1,800 rank and file. They are distributed among the various out-stations, most of which have no troops, and they are under the orders of the Civil Officer in charge. The total cost of the police for 1904-5 was £30,156 8*s*. 6*d*. as against £28,278 14*s*. 8*d*. in 1903-4.

(B.) Criminal Statistics.

1. The number of offences reported to the police and the magistrates during 1904-5 was 3,472, made up as follows:—Offences against the person, 598; prædial larceny, 41; offences against property (other than prædial larceny), 975; other offences (*e.g.*, offences against by-laws), 1,858.

2. The following table shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals for the last five years:—

—	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates.	3,472	3,315	2,892	3,195	3,588
The number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person ...	431	567	250	372	483
2. For prædial larceny	34	48	1	—	19
3. For offences against property, other than prædial larceny.	761	262	559	818	895
4. For other offences	1,585	1,821	860	797	765
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—					
1. For offences against the person...	1	13	7	14	55
2. For prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	—	—	1	1	—
4. For other offences	6	10	1	1	—
The number of persons acquitted—					
1. In the Inferior Courts	647	594	1,208	1,181	1,258
2. In the Superior Courts	6	5	5	35	121

3. In 1904-5 13 cases were tried by the Court of Sessions. Of these seven resulted in convictions, six in acquittals.

4. The following table shows the comparative number of summary convictions and the kind of punishment inflicted for the years 1903-4 and 1904-5:—

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property or Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters and Servants Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine—								
1903-4	1,296	235	3	8	58	990	1	1
1904-5	1,413	169	7	11	98	609	5	514
Imprisonment in lieu of Fine or Surety—								
1903-4	152	44	—	4	24	80	—	—
1904-5	96	31	—	4	34	7	4	16
Peremptory Imprisonment—								
1903-4	762	161	8	18	111	456	4	4
1904-5	748	139	—	13	382	111	12	91
Whipping—								
1903-4	433	114	1	18	56	240	1	3
1904-5	432	81	3	5	230	43	—	70
Bound over with or without Sureties, or other trivial punishment—								
1903-4	55	13	—	—	1	41	—	—
1904-5	136	19	—	1	11	41	—	64

5. It will be seen that offences against the person show a decrease of 128 cases, and offences against local legislation a decrease of 996 cases, while offences against property other than malicious injuries and prædial larceny show an increase of 505.

(C.) PRISONS.

1. There are eight prisons in the Protectorate—at Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Eldama Ravine, Kisumu, Fort Hall, Nyeri, and Lamu. The total number of convicted prisoners committed to the prisons during the year 1904-5 was 1,493. Eight prisoners escaped, but of these three were recaptured. The daily average of prisoners was 361. The average daily sick-rate was 28, and the number of deaths amongst persons undergoing sentence eleven.

4. Vagrants are also lodged in the gaols until they earn sufficient to pay for a passage elsewhere. In the year under review they amounted to 20 in number. Deserving cases are also assisted from a fund collected locally and called "The Distressed British Subjects Fund."

3. The expenditure on the prisons in the Protectorate during 1904-5 was £5,648 5*s.* 9*d.* as compared with £5,827 15*s.* 0*d.* in 1903-4.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

No census of the population has been taken in the Protectorate, and it is extremely difficult to estimate it even approximately, as a large part of the country is still unexplored. It is generally considered to amount to about 2,000,000. The white population on March 31st, 1904, was 1,464. This number included 233 Government and railway officials.

(B.) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

No records of births and deaths are kept except in the case of European and native Christians, so that it is impossible to give the birth and death-rates with any degree of accuracy. Since the promulgation of the Registration of Births and Deaths Ordinances 46 persons have been registered (births 29, deaths 17).

(C.) SLAVERY.

On the ten-mile coast strip domestic slavery is legal, but is practically extinct; no one born after August, 1890, can be a slave, and the purchase of slaves is prohibited. During the year under review 82 slaves were freed. There was no prosecution for cruelty.

(D.) CLIMATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the large extent of territory included in the two Protectorates, ranging in altitude from sea-level to 18,000 feet above sea-level, there are necessarily great variations in the climatic conditions and, dependent on these, in the health of different localities.

Climatically, British East Africa, which extends approximately from 5 S. to 4 N. latitude, may be divided into three zones:—

1. *The Coast.*

The coast strip, including the valleys of the three principal rivers—the Sabaki, the Tana, and the Juba. This is essentially tropical. The atmosphere is always charged with a considerable amount of moisture, but the temperature is equable and never very high. From June to December, during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, residence on the coast is far from unpleasant, and although it is hotter during the other six months of the year, the nights are always fairly cool. On the whole, the health of the coast belt is good; there is very little malaria, and yellow fever—the scourge of the tropical coasts of the Western Hemisphere—is unknown.

Further inland, in the scrub country and in the river valleys, the effect of the sea breeze is lost, and the climate is hotter and less agreeable. Malaria is also more common, but cannot be said to be very prevalent or of a severe type.

2. *The Highlands.*

Leaving the coast belt, a gradual rise is experienced till an altitude of 9,000 feet above sea-level is reached on the Mau, or 18,000 feet on snow-clad Mount Kenya. On the whole of these uplands the climate is excellent, healthy, and invigorating. Although the sun is fairly strong in the middle of the day, European clothing can be worn all the year round, and the nights are cold enough to render the use of two or more blankets indispensable.

The fact that children born and bred on these high plateaux grow up rosy and robust is sufficient evidence of the excellence of the climate.

3. *The District round Lake Victoria Nyanza.*

From the highlands a somewhat rapid descent is made to the depression in which lies Lake Victoria. This is 3,680 feet above sea-level, and a tropical climate is again met with. It is hot, and owing to the vicinity of high hills, thunder storms are of frequent occurrence. The climatic conditions are less favourable, and at certain seasons of the year cases of malarial and hæmoglobinuric fever are not infrequent.

4. *Public Health.*

The public health has on the whole been good during the past year, and there have been no serious epidemics. Bubonic plague broke out at Kisumu in January, 1905, but, owing to the precautions taken, it did not assume very grave dimensions. The number of cases was 26, resulting in 25 deaths. Sleeping sickness is still prevalent in Kavirondo. The health of the Government officials has during the past year or two shown a marked and steady improvement, due principally to better housing, greater facilities for obtaining suitable food, and a more intelligent appreciation of the precautions necessary to guard against disease in tropical climates. Two officials died during the year, and one was invalided from the country. The commonest diseases are malaria and dyspepsia.

5. *Climate.*

The climate, as has been stated above, varies considerably in different parts of the Protectorate both as regards temperature and rainfall.

Temperature.

The temperature at the four stations, at which observations were taken for the whole year, is shown in the following table:—

Station.	Barometer				Thermometer.			
	Inches.	Temp.	Extremes.		9 a.m.	Means.		Mean.
			Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	
		°	°	°	°	°	°	
Mombasa ...	30·113	79·6	90·5	69·0	79·1	83·9	74·3	79·1
Machakos ...	—	—	85·0	—	65·3	74·9	—	—
Nairobi ...	—	—	84·0	44·0	63·0	74·5	54·3	64·4
Kisumu ...	—	—	110·0	45·0	—	90·5	59·6	75·0

NOTE.—The reading of 110°·0 at Kisumu must be accepted with reserve.

Summary of Temperature taken at Seven Stations.

Station.	Extremes.		Mean Temperature for year.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
	°	°	°
Mombasa ...	90·5 (March) ...	69·0 (August) ...	79·1
Machakos ...	85·0 (March) ...	44·6 (October) ...	—
Nairobi ...	84·0 (March) ...	44·0 (January) ...	64·4
Naivasha ...	84·0 (November)	42·0 (July) ...	61·8 (8 months)
Kericho ...	86·0 (September)	43·0 (April) ...	63·5 (9 months)
Nandi	85·0 (December)	48·2 (June) ...	68·3 (7 months)
Kisumu ...	110·0 (February)	45·0 (January) ...	75·0

Rainfall.

At the coast the rainfall was considerably in excess of the year 1903-4; up country the total recorded was somewhat less than in the preceding year.

In the following tables the returns of the stations, at which observations have been taken for a period of two years or more, are given:—

Station.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Kismayu...	19·49	19·95	10·91	12·40	12·87	16·94	20·52	6·68	12·23
Malindi ...	—	—	14·44	33·38	37·05	37·26	47·35	23·24	59·80
Takaungu	—	—	—	33·15	58·09	47·42	46·42	26·82	61·44
Mombasa	—	—	—	35·16	61·66	58·14	63·18	33·84	59·75
Shimoni ...	—	56·75	27·30	52·51	59·86	73·06	55·55	42·51	64·75
Mwatate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19·71	25·62
Machakos	—	—	24·28	21·37	58·32	39·53	42·73	35·87	28·67
Nairobi ...	—	—	—	—	42·41	38·83	34·12	42·62	27·22
Fort Hall	—	—	—	—	—	45·02	47·59	51·83	48·42
Eldama Ravine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45·00	30·61
Mumias ...	—	—	—	—	74·19	58·31	74·55	91·29	68·77
Kisumu ...	—	—	—		—	—	—	59·55	42·91

Summary.

Station.	Average for	Inches.	Maximum Yearly Record.		Minimum Yearly Record.	
			Inches.	Year.	Inches.	Year.
Kismayu	9 years	14·66	20·52	1902	6·68	1903
Malindi	7 "	36·07	59·80	1904	14·44	1898
Takaungu ...	6 "	45·55	61·44	1904	26·82	1903
Mombasa... ...	6 "	51·95	63·18	1902	33·84	1903
Shimoni	8 "	56·28	73·06	1901	27·30	1898
Mwatate	2 "	22·66	25·62	1904	19·71	1903
Machakos ...	7 "	35·82	58·32	1900	21·37	1899
Nairobi	5 "	36·94	42·62	1903	27·22	1904
Fort Hall... ...	4 "	48·21	51·83	1903	45·02	1901
Eldama Ravine ...	2 "	37·80	45·00	1903	36·61	1904
Mumias	5 "	73·42	91·29	1903	58·31	1901
Kisumu	2 "	51·23	59·55	1903	42·91	1904

6. *Levels of Lake Victoria.*

The levels of Lake Victoria have been taken at Port Florence for the last two years. They are shown in the following table:—

1903.	Mean Levels.						Mumias Rainfall.	
	7 a.m.		4 p m.		Average.			
	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Ins.	Days.
January	—0	4·9	0	2·2	—0	1·3	6·91	15
February ...	—0	3	0	3·2	0	0·1	2·97	3
March	—0	2·3	0	5·2	0	1·5	9·56	10
April	—0	1·2	0	6·2	0	2·5	7·82	12
May	0	9·8	1	3·1	1	0·5	7·80	22
June	1	5	1	9·4	1	7·2	16·13	21
July	1	6·5	1	10·3	1	8·4	10·33	15
August	1	5·5	1	8·9	1	7·2	3·34	8
September ...	1	4·8	1	7·3	1	6·1	10·80	19
October	1	5·8	1	9	1	7·4	6·67	13
November ...	1	4·8	1	9·3	1	7·1	4·47	10
December ...	1	4·5	1	10	1	7·3	4·49	7
Year ...	0	10·8	1	3	1	0·5	91·29	155

1904.	Mean Levels.						Mumias Rainfall.	
	7 a.m.		4 p.m.		Average.			
	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Ins.	Days.
January	1	1·1	1	8·2	1	4·7	0·70	4
February ...	1	2	1	8·8	1	5·4	2·58	10
March	1	3·2	1	8·5	1	5·9	5·97	15
April	1	7·7	2	1·1	1	10·4	10·98	23
May	1	11·6	2	2·8	2	1·2	6·76	18
June	1	10	2	0	1	11	8·70	18
July	1	6·1	1	9·6	1	7·9	6·89	13
August	1	3·1	1	6·7	1	4·9	7·98	17
September ...	0	9·5	1	1·7	0	11·6	4·98	12
October	0	9·8	1	2·3	1	0·1	4·97	14
November ...	0	10·1	1	3	1	0·6	3·76	14
December ...	1	1·5	1	7·1	1	4·3	4·50	10
Year ...	1	3·3	1	8	1	5·7	68·77	168

(E.) SANITATION.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

1. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate, although far from good, compares on the whole favourably with other tropical countries.

2. Owing to the Treaty rights with foreign Powers, neither Mombasa nor Lamu—the two principal ports—possess municipalities but the sanitation of the former is fairly effective, thanks [illegible] conservancy department. Some of the narrower thoroughfares of the native town have been widened, while the scavenging is improving. Sunlight and free circulation of air are, however, interfered with by the houses being much huddled together. The water supply is poor, Europeans being dependent on tanks in which rain is collected, while the natives drink the well water, which is brackish. During a drought the supply of good water would be a matter of some anxiety.

3. At Lamu the cess-pit system is in vogue, and water is obtained from tanks and wells.

4. Nairobi possesses a municipality and employs a town clerk. The drainage of the town is still somewhat defective, but is being improved. The burial of night soil has been adopted and has been found to work satisfactorily. The town itself is well scavenged. The water supply is of good quality, being brought a distance of nine miles in pipes from the Kikuyu hills.

5. Kisumu likewise possesses a municipality, and considerable progress has been made during the past year in draining the swamps round the town. Steps have also been taken to fill up pools and hollows, the breeding place of mosquitoes. The water supply is bad owing to the lake being much polluted, and the residents are dependent on rain-water which is collected in tanks. The burial of night soil is the method adopted for the conservancy of the town.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Comparison of Revenue and Expenditure.

—	1903–4.	1904–5
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue	10,756 2 11	12,529 17 1½
Expenditure	16,749 14 4	18,517 6 3
Excess Expenditure ...	5,993 11 5	5,987 9 1½

The revenue figures represent receipts from commission on money orders, sale of stamps, surcharge collections, telegraph revenue, and rent from the Uganda Railway for the use of the telegraph line. The total number of letters dealt with during the year under review was 787,260.

Money Order Business.—The total number of money orders issued in the Protectorate was 12,909, amounting in value to £61,276 18*s.* 9½*d.*, while the number paid was 1,603, valued at £6,742 6*s.* 2½*d.* Of those issued 10,392 were sent to India.

Telegraphs.

The total mileage open for telegraph traffic in the East Africa Protectorate is as follows:—

	mileage.
Mombasa to Lamu, 200 miles, single wire ...	200
Mombasa to Kisumu, 584 miles, three wires ...	1,752
Londiani to Eldama Ravine, 18 miles, single wire	18
	1,970

Preparations were made for laying three additional wires as follows:—

	mileage.
Nairobi to Kiambu, single wire	9
Muhoroni to Kericho, single wire	22
Kibigori to Nandi, single wire	12

The total number of telegrams dealt with was 42,031, of which 32,278 were internal. This figure includes 7,680 telegrams despatched from the Uganda Railway Telegraph Offices.

IX.—MILITARY FORCE AND EXPENDITURE.

The military force consists of 24 officers and 1,000 men forming the 3rd Battalion of the King's African Rifles; the 2nd (Yao) Battalion was also in the Protectorate for the latte- half of the year 1904.

The expenditure incurred by the Protectorate on account of its military defence was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Regimental Staff Officers, Europeans ...	13,376	4	9
„ „ „ Natives ...	1,092	13	6
Office establishment	1,190	13	8
Troops, artisans, porters, &c.	22,755	9	11
Camel Corps	2,044	16	8
Arms, equipment, uniforms and outfit	6,013	14	3
Rations and camp equipment for field service	649	1	1
Purchase of mules	130	8	4
Gratuities and contingencies	1,068	14	0
Yao contingent	3,324	14	0
Total ...	£51,646	10	2

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., was appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief on July 8th, 1904, in succession to Sir Charles N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., who resigned. At the same time the dual appointment of Agent and Consul-General of Zanzibar and Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate was abolished.

2. The Masai, who had formerly occupied the land on both sides of the railway near Naivasha, were placed in two reserves —one on the Laikipia escarpment, some 60 miles north of the line, and the other to the south of Nairobi towards German East Africa.

3. A Land Committee, consisting of the two Judges of the High Court, the Crown Advocate, and two prominent non-official residents, was appointed on October 31st, 1904, to enquire into and report on matters relating to land in the East Africa Protectorate. The Committee's report had not been published by the end of the financial year (March 31st, 1905).

(B.) PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount charged to the Public Works Vote for the year under review was £30,728 9*s*. 4*d*. During this period the following buildings were erected:—

Station.	Description of buildings.	Remarks.
Mombasa.	Public works yard and offices.	Completed.
"	Treasury.	Not completed.
Taveta.	House for assistant collector.	"
Nairobi.	House for principal medical officer.	Completed.
"	House for chief surveyor.	"
"	Police orderly room and barracks.	"
"	Quarters for office orderlies.	"
"	Quarters for hospital assistants.	"
"	Quarters for nurses.	"
"	Quarters for medical storekeeper.	"
"	Quarters for court clerk.	"
"	Quarters for three European surveyors.	"
"	Quarters for Indian surveyors.	"
"	Additional offices for surveyors.	"
"	Landy for chainmen.	"
Kitui.	House for assistant collector.	"
Fort Hall.	Additional prison.	"
"	Store and magazine.	"
"	Medical officer's house.	"
Nyeri.	Store and magazine.	"
Kisumu.	House for sub-commissioner.	"
"	House for medical officer and collector.	"
"	Court.	"
"	Subordinates' quarters.	"
"	Police station.	"
"	Dispensary.	"
"	Gaol.	"
"	Market sheds.	"
"	Native hospital.	"
"	Subordinates' quarters.	"
"	Landy for Indian artisans.	"
Baringo.	New station buildings.	"
Nakuru.	Police buildings.	"

Mombasa Fort.

Various repairs were carried out in Mombasa Fort, which is now the central gaol of the Protectorate.

Mombasa Harbour Works.

The sum of £700 was spent on a retaining wall in Mombasa Harbour, the sea having encroached and undermined some of the Customs buildings.

Rest houses in the Kenya Province.

Six rest houses for Europeans with out-houses for porters have been built by the native chiefs in Kenya Province.

Roads.

At Mombasa the Kilindini road has been widened at a cost of £500. There are now sixteen miles of roads and streets on the Island of Mombasa.

The Nairobi-Fort Hall road has been continued, and at the end of the year was some 36 miles in length.

Small sums were spent on the upkeep and repairs of the following roads during the year:—

Name of Road.	Length.
	Miles.
Voi-Taveta	75
Mkonumbi-Witu	22
Malindi-Mambrui	10
Machakes Road Station-Machakes ...	22
Nairobi-Dageretti	8
Nairobi-Ngong	10
Vanga-Mombasa	50
Mombasa-Malindi	60
Kisumu-Mumias	28

The roads in the Kenya Province continued to receive the attention of the local officials and native chiefs.

Canal.

There is one canal in the Protectorate which is known by the name of Belazoni. It joins the Tana and Ozi rivers.

Under the Belazoni Canal dues Rs. 768 7*a*. 0*p*. was collected last year.

(C.) RAILWAY.

1. The Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Kisumu on Lake Victoria is worked as a State railway of the East Africa Protectorate. Its length is 584 miles with a gauge of one metre. The construction cost to March 31st, 1905, was (approximately) £5,404,920. Two steamers on the Lake—"the Winifred" and "Sybil"—are worked in connection with the railway. The telegraph along the line is worked by the Protectorate Postal Department at the principal stations, and by the railway staff at the smaller stations.

2. In 1904-5 23,717 tons of goods (exclusive of railway material) and 71,680 passengers were carried, as against 16,368 tons of goods and 58,199 passengers in 1903-4. 6,195 head of live stock were also carried last year. The earnings in 1904-5

were £153,793 (railway £138,641, steamers, £14,466, and telegraphs £686), or an increase of £22,226 on the preceding year, whilst the total expenditure was £151,153, or a decrease of £40,514.

3. The railway zone extends one mile on either side. The revenue derived from rents in 1904-5 was £1,988, or £1,316 more than in 1903-4.

(D.) EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The figures available are unreliable and must only be considered as approximately correct.

The number of immigrants and emigrants during the year 1904-5 was, as far as could be ascertained, as follows:—

—	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
European...	599	317
Indians	97	365

In addition to these a number of natives left the Protectorate for periods of six months to work on the clove plantations of Pemba. An Indian settlement scheme has been started at Kibos, near Victoria Nyanza, and Indians have taken up land and engaged in the cultivation of cotton and rice. The scheme promises to be successful as the soil is well adapted to the growth of these crops, and the climate, though unfavourable to Europeans, appears to suit the Indians.

(E.) RATES AND WAGES.

1. Native boys can be engaged for domestic service at a salary of 10 to 20 rupees a month, but when travelling a food allowance must be paid to them, amounting to about 4 annas a day. Native cooks can be obtained from Rs. 20 per mensem, but Goanese cooks, who are of a better class, command a wage of Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. No hard and fast rule can be laid down to fix the cost of living, but at the coast Rs. 2 per person per day suffices to provide an ordinary household with bread, meat, and vegetables, &c.; fuel, oil, milk, and groceries are generally provided separately, and the average inclusive cost should not exceed Rs. 3 per head, or £6 per mensem.

2. The cost of living up-country is on the whole cheaper, though groceries are more expensive owing to the cost of freight on the Uganda Railway. Farmers and others, who keep their own stock and plant their own vegetables, can

generally live well on £3 to £4 a month. This amount includes the pay of one servant.

The prices of some of the ordinary articles of consumption are:—

	Rs.	a.
Fowl	0	6
Egg	0	1
Tea	1	0 per lb.
Sugar	0	2¼ ,,
Salt	0	7 ,,
Beef and mutton	0	3 ,,
Fresh butter	1	8 ,,
Bread	0	2½ per loaf.
Coffee	1	8 per lb.

3. Washing is done by Hindus, Goanese, and Swahilis, the general price being Rs. 8 per 100 articles (large or small).

4. As regards the important question of labour, prices vary somewhat, according to districts. Labourers on the coast receive a wage of Rs. 10 a month, whereas in the interior only half this amount is paid. Native carpenters are paid eight annas to R. 1 a day, and Indians Rs. 2-4. Painters and masons can be obtained for Rs. 2 a day. Skilled ploughmen receive from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 a month. The average working day lasts from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an interval of an hour at noon. The master provides food for men who work by the month; daily labourers feed themselves.

It is estimated that to break in an acre of rough grass land with manual labour from £2 to £3 an acre is required; to regularly re-cultivate and sow crops the cost per acre is from 10*s.* to 15*s.* Manual labour is gradually being superseded by oxen and tillage implements, and as the cost decreases the area of cultivated land will doubtless rapidly extend.

5. The cost of buildings varies according to the style of house required. A comfortable three-roomed thatched house is all a settler is likely to want when he first enters into possession of his land. This will cost him about £15. Later on, if he elects to build an iron house lined with wood, he would have to pay about £200. Corrugated galvanized iron sheets, 7 feet by 2 feet, cost 2*s.* 6*d.* each, and timber 3*s.* 6*d.* per cubic foot. A comfortable stone house would cost from £400 to £500; a general store from £20 to £30. A five barbed-wire fence costs from £20 to £30 per mile.

(F.) SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The material condition of the people generally is good. They are lightly taxed, the necessaries of life are cheap, and with the extension of cultivation and public works, and the upkeep of the Uganda Railway, work is plentiful. Unfortunately, the wants of the native being so easily satisfied, there is often a dearth of labour, and many employers would welcome a famine in order to induce the inhabitants of more remote parts of the Protectorate to leave their villages, even temporarily, to search for work.

As regards the moral conditions of the people, no decided progress can be recorded. Violent crime is still unduly prevalent in certain districts and amongst certain classes, and the knowledge of probable punishments seems to have little effect in restraining it. It is, however, to be hoped that the spread of civilisation will in time operate as a restraining influence.

(G.) OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

1. The coast strip may be described as a moderately rich tropical country, and money might be successfully invested in the products usually grown in hot climates. Cocoa-nuts pay well, and many minor products, notably rubber and fibre, are coming to the fore. Cotton too, as has been mentioned in another part of this report, is likely to repay any capital expended on it.

2. A project has been set on foot for establishing a cold storage at Kismayu, where the hinterland is rich in cattle, for exportation to South Africa and other parts. A cold storage might also be opened in Mombasa with success.

3. In the cool regions of the interior horse and cattle ranches, ostrich and zebra farms, dairies, plantations of coffee, and other products will probably show profitable returns to the capitalist.

4. The enormous belts of timber are likely to prove one of the most valuable assets of the Protectorate.

(H.) FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

There has been a visible improvement in trade, and during the last twelve months the best returns are shown since the slump experienced on the completion of the Uganda Railway four years ago. Goods on arrival pass quickly into consumption, and capital for developing purposes is thus introduced into the country. The increase in the downward traffic of the Uganda Railway is most encouraging, and although this is to a large extent due to exports from German East Africa, Uganda, and the Congo Free State the East Africa Protectorate, as the owner of the shipping port, benefits materially thereby.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year
447	Bermuda	1904
448	St Helena	"
449	Falkland Islands	"
450	Weihaiwei	"
451	Hong Kong	"
452	Gambia	"
453	Gibraltar	"
454	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
455	British Honduras	"
456	Seychelles	"
457	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
458	Straits Settlements	"
459	Southern Nigeria	"
460	Sierra Leone	"
461	British Solomon Islands	1903–1905
462	Malta	1904–1905
463	Grenada	1904
464	St. Vincent	"
465	Gold Coast	"
466	Barbados	1904–1905
467	Uganda	"
468	Somaliland	"
469	Trinidad and Tobago	"
470	Lagos	1904
471	Bahamas	"
472	British Central Africa	1904–1905
473	Mauritius	1904
474	Fiji	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies... ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone ...	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

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1905.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 519.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904-5, *see* No. 475.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1907.

LONDON:
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No. 519.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1904–5, *see* No. 475.)

THE COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Commissioner's Office, Mombasa,
5th December, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith the annual report on the East Africa Protectorate for 1905-6.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1905-6.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

1. The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1906, was £163,000: the actual revenue collected, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £214,000, was £270,362 3*s.* 5*d.*, showing an increase of £115,606 2*s* 4*d.* over the revenue for the year 1904-5, which, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £251,133, was £154,756 1*s.* 1*d.*

2. The following is the comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1904-5 and 1905-6:—

—	Amount collected in the year 1904-5.			Amount collected in the year 1905-6.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Customs Duties ...	61,520	17	2	75,800	7	8	14,279	10	6	—		
2. Harbour Dues and s.s. "Juba."	5,083	9	4	4,674	13	1	—			408	16	3
3. Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	5,429	13	11	7,009	15	0	1,580	1	1	—		
4. Licences and Taxes...	54,493	15	6	72,883	2	6	18,389	7	0	—		
5. Miscellaneous Revenue.	9,373	0	1	17,298	8	3	7,925	8	2	—		
6. Post and Telegraphs	12,529	17	1	15,267	7	4	2,737	10	3	—		
7. Receipts from Government Property.	4,566	19	4	6,437	7	5	1,870	8	1	—		
8. Uganda Railway Profit.	—			68,835	9	6	68,835	9	6	—		
9. Sale of Lands and Houses.	1,758	8	8	2,155	12	8	397	4	0	—		
Total exclusive of Grant-in-Aid.	154,756	1	1	270,362	3	5	116,014	18	7	408	16	3
Parliamentary Grant ..	251,133	0	0	214,000	0	0	—			37,133	0	0
Total	405,889	1	1	484,362	3	5	116,014	18	7	37,541	16	3

3. All the various heads of revenue show increases with the exception of Harbour Dues and s.s. "Juba." The small decrease of £408 16*s.* 3*d.* under that item is due to the increased trade of the coast, which has attracted the attention of the private shipping companies, and induced them to run their own vessels in competition with the Government steamer.

The most striking advance is that made by the Railway, which now shows a surplus of earnings over working expenses of £68,835 9*s.* 6*d.* The general increase of trade and the continued immigration of European settlers are responsible for this, and the same causes have swelled the revenue from Judicial Fees, Post and Telegraphs, and Sale of Lands, though the last item did not realize the sum estimated, owing to unavoidable delays in the Land and Survey Office, which prevented the completion of a number of transactions in which areas had been applied for.

The amount derived from Hut Tax continues to increase, and Game Licences (£7,000) also contribute even more than during 1904-5, large numbers of sportsmen having visited the country, particularly during the last half of the year. The total revenue from these and other sources included under the head of Licences and Taxes exceeds that collected in the previous year by no less a sum than £18,389 7*s.*

A particularly gratifying circumstance is the advance in the proceeds of Government property, due, as it largely is, to the development of the important mangrove bark industry.

Expenditure.

4. The following is the comparative statement of expenditure for 1904-5 and 1905-6:—

—	Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1904-5.	1905-6.		
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Administration	32,895 11 2	34,885 9 11	2,489 18 9	—
Agriculture	9,169 8 0	6,698 10 5	—	2,470 17 7
Audit	1,341 4 9	1,551 14 10	210 10 1	—
Bombay Agent	839 2 9	885 0 4	45 17 7	—
Customs and Shipping...	17,321 17 11	16,943 1 10	—	378 16 1
Forestry and Scientific	3,355 9 10	3,021 17 4	—	333 12 6
Judicial and Legal ...	6,289 14 6	6,231 11 6	—	58 3 0
Marine	1,287 13 6	1,500 2 9	212 9 3	—
Medical	10,781 6 6	13,235 5 0	2,453 18 6	—
Military	51,646 10 2	104,980 15 7	53,334 5 5	—
Miscellaneous Expenditure.	2,451 19 8	1,057 11 6	—	1,394 8 2

—	Expenditure.						Increase.			Decrease.		
	1904–5.			1905–6.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Native Civil Administration.	4,635	9	6	4,689	9	7	54	0	1	—		
Non-effective Services...	335	12	0	520	9	4	184	17	4	—		
Police and Prisons ...	35,794	14	3	37,835	17	7	2,041	3	4	—		
Port Office	1,641	13	2	1,931	7	10	289	14	8	—		
Postal and Telegraph Service.	15,505	16	7	16,184	15	2	678	18	7	—		
Printing and Stationery	2,900	15	7	3,546	7	4	645	11	9	—		
Public Works and Survey.	36,548	15	0	100,027	9	0	63,478	14	0	—		
Rent and Interest to the Sultan of Zanzibar.	17,000	0	0	17,000	0	0	—			—		
Transport	29,211	14	10	37,405	12	1	8,193	17	3	—		
Treasury	4,542	6	6	5,174	0	7	631	14	1	—		
Uganda Railway ...	11,856	5	11	—			—			11,856	5	11
Veterinary	2,456	1	0	2,822	7	0	366	6	0	—		
Masai Reserves	2,174	7	7	672	4	0	—			1,502	3	7
Diseases of Animals ...	445	7	5	38	3	4	—			407	4	1
Ogaden Punitive Force, 1900.	630	14	8	—			—			630	14	8
Total	302,559	12	9	418,839	3	10	135,311	16	8	19,032	5	7

5. The expenditure for 1905-6 shows an increase of £116,279 11*s.* 1*d.* over that incurred in the year 1904-5. This is mainly due to large amounts being spent on the Military and Public Works Departments (increase of £53,334 5*s.* 5*d.* and £63,478 14*s.* respectively).

Under the former head must be included arrears from the previous year in connection with the 2nd Battalion, King's African Rifles, and the erection of lines and provision of passages from British Central Africa for the 1st Battalion, as well as heavy expenses due to rearmament ; while the increase under Public Works is due to the extensive building programme laid down, and to additions to the staff. This latter item, rendered necessary by the rapid development of the Protectorate and its greatly improved revenue-earning capacity, is mainly responsible also for increases under Administration (£2,489 18*s.* 9*d.*), Audit (£210 10*s.* 1*d.*), Medical (£2,453 18*s.* 6*d.*), Police and Prisons (£2,041 3*s.* 4*d.*), Port Office (£289 14*s.* 8*d.*, mainly for Water Police), Posts and Telegraphs (£678 18*s.* 7*d.*), and Treasury (£631 14*s.* 1*d.*).

The Printing and Stationery Vote is greater by £645 11*s.* 9*d.* than in 1904-5. A new machine to replace the small obsolete presses previously used was purchased, and the staff was increased. The Department is now able to meet the requirements of almost all Government Departments, with the exception of the Railway, which has its own press. A saving is thereby effected of a considerable sum previously expended in having forms printed in India or locally.

The Transport Department cost £8,193 17*s.* 3*d.* more than in 1904-5. This schedule is always found to grow in proportion to the general advance of the country, entailing as it does an increased staff in almost every department, more efficient control of hut tax collection, and heavy expenditure in connection with public works.

The most notable decreases are to be found under Agriculture (£2,470 17*s.* 7*d.*), due to capital expenditure in 1904-5, which did not recur; under Miscellaneous Expenditure (£1,394 8*s.* 2*d.*); and under Uganda Railway, which, as explained above, has ceased to be a charge against Protectorate funds, bringing in on the contrary a handsome revenue.

There are also small decreases of £378 16*s.* 1*d.* under Customs and Shipping, owing to the transfer of expenditure on lake steamers from this schedule, and of £333 12*s.* 6*d.* under Forestry and Scientific, being savings on the vacant Conservatorship of Forests.

The unestimated extraordinary expenditure only amounted to £710 10*s.* 4*d.*, being a decrease of £2,540 2*s.* 4*d.*

6. The totals of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years, exclusive of Parliamentary Grants, are as follows:—

—	1900–1.			1901–2.			1902–3.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue	64,275	2	11	68,453	8	9	95,283	12	11
Expenditure ...	193,438	3	7	278,151	12	7	311,469	0	5

—	1903–4.			1904–5.			1905–6.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue	108,856	19	3	154,756	1	1	270,362	3	5
Expenditure ...	418,877	0	3	302,559	12	9	418,839	3	10

(B.) TAXATION.

The growth of administrative control in the remoter districts has borne fruit in an enhanced revenue from hut tax, the only direct impost levied in the Protectorate. The total sum collected amounted to £44,541, as against £37,655 in 1904-5, an increase of £6,886. This source of income varies sympathetically with the amount of European supervision which can be allotted to its collection, and even small increases in the administrative staff have a most beneficial effect upon it. These remarks apply in a particular degree to the Provinces of Kisumu and Kenya, in both of which the appointment of additional Collectors and Assistant Collectors would have most important results. In certain circumstances the tax is payable in labour or kind; but it is a satisfactory sign that except in a very few instances the natives now prefer to pay in specie. This indicates not only a growing acquaintance with and liking for civilised methods of barter, but an inclination to work for Europeans and others with a view to the acquisition of rupees.

(C.) Assets and Liabilities.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on March 31st, 1906, was £209,843 19*s.* 8*d.*, a state of affairs due to the unexpectedly large earnings of the Uganda Railway, and to the general increase in the Protectorate revenue.

Surplus of assets over liabilities		£209,843	19	8
From this must be deducted:—				
The anticipated surplus of £62,593 already taken into account in calculating the grant-in-aid for 1906-7	£62,593			
The balance of construction of the "Clement Hill"	16,954			
The new cargo boat for Lake Victoria	23,000			
The erection of harbour works at Kilindini	80,000			
The erection of piers and goods sheds at Jinja and Entebbe ...	5,334			
And additional Public Works ...	10,000			
		197,881	0	0
Leaving available for the reduction of the grant-in-aid, 1907-8, a net surplus of ...		£11,962	19	8

(D.) PUBLIC DEBT.

The Protectorate has no public debt.

(E.) CURRENCY.

In addition to the rupee currency referred to in the 1904-5 Report, currency notes of the value of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 rupees have now been introduced, but were not brought into circulation during the financial year 1905-6. The contemplated subsidiary decimal coinage has also not yet come into use.

(F.) BANK.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, with branches at Mombasa and Nairobi. It has a paid-up capital of £600,000, and a reserve fund of £575,000.

(G.) MUNICIPALITIES.

There are two municipalities in the East Africa Protectorate, Nairobi and Kisumu. The treaty rights possessed by the subjects of foreign powers prevent the creation of municipalities in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, the mainland portion of which consists of a ten-mile strip from the German East Africa frontier to Kipini, the Lamu Archipelago, and the town of Kismayu.

2. The comparative revenue and expenditure are shown in the accompanying table:—

Name of Municipality.	Revenue and Expenditure.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nairobi ...	Revenue ...	17,233	12,770	17.233	40,866 0 0	44,036 0 0*
	Expenditure	17,233	12,770	17,233	40,866 0 0	51,191 0 0
Kisumu† ...	Revenue ...	—	—	—	8,779 12 3	12,843 14 6
	Expenditure	—	—	—	8,418 4 3	15,727 3 6

* A balance in hand of Rs. 7,155 must be added to this.

† The Kisumu Municipality was only established in 1904.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. The annual value of the trade of the Protectorate for the last five years was:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1901–2	426,267	113,206	539,473
1902–3	443,032	148,060	591,092
1903–4	436,947	159,815	596,762
1904–5	518,143	234,664	752,807
1905–6	672,360	332,838	1,005,198

Imports.

2. The above figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa or Uganda Administrations, or for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, of specie, or of goods in transit. Including these figures, which are as follows:—

——	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£	£	£	£	£
Importation on behalf of East Africa Administration.	16,500	63,000	14,940	28,677	32,389
Importation on behalf of the Uganda Administration.	30,000	12,500	13,000	19,320	21,413
Importation for construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway.	320,000	102,128	42,000	18,578	16,489
Importation of specie (Indian rupees).	155,000	80,000	79,000	100,000	100,000
Importation of goods in transit.	—*	—*	18,480	57,067	131,751

* Not known.

the total imports for the years in question amount to:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1901–2	947,767
1902–3	700,660
1903–4	604,367
1904–5	741,785
1905–6	974,402

The increase of £154,217, as compared with the year 1904-5, and £235,413, as compared with the year 1903-4, is due to the rapid development and opening up of the country. Great stimulus has been given to the trade of the Protectorate by the numerous shooting parties and tourists who have visited East Africa, and by the white settlers who have taken up land during the last two years.

3. The principal countries from which merchandise has been imported, and the sterling value of the imports (exclusive of Government stores, specie, and goods in transit), are shown in the following table:—

—	1904–5.		1905–6.	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		165,484		227,950
British Possessions :—				
India and Burmah	143 394		173,875	
Ceylon	3,459		2,287	
Zanzibar	854		1,459	
Mauritius	—		976	
Uganda Protectorate	702		2,833	
South African Colonies ...	1,426		1,980	
Australian Colonies	1,548		16,235	
		151,383		199,645
Foreign Countries :—				
Austria-Hungary	10,438		25,718	
Belgium...	2,552		2,699	
France	8,718		11,429	
Germany	54,030		48,314	
Holland...	34,187		36,421	
Italy	5,628		6,374	
Norway and Sweden	7,513		13,304	
Portugal	978		323	
Russia	14,417		11,907	
Switzerland	5,034		6,143	
Other European Countries ...	2,327		6,496	
Miscellaneous ports of Asia ...	9,639		12,376	
United States of America ...	32,662		47,112	
German East Africa	10,585		10,971	
Portuguese East Africa ...	—		28	
Italian East Africa	2,568		5,150	
		201,276		244,765
Total	. . £	518,143		672,360

For the quantity and value of the imports during 1904-5 and 1905-6 *see* Appendix 1.

4. In passing in review the principal articles imported into the Protectorate in 1905-6, as compared with 1904-5, the following are those most deserving of notice:—

Agricultural implements have risen from £4,035 to £12,893. This increase is entirely due to the influx of settlers. In 1903-4 agricultural implements to the value of only £638 were imported, and before that date the return was nil.

The increase in the importation of building materials, wood and furniture, of iron, steel, brass, copper, earthen and glass wares, and of machinery all indicate progress and enterprise. The building materials, consisting chiefly of cement and galvanized iron, a large percentage of which come from the United Kingdom, have risen from £15,000 to £30,000. The timber brought into the country for building purposes likewise shows an appreciable increase—from £9,000 to £14,000. Deal and pitch-pine are brought from Norway in sailing vessels, and teak from Burmah. It is probable that in future years the importation of timber will decrease and possibly cease altogether, as there are large areas of forest land in the country, some of which have been leased to syndicates. At present it is cheaper to import than to work up our own supply. Furniture has increased from £8,000 to £11,000; iron and steel wares from £20,000 to £24,000; brass and copper wares from £5,500 to £13,000; and earthen and glass wares from £4,500 to £7,000. Machinery to the value of £4,400 was imported, as against £1,100 in 1904-5.

The increased demand for the export of produce and hides has caused the number of bags and sacks imported to be doubled, whilst 30 per cent. more drugs and chemical goods (chiefly naphthalin and preservatives for curing skins) were brought into the country than in the previous year.

Firearms and ammunition show a small increase of £1,000 (£12,000 as against £11,000). These figures are somewhat misleading, as the number of shooting parties that arrived in the Protectorate was considerably in excess of the preceding year; but an explanation can be found in the fact that several of the sportsmen who visited East Africa in 1905 used the rifles that had been previously imported and left for sale with local agents.

Coal, which is limited to £2,500, is imported principally for the Government steamship and for the launches and cranes. This amount shows an increase of £2,000 on last year, but a decrease of £9,000 on the year before. As pointed out in last year's report, the decrease in the importation of coal as compared with former years is due to the fact that the Navy no longer use Mombasa as a coaling station, owing to the inadequate supply of fresh water available.

The importations of provisions (£47,000), tobacco (£11,000), and wines (£6,000) are practically the same as in 1904; but there is a fall in beer (£3,000 as against £4,000) and spirits (£14,000 as against £16,000). This is probably caused by the supply in past years having been in excess of the requirements; and, with the exception of well-known and popular brands, it is often possible to purchase spirituous liquors at less than the cost price.

In the importation of animals the principal feature of the year was a shipment of 5,000 merino sheep from Australia by the East Africa Syndicate, an experiment which is fraught with great possibilities and the result of which is being watched with great interest.

Of the wares brought into the country for trading purposes cotton goods head the list. They have increased by 50 per cent. with an importation of £210,000 against £145,000 in the previous year. The United Kingdom and India have each contributed 25 per cent. of the total amount imported, America 18 per cent., and Holland 14 per cent.; but, as the printed cloth from Holland has mostly been manufactured in Lancashire and sent to Holland to be hand printed, the total contribution from the United Kingdom stands at about 39 per cent. Although American sheetings are slightly more expensive than Lancashire and Bombay makes, they are more durable, and consequently command a large sale.

Beads are still very popular with the natives as an article of adornment, and their value is maintained at the rate of £1,000 per month. This commodity emanates in equal proportions from Austria, Germany, and Italy. In 1904-5 Germany contributed one-half of the total amount imported.

Rice shows an increase of £5,000 (£47,000 as compared with £42,000 in 1904). This is, however, due to an increase in the price of the grain, and not to the extra amount imported. Rice of excellent quality is now being raised in considerable quantities on the shores of Lake Victoria; and when the rice-growing country on the banks of the Tana River and along the sea coast is properly taken in hand, it is probable that oversea importations will be unnecessary.

Exports.

1. The value of the exports in 1905-6 amounted to £332,838. This sum, which, as in preceding years, includes the export of produce from the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, as well as goods in transit from German East Africa, Italian East

Africa, and the Congo Free State, shipped through Mombasa, shows an increase of £98,174 on 1904-5 and £173,023 on 1903-4.

The principal products exported were hides, rubber, ivory, mangrove poles and bark, chillies, beeswax, grains, cotton, coffee, fibre, copra, and potatoes.

The value of hides and skins exported has risen from £80,000 to £103,000. The trade in this commodity is almost entirely in the hands of Italian and American houses, who have agents in Uganda and German East Africa, as well as in the East Africa Protectorate.

Rubber has increased from £25,000 to £44,000. This is in a great measure due to the larger output from Uganda and German East Africa, the former having contributed £12,000 and the latter £13,000.

The exports of ivory have increased from £57,500 to £62,500. An analysis of the returns shows a slight decrease in the quantity obtained from the East Africa Protectorate, and a corresponding increase from Uganda. The amount shipped in transit from the Congo Free State has risen from £4,300 to £6,800. The export of the tusks of cow and immature bull elephants is prohibited.

The shipments of mangrove poles and bark have almost doubled in value (£9,400 as compared with £5,300 in 1904). The poles, which are locally known as "borities" or "Zanzibar rafters," are largely used for building purposes, and the bark, prized for its tanning qualities, fetches good prices in the home markets.

Chillies have risen from £3,000 to £15,000. The whole came from Uganda, where this industry has developed in a phenomenal degree.

More than five times the amount of beeswax was exported last year than in 1904-5. Three-quarters of the whole amount (£16,000) came from German East Africa, the remainder (£5,000) from the Ukamba Province.

The export of grains (in which ground-nuts are included) has risen from £23,000 to £37,000. This includes large increases in the production of ground-nuts, maize, millet, beans, and simsim.

The amount of cotton exported has increased from 25 tons to 80 tons, the value being £2,600 as against £600 in 1904. Considerable attention is now being paid to the cultivation of this product, which is likely to develop into one of our staple exports. The coast districts and the country near the lake are exceedingly fertile, and the quality of the cotton produced is particularly good.

The export of coffee has risen from £400 to £2,500. Comparatively little is as yet grown in the East Africa Protectorate, and that is consumed locally. The coffee for export comes from the German towns on Lake Victoria and from Kilima Njaro.

The development of the fibre-bearing land, of which large areas are to be found in various parts of the Protectorate, is now being seriously taken in hand; and it is expected that this product will soon be one of our most important exports. The amount shipped last year was valued at £2,500.

The shipments of copra to Europe (£9,400) and potatoes to South Africa (£3,700) are the same as last year.

2. The principal countries to which products have been exported and the sterling value of the exports are shown in the following tables:—

—	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		36,834		38,796
British Possessions :—				
India and Burmah	6,081		11,802	
Aden	2,140		2,971	
Ceylon	—		62	
Zanzibar	30,546		23,778	
South African Colonies ...	2,258		3,236	
East Africa Protectorate ports	20,087		16,697	
		61,112		58,546
Foreign Countries :—				
Austria-Hungary	6,169		10,453	
Belgium	1,200		19,017	
France	21,019		24,890	
Germany	22,343		57,872	
Holland	32		405	
Italy	709		433	
Russia	6		6	
Switzerland	—		210	
Other European Countries ...	52		2,348	
Asiatic Countries	5,594		11,636	
United States of America ...	78,911		104,966	
German East Africa	503		2,305	
Italian East Africa	180		955	
		136,718		235,496
Total	... £	234,664		332,838

—		1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
		£	£	£	£	£
Chillies	E.A.P. produce	—	—	—	92	8
"	U.P. " (1)	—	—	—	3,333	15,484
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	—	16
Copra	E.A.P. "	5,391	15,273	11,084	9,412	9,413
Fibre	E.A.P. "	—	—	—	—	272
"	U.P. "	—	—	785	2,067	2,333
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	—	75
Grains	E.A.P. "	22,377	19,534	20,596	20,482	27,087
"	U.P. "	—	—	210	475	523
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	1,472	2,008	9,289
Gum copal	E.A.P. "	1,439	1,332	1,274	603	725
Hides and skins ..	E.A.P. "	—	—	—	21,820	16,320
" ..	U.P "	—	—	—	23,424	40,300
" ..	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	34,570	46,250
" ..	C.F.S. "	—	—	—	—	11
" ..	I.E.A. "	—	—	—	—	677
Horns and teeth ..	E.A.P. "	—	—	—	441	416
" ..	U.P. "	—	—	—	144	240
" ..	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	248	1,512
" ..	C.F.S. "	—	—	—	—	5
Hides and horns ..	E.A.P. "	5,059	14,185	25,629	—	—
" ..	U.P. "	—	2,443	14,388	—	—
" ..	G.E.A. "	—	—	4,810	—	—
Ivory	E.A.P. "	11,778	32,167	24,039	23,918	20,542
"	U.P. "	49,179	34,792	25,843	28,594	34,601
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	54	650	624
"	C.F.S. "	—	—	—	4,298	6,836
"	I.E.A. "	—	—	—	6	—
Live stock	E.A.P. "	2,173	6,850	2,972	3,622	3,347
"	U.P. "	—	—	—	—	8
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	4,773	14
Mangrove bark ..	E.A.P. "	909	690	1,155	2,016	3,290
Mangrove poles ..	E.A.P. "	3,454	4,443	3,786	3,386	6,075
Potatoes	E.A.P. "	—	300	2,852	3,471	3,773
Rubber	E.A.P. "	5,112	7,778	10,772	21,579	18,929
"	U.P. "	1,600	2,818	2,838	2,948	11,919
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	24	641	13,213
Cotton	E.A.P. "	—	—	—	285	1,273
"	U.P. "	—	—	—	162	1,043
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	221	407
Wax	E.A.P. "	—	—	184	3,925	5,140
"	G.E.A. "	—	—	—	159	16,445
All other sorts	E.A.P. "	4,735	5,455	5,048	10,891	8,241
"	U.P. " (2)					828
"	G.E.A. "					5,331
Total		£113,206	148,060	159,815	234,664	332,838

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(1) E.A.P. stands for East Africa Protectorate; U.P. for Uganda Protectorate; G.E.A. for German East Africa; C.F.S. for Congo Free State; and I.E.A. Italian East Africa.

(2) These items were not shown separately before 1905-6.

3. For the quantities and value of articles exported during 1904-5 and 1905-6, see Appendix 2.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

1. No important discoveries of minerals took place during the year 1905-6, but many parts of the Protectorate are still so little known that it is impossible to say what its resources in this direction may be. A geologist is at present engaged in examining the districts bordering on the Uganda Railway. His report on the results of his researches will be printed separately.

Limestone quarries exist near Kitui, Makindu, Kiambu, and on Lusinga Island in Lake Victoria; and good building stone is nearly everywhere obtainable. On Mombasa Island

and on the coast generally, coral rock is used for building purposes and also for producing lime. Negotiations are in progress for working the deposits of carbonate of soda at Lake Magadi. In many districts iron occurs abundantly, but it has not been worked except by natives, who use it for weapons and ornaments. Mica is met with, but not so far in pieces of sufficient size to attract serious attention. Graphite, opals, and garnets have been discovered in different parts of the Protectorate, and two concessions have recently been granted to prospect in what are supposed to be diamondiferous deposits in the Elgeyo valley.

2. Manufactures carried on by natives of the coast districts are the extraction of vegetable oils by presses, the production of copra and coir, the weaving of cotton cloth on hand looms, and the making of mats, baskets, and thatch.

Europeans and Indians have ice and soda factories at Mombasa and Nairobi. Soap is also manufactured at the former place.

There is an increasing production of furniture made from native woods, and steam-saw mills have been erected at Mombasa, Nairobi, and near Molo. There is also a small factory at Mombasa fitted with machinery for manipulating tropical products.

The most important enterprise of this nature is, however, the establishment at Voi of a decorticating plant for treating the sanseviera fibre. So far, the results have not been satisfactory owing to lack of proper machinery, but if finally successful, this industry is bound to be an important feature in the development of the country, as the fibre is indigenous and grows freely over a large area of otherwise useless jungle and scrub.

3. There is a good supply of excellent fish to be had in the coast towns and at Kisumu, and a small proportion of the population make their livelihood by fishing. A certain amount is sent from Mombasa to Nairobi by train, but apart from this the fisheries are for local consumption only, and there is no export. Concessions for bêche-de-mer and pearls have been given, but the former was a failure and the latter has not yet produced any appreciable results.

During 1905, a Trout Acclimatisation Society was started, and two attempts to introduce trout were made. The first, an experiment initiated by Captain E. S. Grogan, was singularly successful, and 12,000 fish have been hatched and placed in different rivers in the Highlands. The second, made by Mr. S. L. Hinde, Sub-Commissioner of the Kenya Province was less fortunate, but 200 fish of the Rainbow variety were hatched and are doing well.

The Society have now sent their expert to England to import fresh ova.

(C.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND FARMS.

Highlands.

1. European farmers in the neighbourhood of Nairobi are extending the acreage under cultivation, and are showing a disposition to abandon, to some extent, such crops as potatoes and beans for staples possessing a higher commercial value, such as coffee and fibres of different kinds. Ordinary cereals and foodstuffs, though useful for supplying a farmer's own wants and for feeding his native labourers, are never likely to bring in a very large return, as the expense of exporting to South Africa or elsewhere is so great as to swallow up almost all profit. Possibly, if in the future ocean freights could be reduced, a trade in foodstuffs might spring up.

Such cereals as barley, maize, millet, oats, and eleusine grow very well, and potatoes also give a good crop. Beans were not very successful during 1905-6, having been attacked by fungus disease, and wheat failed, except at Njoro, owing to rust. Possibly the introduction of a rust-resisting variety would produce good results.

2. China grass or ramie is receiving considerable attention, and shows signs of doing well. There should be a considerable future for this fibre if the demand for it at home proves large and consistent, and the difficulty of decorticating and degumming can be overcome.

3. An increased acreage of coffee is being brought under cultivation, and, where the trees are bearing, good crops have been secured.

4. Cotton has been tried but without success, owing to the high altitude.

Lowlands.

1. In the low-lying coast lands most tropical fruits and grains can be successfully grown. There are large cocoanut plantations and the cultivation of rice is being much extended. This cereal, which forms the staple food of the coast Swahilis and Arabs, is at present largely imported from India; but there is no doubt that the Protectorate might supply a much greater proportion of the demand. Maize, sweet potatoes, millet, ground-nuts, and sesame are also produced. This district is a fertile region where very little labour suffices to provide the native cultivator with a livelihood.

The existence of large areas of fibre-producing plants, and the experimental exploitation which is taking place in connection with them have been alluded to under manufactures.

The production of cotton has now been proved to be a success at Malindi, and a very considerable increase in the acreage cultivated may be confidently anticipated during the next few years. The Government farm produced a crop of four tons, selling for prices up to 8*d.* per lb., and a settler in the neighbourhood has realised even better prices. Egyptian seed of the Abbasi variety gives the best results; Sea Island, though giving a longer staple, is too delicate to thrive well.

2. The low-lying country round Lake Victoria is very fertile, and many tropical products flourish there. It has the advantage over the coast lands of being thickly populated by an industrious agricultural tribe, but it is distinctly unhealthy, and concessions for the development of this land would only answer in the case of syndicates or private people whose financial position would be such as to enable them to maintain a periodical change of staff.

3. A cotton, rubber, and fibre plantation was started on the banks of the Tsavo River during the year under review, but on the death of its manager it was closed.

Experimental Farms.[*]

Nairobi Farm.—The past season was generally favourable, but the leguminous crops suffered severely from disease, and the damage done by vermin to general crops made it impossible to ascertain the yield that the land should be capable of maintaining.

Various rubber plants were tried without any great success, and a number of fibre-yielding plants were laid down and are now available for distribution to settlers. Fruit trees did not answer well, and it seems doubtful whether they will repay the large amount of care required in their rearing in this part of the country. The most promising trees are those from India, presented by Sir Edward Buck, which come from an altitude of 4,000 feet.

The soil of the farm is, on the whole, poor, the rock coming frequently to the surface. Both for experimental crop and stock purposes the farm is not well situated, and its conditions are not characteristic of that part of the Nairobi and Kiambu districts occupied by the settlers. The farm has consequently not proved an unqualified success, and it is probable that the site will be changed to a more suitable locality, nearer the European settlements.

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[*] Exhaustive reports on the farms are contained in the Appendices.

Mazeras Farm.—The most important experiments made were with cotton from Egyptian seed, rubber and fibre plants, and mountain rice, for the cultivation of which the coast districts are peculiarly well suited.

This farm should prove to be of considerable use, as the coast area is now attracting attention, and the development of this part of the Protectorate may soon be looked for.

Makindu Farm.—The Makindu Farm was closed on March 31st, 1906, as the locality is unhealthy in the wet season, and the farm was found not to answer the principal objects for which it was established, namely to attract Europeans and Indians to the plains situated about 200 miles from the coast.

When inspected in February there was a promising crop of cotton, but as there are no settlers in the immediate neighbourhood, and other districts are more promising, it was thought unnecessary to continue the experiment further. The natives of the neighbouring hills had confined their interest in the farm to raiding most of the live stock.

Malindi Farm.—The experiments in cotton have been successful and gratifying—400 lb. of Egyptian seed yielding 7,444 lb. of seed cotton of good fine long-staple quality.

The cotton industry is being taken up with success by white settlers in the neighbourhood of Malindi, the soil and conditions being peculiarly well suited for the cultivation of this product. The agent of the British Cotton Growing Association has spoken most hopefully of the results already obtained and of the prospects in the future.

New ground is being rapidly brought under cultivation, and during the next year there should be in this district alone some 1,200 acres planted with cotton.

Naivasha Farm.—This farm has served a very useful purpose in experimenting with the breeding of various kinds of stock, and in supplying the settlers with young stock.

The results obtained during the year, under the careful management of Mr. John K. Hill, are gratifying and encouraging. The imported Merino flock of sheep showed an increase of 133 per cent. in two years, the young rams being eagerly bought by settlers. The Lincoln and Welsh ewes were again reported to be a failure. Merino rams yielded an average of 8½ lb. of wool, and the ewes 7½ lb.; the Lincolns averaged 11 lb., and the Welsh, 4½ lb. Considerable interest was attached to the breeding by imported rams from native ewes, and the results obtained during the year from Welsh rams were most satisfactory; a batch of first-cross Welsh yearling wethers, sent to the Nairobi butcher, averaged 85 lb. each, and gave excellent meat.

For wool-producing sheep, insistence is made in the report on the necessity of first crossing native ewes with the Welsh rams, and then crossing the produce with the Merino. Some pure-bred Merino rams were sold to settlers at £5 per head, and 27 first-cross rams at prices varying from 10*s.* 6*d.* for Merinos, to £1 for Welsh.

Excepting the loss of one Hereford cow, the English cattle are reported to have done as well as they would have done at home. A further supply of imported bulls has been ordered, the two on the farm being insufficient for requirements. Thirty-one cows were served, and the number for service at the close of the year was 37.

The dairy proved a marked success. The milk, cream, and butter supplied were of the finest quality, and were in great demand, returning a handsome profit. It was regrettable that the dairy operations had to be closed last spring, but this step was necessary in order to avoid competing with private enterprise.

Kibos Farm.—The Indian settlement at Kibos, which may be regarded as a semi-Government institution, has made satisfactory progress. The cultivated acreage has increased from 300 to 500 acres, the most successful crops being sugar cane, from which crude sugar or jagri is largely manufactured; maize, which the cultivators grind in water-mills erected by themselves and sell at a good profit in Kisumu; gram and lentils, mostly sold in the grain; and cotton, which last is an excellent crop as far as labour is concerned, the picking season not clashing with the time when the natives are working on their own plantations. Experimental crops of long-eared Egyptian wheat and oats have also been grown with good results, and the stock has thriven.

Stock Farms.

Many settlers have started ranches in the Rift Valley and on the slopes of the Mau and Aberdare Ranges, now that the removal of the Masai into a reserve has left these excellent grazing grounds open to occupation. Cattle of good quality have been easily obtainable owing to the sale by Government of large herds captured from the Sotik and Nandi tribes, but the prices realised have been high.

2. The East Africa Syndicate imported 5,000 Australian sheep at the end of the year. It is as yet too early to say what the final results will be, as time is necessary for acclimatisation; but, so far, a certain measure of success has been obtained in this most important experiment.

3. As reported elsewhere cross-breeding has been very successful, and the stud animals imported by the Government have been in great demand amongst settlers.

4. The dairying industry continues to prosper, and has been largely extended since the close of the year under report. In addition to the older concerns near Nairobi, two large establishments have been started at Njoro, which supply Mombasa, and, to some extent, Zanzibar also.

5. Pigs are extensively kept, and there is a marked disposition on the part of farmers to go in for this branch of stock raising, which promises to be extremely profitable. The animals themselves do very well, and their keep costs next to nothing. There is a project on foot to start a bacon factory at Njoro.

6. European poultry is being imported in increasing quantities, and the result is satisfactory. The native fowl has a tough constitution, but as a table-bird is somewhat disappointing.

7. An outbreak of horse sickness caused a decrease in the number of horses and ponies, but their importation continues, the race meetings, which take place twice a year at Nairobi, being a great incentive to the introduction of animals of a good class.

8. Mules continue to be in great favour, and there is a constant demand for them.

9. The crossing of the native donkey with imported jacks is under consideration, and should produce a useful animal.

10. The prices of stock have not varied much since 1904-5. The list is, however, reproduced for reference:—

Oxen (untrained), £1 to £4.
„ (trained), £3 to £6.
Cows, £6 to £12.
Horses, £25 to £50.
Donkeys (male), £3 to £5.
„ (female), £6 to £8.
„ (Muscat), £25.
Sheep, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Goats, 4*s.* to 8*s.*
Pigs, £1 to £1 10*s.*
Mules, £20 to £40.

Forests.

1. The coast forests have been but little worked during the year with the exception of the mangrove areas, which have yielded a considerable amount of bark, the timber being used

for firewood and for building purposes. The concessions at Arabuko and Sekoki have been practically untouched. The collection of rubber is carried on actively, and it is probable that rubber plantations will succeed, but very little has yet been done in this direction.

2. The Government experimental teak plantations have done very well, particularly at Mazeras, where the trees are now 18 feet high and 16 inches in circumference.

3. A good deal of tree-planting has also been done by various settlers in the different districts, gums and wattles being the favourite selection.

4. In the Highlands, the most valuable trees are the Podocarpus and the Croton Elliottianus, the former being largely used for building purposes, and the latter for fencing, posts, &c.

5. The Uganda Railway consumes a very large amount of wood as fuel, which enables it to be worked much more economically than would otherwise be the case.

6. The actual cash revenue of the Forest Department amounted to £706. This is exclusive of rents and royalties on forest concessions. Besides this, forest produce of an estimated value of £2,580 was furnished free to the railway and other Government Departments.

Diseases of Plants and Animals.

1. The most prevalent plant diseases are rust, which attacks wheat, and fungus, which almost destroyed the bean crop and did damage amongst potatoes. The scale insect, causing black blight, appeared in the coffee plantations near Nairobi, but was immediately stamped out by means of resin compounds. A leaf disease made its appearance in the coffee plantation belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission at Bura in the Teita Hills, and the trees had to be destroyed.

2. Of cattle diseases, pleuro-pneumonia and red-water, with its more serious type, coast-fever, caused most anxiety. A more detailed account of these, and the measures taken to combat them, may be found in the extract of the report of the Veterinary Department (Appendix VIII.).

3. Sheep have suffered from the nostril-fly and from intestinal worms; particularly in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.

4. There was a severe outbreak of horse-sickness, causing the death of over 80 animals.

(D.) LAND GRANTS, VALUE OF LAND, AND SQUATTING.

During the year 1905, land grants, amounting to 549,828 acres, were made, as against 197,256 acres in 1904. These grants were distributed as follows:—

District.	Acres.	——
Seyidie	64,000	Leasehold.
Tanaland	32,000	"
Ukamba	30,671	"
	and 7,311	Freehold.
Naivasha	403,932	Leasehold.
	and 3,194	Freehold.
Kenya	8,720	Leasehold.

This total includes the large grant of 320,000 acres to the East Africa Syndicate, and two areas of 64,000 acres, one leased to Messrs. Lingham and Grogan for timber cutting, and the other to the Afro-American Trading Company for the collection of fibre.

The price of freehold averaged 1*s.* 4*d.* an acre for grazing, and 3*s.* 9*d.* per acre for agricultural land, but in certain localities, *e.g.*, the neighbourhood of Nairobi, the value is increasing rapidly.

2. There is practically no "squatting," properly so-called, but many settlers are in temporary occupation of their land pending the completion of survey and deeds.

(E.) SURVEY.

This Department, which during the year 1905-6 was still combined with the Land Office, though shortly to be separated from it, made satisfactory progress, a total area of 745,533 acres being surveyed, as against 618,542 acres in 1904-5. There is still, however, much to be done in order to cope with the applications for land which continue to pour in, not to speak of the trigonometrical survey of the Protectorate. A comprehensive scheme has since been sanctioned by which the Survey Department has been separated from the Land Office and divided into two sections, the trigonometrical and cadastral branches, with a large increase of staff.

The expenditure on land and survey in 1905-6 was £9,935, as against £4,183 12*s.* 9*d.* in the preceding year. The fees taken amounted to £9,947 5*s.* 10*d.* This, however, includes a balance on deposit from the year 1904-5 amounting to £4,330, which was transferred to revenue on April 1st, 1905.

(F.) LAKE SURVEY.

The survey of Lake Victoria is now practically complete. In view of the considerable expansion of lacustrine trade in the course of the year, the charts, which are in course of preparation, will prove most useful, and will render almost impossible such accidents as the grounding of the "Sybil," near Bukoba.

(G.) SHIPPING.

1. Mombasa and Kilindini, two harbours lying respectively on the north and south shores of Mombasa Island, constitute the principal port of the Protectorate, Kilindini being much larger and providing a more convenient anchorage, while Mombasa harbour is close to the business quarters and merchants' offices, but is somewhat narrow, which renders it difficult for vessels to swing. The former is accordingly used by the larger ocean-going steamers, and the latter by those of smaller tonnage and by dhows.

Since the conclusion of the year under report, large additions to the Kilindini harbour works have been sanctioned.

The lines which visit the Protectorate are the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line, with a fortnightly service (main line steamers calling at Kilindini, intermediate at Mombasa), and the Messageries Maritimes Company with a monthly service calling at Kilindini. These sailings are in both directions, to Europe and to South Africa.

British shipping is represented by the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Laing Steamship Company. The former runs a monthly line of chartered steamers outwards only from England. There is also a fixed monthly service in both directions between Aden and Mombasa, with transhipment at the former place, and somewhat irregular sailings between Bombay and Mombasa. The Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line likewise maintains a service between the two last ports and Zanzibar.

The Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line and British India steamers occasionally call at Lamu and, sometimes, but rarely, at Kismayu. These ports, as well as Wasin, Kilifi, Malindi, and Kipini, are regularly served by the Protectorate steamship "Juba," and occasionally by the steamers of the Zanzibar Government.

The accompanying table shows the gross tonnage, quantity of cargo, and number of passengers carried by three of the lines.

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
				Passengers.			Passengers.	
			Cargo.	Europeans.	Natives.	Cargo.	Europeans.	Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
British India, Aden	19	53,627	1,970	27	327	605	37	648
British India, Bombay	21	66,235	4,842	47	1,501	375	13	620
British India (Chartered), Europe	8	28,618	9,835	—	—	53	8	88
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line, Europe	53	227,864	8,930	726	369	13,736	707	838
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line, Bombay	56	134,780	7,575	496	3,616	1,518	116	3,853
Messageries Maritimes, Europe ..	24	93,920	399	198	340	266	150	258
Total	205	715,268	35,206	1,861	6,454	18,291	1,427	6,724

2. There has been a considerable increase in the number and tonnage of both steamers and sailing vessels, as the following table will show:—

— —	1904-5.		1905-6.		Increase.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered:—						
Sailing vessels	2,222	52,670	2,870	75,195	648	22,525
Steamers	421	899,367	426	961,410	5	62,043
Cleared:—						
Sailing vessels	2,254	53,702	2,763	70,142	509	16,440
Steamers	422	904,428	425	957,480	3	53,052
Total	5,319	1,910,167	6,484	2,064,227	1,165	154,060*

3. The total revenue collected in the Port Office of the Protectorate amounted to Rs. 36,294 6¾a., as compared with Rs. 33,908 13¾a. of the preceding year. In the following table the revenue, as collected under the different headings, is shown for the last three years:—

—	1903–4.			1904–5.			1905–6.		
	Mombasa.	Coast Ports.	Total.	Mombasa.	Coast Ports.	Total.	Mombasa.	Coast Ports.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Harbour Dues—									
Revenue from ferries ...	8,030 0 0	1,632 0 0	9,662 0 0	11,360 0 0	1,496 1 0¾	12,856 1 0¾	11,352 5 0	1,756 2 0¾	13,108 7 0¾
Light dues	5,790 0 0	—	5,790 0 0	6,870 0 0	—	6,870 0 0	6,660 0 0	—	6,660 0 0
Miscellaneous—									
Mooring charges	1,181 0 0	—	1,181 0 0	1,427 0 0	—	1,427 0 0	1,229 0 0	—	1,229 0 0
Pilotage fees	1,522 0 0	—	1,522 0 0	1,748 0 0	—	1,748 0 0	2,355 0 0	—	2,355 0 0
Fishing stake fees ...	666 0 0	228 0 0	894 0 0	756 0 0	237 0 0	993 0 0	657 8 0	511 0 0	1,168 8 0
Ballasting fees	1,342 8 0	16 0 0	1,358 8 0	597 12 0	40 8 0	638 4 0	773 8 0	25 4 0	798 12 0
Hire of steam launch ...	507 0 0	—	507 0 0	326 0 0	—	326 0 0	590 0 0	—	590 0 0
Licences and Taxes—									
Registration of dhows, boats, crew, and passenger lists, &c.	3,804 0 0	5,190 8 0	8,994 8 0	3,699 8 0	5,351 0 0	9,050 8 0	4,037 3 0	6,347 8 0	10,384 11 0
Total Rupees ...	22,842 8 0	7,066 8 0	29,909 0 0	26,784 4 0	7,124 9 0¾	33,908 13 0¾	27,654 8 0	8,639 14 0¾	36,294 6 0¾
Total £ at exchange Rs. 15 per £.	£1,522 16 8	471 2 0	1,993 18 8	1,785 12 4	474 19 6	2,260 11 10	1,843 12 8	575 19 11	2,419 12 7

4. The nationality of sailing vessels and steamers inwards and outwards during 1904-5 and 1905-6 for the Protectorate is thus made up:—

—	1904-5.				1905-6.			
	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.		Steamers.		Sailing Ships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Arabian—								
Inwards..	—	—	111	5,861	—	—	202	10,475
Outwards	—	—	98	4,878	—	—	183	8,963
Austrian—								
Inwards..	24	110,224	—	—	24	110,224	—	—
Outwards	24	110,224	—	—	24	110,224	—	—
British—								
Inwards..	209	348,843	419	5,962	174	275,930	710	12,082
Outwards	209	353,574	428	5,903	173	272,000	708	11,770
Dutch—								
Inwards..	—	—	—	—	1	3,035	—	—
Outwards	—	—	—	—	1	3,035	—	—
French—								
Inwards..	5	19,312	38	2,334	24	93,920	30	1,777
Outwards	5	19,312	36	2,202	24	93,920	24	1,603
German—								
Inwards..	138	406,138	30	571	155	462,461	31	1,257
Outwards	138	406,138	26	637	155	462,461	33	1,284
Indian—								
Inwards..	—	—	108	7,174	—	—	139	8,698
Outwards	—	—	108	7,330	—	—	125	8,151
Italian—								
Inwards..	—	—	47	1,310	—	—	98	3,196
Outwards	—	—	39	1,290	—	—	94	2,974
Norwegian—								
Inwards..	—	—	4	2,414	—	—	5	4,519
Outwards	—	—	4	2,414	—	—	4	3,439
Persian—								
Inwards..	—	—	14	1,897	—	—	14	1,454
Outwards	—	—	13	1,788	—	—	12	1,501
Portuguese—								
Inwards..	—	—	1	35	—	—	1	35
Outwards	—	—	1	35	—	—	1	35
Zanzibar—								
Inwards..	45	14,850	1,450	25,112	48	15,840	1,640	31,702
Outwards	46	15,180	1,501	27,225	48	15,840	1,579	30,422

5. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards during the years 1904-5 and 1905-6 are shown:—

—	1904–5.						1905–6.					
	Steamers.		Sailing Ships.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing Ships.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vanga—												
Inwards	—	—	179	5,044	179	5,044	—	—	111	2,873	111	2,873
Outwards	—	—	172	5,021	172	5,021	—	—	121	3,143	121	3,143
Wasin—												
Inwards	17	8,426	97	4,805	114	13,231	4	2,024	254	7,802	258	9,826
Outwards	17	8,426	95	4,578	112	13,004	4	2,024	246	8,180	250	10,204
Gasi—												
Inwards	—	—	51	660	51	660	—	—	72	1,388	72	1,388
Outwards	—	—	52	684	52	684	—	—	74	1,402	74	1,402
Mombasa—												
Inwards	268	736,603	786	19,974	1,054	756,577	255	758,611	1,015	28,434	1,270	787,045
Outwards	269	741,664	806	20,010	1,075	761,674	254	754,681	1,023	26,875	1,277	781,556
Kilifi—												
Inwards	16	7,920	223	3,612	239	11,532	16	7,568	264	5,514	280	13,082
Outwards	16	7,920	223	3,654	239	11,574	16	7,568	261	5,249	277	12,817
Takaungu—												
Inwards	—	—	165	984	165	984	—	—	147	1,314	147	1,314
Outwards	—	—	172	1,462	172	1,462	—	—	148	1,292	148	1,292
Malindi—												
Inwards	24	11,792	278	7,077	302	18,869	35	16,302	357	9,485	392	25,787
Outwards	24	11,792	284	7,311	308	19,103	35	16,302	355	9,076	390	25,378
Lamu—												
Inwards	71	116,347	352	7,359	423	123,706	82	143,601	529	14,234	611	157,835
Outwards	71	116,347	380	8,564	451	124,911	82	143,601	412	11,072	494	154,673
Kismayu—												
Inwards	25	18,279	91	3,155	116	21,434	34	33,304	121	4,151	155	37,455
Outwards	25	18,279	70	2,418	95	20,697	34	33,304	123	3,853	157	37,157

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Ordinances enacted between April 1st, 1905, and March 31st, 1906, included the following:—

An Ordinance providing for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve.

An Ordinance prohibiting the possession of and dealing in cow ivory and the tusks of immature bull elephants.

An Ordinance providing for the transference of decrees from Uganda Courts to East African Courts.

An Ordinance limiting the liability of the Uganda Railway in respect of carriage on Lake Victoria.

An Ordinance restricting the importation of coffee, with a view to preventing coffee leaf disease.

An Ordinance restricting the immigration of natives from plague-infected ports.

An Ordinance restricting sentences of flogging by Native or Special Courts to 25 lashes.

An Ordinance repealing previous legislation respecting the introduction of animals into and movements of animals within the Protectorate, and giving the Government certain powers with a view to the prevention of disease.

The following Orders in Council were also promulgated:—

"The East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council, 1905."

An Order in Council applying the Extradition Convention of 29th June, 1904, as between the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

The Eastern African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Order in Council, 1906.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

The natives of the interior can scarcely be said to have any religious beliefs properly so called. Amongst many of them a vague and primitive pantheism or nature worship prevails. The inhabitants of the coast towns mostly profess Mohammedanism, but except amongst the upper class Arabs there is but little knowledge of the teaching and tenets of their religion.

Christian missionary enterprise has never found in East Africa so promising a field as that furnished by the receptive and intelligent Baganda of the sister Protectorate, but there are nevertheless eleven different Societies at work, and some idea of the scope of their labours may be gathered from the following table :—

Name.	Denomination.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Average Attendance.	Seating Accommodation.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Nationality.
Church Missionary Society	Anglican	23	2,000	3,700	10	1,300	British.
*United Methodists Free Church Mission.	Methodist	12	800	1,630	11	408	”
*Church of Scotland	Presbyterian	1		No statistics.			”
*Mission du St. Esprit	Roman Catholic.	12	1,500	2,000	No statistics available		French and Italian.
*Algerian Mission	”	Two stations used as Rest Houses for Missionaries *en route* for Uganda, Congo, and German East Africa.					French.
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ...	Lutheran	2	260	260	4	166	German.
Neukirchen Mission	”	3	240	—	3	241	”
African Inland Mission	Undenominational.	4	90	180	4	195	American.
Friends Industrial Mission	Quaker	2	90	400	1	17	
American Evangelical Mission ...	Protestant	—	—	—	2	62	”
*Swedish Mission	”	1	—	—	—	—	Swedish.

* In some cases these figures are for 1904–5, no statistics having been furnished for the year under review.

2. Most of the pupils in the schools mentioned in the foregoing table receive elementary instruction in reading, writing, and scriptural subjects, and some are being trained for the ministry of their respective missions. Others receive instruction in handicrafts, particularly in the schools of the Mission du Saint Esprit.

The Church Missionary Society and the Africa Inland Mission have also made a beginning with industrial schools, and there is no doubt that this form of instruction is a most valuable discipline for the African native, whose intelligence is often insufficiently developed to appreciate fully the spiritual side of Christianity.

3. At Mombasa the Church Missionary Society has established the Buxton High School, which is attended by Indian and Eurasian children, as well as by natives. Here, and in the other coast towns, there are Mohammedan schools where Arab and Swahili children are taught to read and write the Arabic character and recite from the Koran.

4. At Nairobi there are two schools for European children, one, a boarding school, kept by the Mission du Saint Esprit, and the other by the Uganda Railway. The latter has an average daily attendance of 20 boys and 25 girls, who pay Rs. 1,124 annually in fees, while the Government provides the balance, Rs. 5,028.

With the growth of the white population the educational question is becoming acute, and various schemes are under consideration for providing the requisite facilities. The distances which separate the various farms and the absence of means of communication are factors which increase the difficulty of the problem.

5. In connection with the Railway European School is one for the children of Indian employees, which is also taken advantage of by the Indian community generally. Its scholars number 52, and contribute Rs. 736 in fees, the Government finding a further sum of Rs. 1,195.

6. There are no Universities or centres for the dissemination of advanced education, but a certain amount of anthropological and philological investigation is carried on by Government officials and missionaries. During 1905 a comprehensive treatise on the language and customs of the Masai, by Mr. A. C. Hollis, Secretary to the Administration, was published, and a grammar of the Kikuyu language, by Mr. A. W. McGregor, of the Church Missionary Society, appeared.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITALS.

1. There are European Government Hospitals at Mombasa and Nairobi. At the former 30 patients were admitted, 16 were cured, 12 relieved, and two died, or 6·6 per cent; at the latter the admissions numbered 33, 19 patients were discharged as cured, 10 as relieved, and there were four deaths, or 12 per cent.

2. At the Gaol Hospital, Mombasa, there were 133 admissions and 3 deaths, or 2·25 per cent., and at the Native Hospitals—Kilindini, 556 admissions and 45 deaths, or 8 per cent.; Nairobi, 358 admissions and 57 deaths, or 16 per cent.; and Kisumu, 316 admissions and 30 deaths, or 9·5 per cent.

(B.) ASYLUMS.

1. There are at present no lunatic asylums in the Protectorate, but one will be built shortly. Native lunatics, if violent, are confined in the gaol, a most inconvenient arrangement; Europeans are placed under medical supervision and sent to Europe by the first opportunity.

2. During the course of the year a small leper asylum was built on an isolated spot on English Point, near Mombasa.

Hitherto the leper asylum at Mzizima, the property of the Church Missionary Society, had been used, or lepers were sent to Zanzibar whenever the Government of that Sultanate consented to receive them.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POLICE.

The constitution of the force on March 31st, 1906, was as follows:—

1	Inspector-General.
1	Deputy Inspector-General.
7	Assistant District Superintendents.
9	Inspectors.
6	Sergeant-Instructors.
5	Native Inspectors.
9	Deputy Native Inspectors.
10	Clerks.
1,907	Rank and file.

The distribution of the force amongst the provinces was as follows:—

Seyidie	369
Ukamba	476
Kenya	192
Naivasha	271
Kisumu	471
Tanaland	67
Jubaland	85

There are 25 stations at which police are posted, most of them unprovided with troops, and their duties are often semi-military.

The cost of the force, which was reorganised during 1905-6 under a new Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General, was £37,835 17*s.* 7*d.* as against £30,156 8*s.* 6*d.* in the previous year.

(B.) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1. The number of offences reported to the Police and the Magistrates during 1905-6 was 4,015, made up as follows:—

Offences against the person, 668; prædial larceny, 46; offences against property (other than prædial larceny), 1,178; other offences (*e.g.*, offences against by-laws), 2,123.

2. The following table shows the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals for the last five years:—

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates.	3,195	2,892	3,315	3,472	4,015
The number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person.	372	250	567	431	450
2. For prædial larceny	—	1	48	34	40
3. For offences against property, other than prædial larceny.	818	559	262	761	889
4. For other offences...	797	860	1,821	1,585	1,853

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—					
1. For offences against the person.	14	7	13	1	6
2. For prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	1	1	—	—	8
4. For other offences ...	1	1	10	6	3
The number of persons acquitted—					
1. In the Inferior Courts.	1,181	1,208	594	647	763
2. In the Superior Courts.	35	5	5	6	3

3. In 1905-6 20 cases were tried by the Court Sessions. Of these 17 resulted in convictions, 3 in acquittals.

4. The following table shows the comparative number of summary convictions, and the kind of punishment inflicted for the years 1904-5 and 1905-6:—

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property or Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters and Servants Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine—								
1904-5	1,413	169	7	11	98	609	5	514
1905-6	1,626	183	19	4	69	1,254	—	97
Imprisonment in lieu of Fine or Surety—								
1904-5	96	31	—	4	34	7	4	16
1905-6	159	40	4	1	74	8	—	32
Peremptory Imprisonment—								
1904-5	748	139	—	13	382	111	12	91
1905-6	767	128	1	13	408	99	14	99
Whipping—								
1904-5	432	81	3	5	320	43	—	70
1905-6	507	80	3	15	293	64	20	32
Bound over with or without Sureties, or other trivial punishment—								
1904-5	136	19	—	1	11	41	—	64
1905-6	173	19	2	2	17	83	3	47

5. While the amount of criminal work has increased considerably, as the foregoing tables show, the number of civil cases is also greater, 7,951 against 7,089. The increase is

mostly in the Provinces of Tanaland and Ukamba, the latter being responsible for the more important cases.

6. The Special Courts Ordinance has worked successfully, 70 per cent. of the decisions given by the Magistrates remaining unvaried by the High Court. It is, however, thought advisable, with a view to increasing the efficiency of these tribunals, that Assistant Collectors should be called upon to pass an examination in law in order to qualify for promotion.

7. Since the close of the year legislation has been introduced to regulate the procedure in trials of Europeans and Americans.

(C.) PRISONS.

1. There are 28 prisons in the Protectorate, but many of those at the smaller stations may be more properly described as lock-ups, and long-sentence criminals are not confined in them. The principal gaols are at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu. European prisoners are usually confined in the former.

Throughout the Protectorate the gaols are primitive and lacking in sufficient and proper accommodation. The matter has attracted attention and will be remedied as soon as possible.

The total number of convicted prisoners committed to the gaols in 1905-6 was 2,162, the daily average being 480·9. Of the 14 who escaped 5 were recaptured. The daily average of sick was 29·5, and 22 died in prison.

2. Political prisoners and undesirables are generally interned at Kismayu, from which owing to its isolated position escape is very difficult.

3. Prisoners are employed on wood-cutting and sawing, road-making and other work for the Public Works and Conservancy Departments. In some gaols they also make mats, "chicks," chairs, &c., and at Mombasa there is a tailoring department which makes uniforms for trolly and boat boys, process-servers, and messengers, clothing for prisoners in all the Protectorate prisons, and flags.

4. European and other vagrants are confined in gaol until the value of their labour is sufficient to pay the cost of passage elsewhere. In theory the Protectorate does not lose by this arrangement, but in practice the work done by the vagrant is not worth the price paid. In deserving cases assistance is also rendered to vagrants from a fund subscribed locally and called "The Distressed British Subjects' Fund."

5. The Protectorate prisons cost £5,898 13*s.* 0*d.* in 1905-6 as against £5,648 5*s.* 9*d.* in the preceding year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

It is now generally considered that the estimate of the population of the Protectorate given in the 1904-5 report was somewhat low, and that the real figure is nearer four than two millions. Parts of the Kenya Province have been found to be very thickly populated.

It is, however, practically impossible to compute the native population, as much of the Protectorate is unexplored, and even in the districts which are being administered it is very difficult to form even an approximate idea of the number of inhabitants. The hut tax collections are to some extent a guide, but any estimate founded on them can be but a rough one.

2. The white population was returned at 1,813 on March 31st, 1906, of whom 264 are Government officials, including the officers of the Uganda Railway.

(B.) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Records of births and deaths are only kept in the case of Europeans, and a few Christian natives and Indians in the larger towns. As statistics drawn from the two last-mentioned would be misleading, it will be sufficient to give the European tables:—

Province.	Births.	Deaths.
Kisumu	4	1
Naivasha...	1	2
Ukamba	24	14
Kenya	1	1
Seyidie	8	7
Tanaland	—	1
Jubaland	—	—
Total	38	26

The rate per 1,000 was 20·95 for births and 14·34 for deaths.

Rules making compulsory the registration of all deaths occurring in townships, whether of Europeans, Indians, or natives, and of all deaths throughout the Protectorate of Europeans, Americans, and Indians were published on February 1st, 1906, and the statistics available will be much more comprehensive in future.

(C.) SLAVERY.

That the status of domestic slavery should be recognized in the ten-mile coast strip is repugnant to British ideas, but no evil results are found to occur, and the institution itself is rapidly disappearing. Owing to the operation of Sultan Ali's decree by which the descendants of all slaves born after August, 1890, are free, no additions to the number can be made, and the slightest attempt at cruelty results in the liberation of the slave.

The so-called slaves may be divided into two classes, those who live in their masters' houses and are practically treated as members of the family, and those who work in the fields and receive land for themselves which they can cultivate in their spare time.

The number freed during 1905-6 was 100, 14 in Seyidie and 86 in Tanaland. There have been no prosecutions for cruelty during the year, and no slave has been freed on that account. Any slave wishing to obtain his freedom can do so by crossing the boundary which separates the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar from the rest of the Protectorate, but it is a significant fact that very few care to exchange the comfort of their masters' homes for a precarious existence up country.

(D.) CLIMATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The division of the Protectorate into three zones for the purposes of climatic description is a convenient one, though it must be understood that even within these sub-divisions there are considerable ranges in temperature and rainfall, which have a strong influence on the healthiness or unhealthiness of the districts concerned.

1. *The Coast.*

The region described as the coast may be held to include a strip about 100 miles broad extending from the Anglo-German frontier to the Juba River. The rainfall is greatest in the more southern districts and least in Jubaland. As a rule the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is not excessive, but owing to the moisture of the atmosphere, the heat is more trying to Europeans than would otherwise be expected. In the coast towns, however, during the monsoons a cool breeze blows constantly, and this is particularly the case between May and November, when the south-west monsoon is prevalent. The hottest season is in January, February, and March, but the nights are generally fairly cool, except during the lull between the two monsoons, when they are apt to be very oppressive. Most rain falls during April, May, June, and November. but the seasons are somewhat variable, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. The climate of the coast stations may be summed up as on the whole not unhealthy for Europeans, but after a long residence it is apt to be enervating, and a change is desirable from time to time. Malaria and other tropical illnesses are not frequent. In Jubaland the climate is hot and dry and the sun very powerful but the nights are cool. It is not an unhealthy region except for nervous diseases, which have been responsible for the invaliding of several officers.

About ten or fifteen miles inland the scrub country begins, and the heat, untempered by the sea-breezes, is less bearable. The stations situated in this belt, such as Rabai and Voi, do not enjoy a good reputation for health, malaria occurring with some frequency. The same may be said of the Valley of the Tana, which is at certain seasons rendered almost intolerable by the presence of swarms of mosquitos.

2. *The Highlands.*

The greater part of the interior of the East Africa Protectorate consists of ridges and plateaux ranging from 4,000 to 9,000 feet in height, one peak (Mount Kenya) reaching an altitude of 18,000 feet. Though naturally the whole of this upland country is not equally salubrious, it may safely be said that it is, generally speaking, exceedingly healthy. The sun, as might reasonably be expected so near to the Equator, is powerful during the mid-day hours, but the air is brisk and invigorating, the nights are cool, and Europeans are able to exert themselves to an extent which would be impossible at the coast. This part of the country is regarded as well suited for colonization, and a large number of settlers have made their homes in it. A striking proof of the excellence of the climate is afforded by the healthy appearance of the children who have been born and brought up in this region. In fact, the only drawbacks appear to be a somewhat unduly great daily range of temperature and a prevalence of strong winds, which, in certain districts, are trying. Some stations, such as Kitui and Baringo, do not come up to the general standard, but they really lie on the outskirts of the Highland region.

3. *The District round Lake Victoria.*

The shores of Lake Victoria are comparatively low-lying, and the heat consequently approaches and even exceeds that of the coast. Violent storms are frequent, and the climate is probably less agreeable than in any other part of the Protectorate. Malaria is common, and is very apt, if not carefully treated, to lead to attacks of black-water fever. Mumias and Kisumu have distinctly bad records in this respect, though an improvement in the accommodation and sanitary conditions of the latter place has rendered it less unhealthy.

4. *Public Health.*

There have been no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease during the year 1905, and normal conditions have prevailed. Plague occurred at Nairobi, at Kisumu, and at Voi. There was also an outbreak in Zanzibar in the latter half of 1905, which lasted several months, but thanks to the preventive measures taken, no case was reported in our seaport towns. Sleeping sickness appears to be abating in Kavirondo, the only district which has been attacked.

With the development of the Protectorate, the erection of better houses, and the gradual amelioration of the conditions of life there is a progressive improvement in the general health of European officials. There have, however, been five deaths and three cases of invaliding during the year. Three of the former and one of the latter were due to black-water fever; one death was from pneumonia and one from drowning.

The total mortality recorded amongst the white population, official and non-official, was twenty-six.

The most prevalent diseases were those of the digestive system and malaria, with a smaller but still considerable number of cases of affections of the respiratory organs. The same proportionate prevalence existed amongst Africans and Asiatic patients, but in their case skin and eye diseases, cellulitis, rheumatism, venereal and parasitic complaints must be added to the list of common ailments. These remarks apply only to such natives as are treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries. This class of patient constitutes, as may be supposed, but a small proportion of the total population. In the out-districts the mortality is often high, especially amongst infants.

5. *Climate.*

It has already been shown that both temperature and rainfall vary very considerably in the different districts of the Protectorate, and the accompanying tables will illustrate this fact more clearly.

Temperature.

Station.	Air Temperature.								Humidity 9 a.m.		
	9 a.m.	Means of		Minimum and Maximum combined.	Absolute Minimum and Maximum.				Dep. of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure	Percentage.
		Minimum.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.			
	°	°	°	°	°		°		°	ins.	
Mombasa ...	80·0	74·0	83·6	78·8	67·5	7th September	90·5	11th March ...	4·7	·825	82
Makindu ...	70·1	60·9	84·0	72·4	46·5	15th July ...	95·0	3rd April ...	—	—	—
Machakos ...	65·2	53·3	75·7	64·5	41·0	15th July ...	88·0	23rd February	5·2	·471	75
Nairobi ...	64·2	54·3	74·8	64·5	41·0	8th February 23rd July	89·0	22nd February	3·9	·488	81
Naivasha ...	64·2	47·8	75·8	61·9	40·0	22nd June ...	86·5	24th February	4·3	·479	80
Kericho ...	66·6	—	77·9	—	—	—	88·0	24th February 4th March	6·0	·472	73
Nandi	65·8	62·7	77·9	70·3	50·0	13th September	87·2	17th March ...	3·3	·538	84
Kisumu ...	—	—	86·4	—	—	—	93·0	5th March ...	—	—	—

Rainfall, 1905.

Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for year.	No. of Days Rain.	Greatest Fall.	Date.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	
Kismayu	0·00	0·34	2·19	0·40	4·76	1·16	4·49	1·08	0·00	0·15	1·24	0·00	15·81	28	3·50	13th July.
Golbanti	0·48	0·00	4·79	2·16	4·38	1·62	3·75	4·29	2·39	2·60	0·91	3·46	30·83	—	—	—
Jilore	1·07	0·44	2·27	8·70	11·55	2·41	1·93	3·08	4·15	0·92	5·13	1·03	42·68	—	—	—
Malindi	0·25	0·00	3·16	12·15	13·81	5·25	4·04	2·30	5·35	4·54	0·82	0·00	51·67	72	3·82	31st October.
Takaungu	0·00	0·00	2·65	13·99	10·80	3·42	6·70	1·31	4·53	2·79	1·52	0·25	47·96	73	3·60	20th April.
Mombasa	0·20	0·16	5·87	14·93	13·05	3·18	1·02	3·99	6·77	1·90	3·37	2·46	59·75	152	4·72	9th May.
Shimoni	0·00	0·00	14·37	27·12	18·50	2·63	5·44	6·05	3·32	0·66	2·01	1·00	81·10	96	4·50	27th April.
Mazeras	—	0·00	5·23	11·89	9·67	3·11	2·63	3·02	5·36	5·08	3·59	2·07	—	—	—	—
Mackinnon Road	1·71	0·70	6·99	8·90	3·83	1·36	0·85	2·45	2·25	1·62	3·41	2·40	36·47	—	—	—
Voi	1·00	0·10	16·24	4·03	1·45	0·46	0·00	0·05	1·75	0·75	10·11	6·51	42·45	—	—	—
Taveta	—	—	—	—	2·29	0·35	0·33	0·43	1·95	0·87	1·22	3·64	—	—	—	—
Mwatate	0·61	0·00	9·16	5·02	1·81	0·43	0·15	0·19	1·70	0·89	4·35	2·76	27·07	75	1·50	19th March.
Makindu Railway Station ..	0·25	0·00	10·88	2·70	1·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·06	1·10	8·40	2·18	26·59	—	—	—
„ Government Farm	0·25	0·00	10·88	2·70	1·02	0·06	0·00	0·00	0·02	1·68	8·38	3·82	28·81	66	2·65	20th March.
Machakos	0·77	0·00	13·14	6·05	3·02	0·56	0·09	0·13	0·31	2·71	9·95	6·01	42·74	98	3·15	1st April.
Kitui	1·00	0·02	8·86	7·88	1·62	0·25	0·00	0·14	0·11	1·61	15·58	4·19	41·26	87	3·31	23rd December.
Athi River	1·35	0·15	21·85	4·20	2·60	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	4·72	5·38	1·45	41·70	—	—	—
Nairobi Government Farm ..	1·58	0·19	11·79	7·94	7·49	1·26	0·87	1·99	1·20	2·48	5·25	4·01	46·05	126	1·88	18th April.
„ Railway Station ..	1·42	0·00	11·55	9·61	8·10	1·67	0·24	1·51	1·23	1·51	6·19	4·84	47·87	—	—	—
„ Sub-Commissioner's House.	1·97	0 10	11·46	9·03	8·80	2·04	0·47	0·86	0·81	2·47	5·72	4·23	47·96	105	2·53	11th May.
Kikuyu	0·60	0·00	16·61	14·07	11·36	1·48	0·61	1·08	1·89	1·70	5·01	2·54	56·35	98	4·28	16th March.
Fort Hall	1·32	0·28	12·10	10·52	5·14	1·53	0·14	1·36	0·30	9·62	5·46	0·34	48·11	128	3·70	21st October.
Nyeri	1·67	1·55	5·16	8·11	9·07	0·12	0·39	1·40	1·50	4·52	4·17	7·71	45·37	136	3·05	5th December.
Naivasha Railway Station ..	2·25	0·00	9·49	3·85	2·49	0·55	0·80	3·82	2·66	2·83	7·11	6·46	42·31	—	—	—
„ Government Farm	1·57	0·59	6·08	6·11	5·38	0·41	1·14	1·73	2·52	1·61	3·34	5·14	35·62	102	2·37	22nd May.
Nakuru	1·63	0·00	8·40	1·92	5·86	1·54	1·22	4·35	2·58	3·78	2·79	2·51	36·58	—	—	—
Eldama Ravine	2·77	0·16	6·09	3·49	3·55	0·94	1·38	4·34	1·99	2·63	2·02	2·47	31·83	154	1·49	16th March.
Molo	7·33	0·10	10·75	13·08	11·69	0·26	0·44	11·41	8·84	9·63	4·91	5·09	83·53	—	—	—
Lumbwa	4·50	0·46	8·86	7·44	6·57	1·25	4·52	3·88	3·72	4·21	1·58	5·74	52·73	—	—	—
Kericho	6·30	1·48	14·07	9·26	8·19	2·40	6·62	8·35	7·59	8·36	6·04	9·43	88·09	186	3·25	26th March.
Muhoroni	9·71	0·36	11·09	13·71	9·39	0·50	4·06	2·38	6·76	7·32	14·38	16·62	96·28	—	—	—
Nandi	10·10	1·70	16 70	11·40	13·75	2·25	9·60	7·13	8·75	9·20	5·00	3·50	99·08	150	2·38	7th August.
Mumias	4·17	2·30	5·02	6·08	9·12	3·52	4·99	9·73	3·30	7·73	9·69	8·91	74·56	174	2·16	25th November.
Kisumu	4·54	2·82	9·23	4·17	2·00	1·65	2·52	2·22	2·28	1·68	6·40	13·77	53·28	135	3·19	10th December.
Port Florence	5·46	2·89	9·32	4·55	2·14	1·83	2·87	2·13	2·42	1·76	6·90	13·63	55·50	—	—	—

In the following table the returns of the stations, at which meteorological observations have been taken for a period of two years or more, are given: —

Station.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	Average for.	Inches.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Years.	
Kismayu	15·81	12·23	6·68	20·52	16·94	12·87	12·40	10·91	19·95	19·49	10	14·78
Golbanti	30·83	30·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30·58
Malindi	51·67	59·80	23·24	47·35	37·26	37·05	33·38	14·44	—	—	8	38·02
Takaungu	47·96	61·44	26·82	46·42	47·42	58·09	33·15	—	—	—	7	45·91
Mombasa	56·90	59·75	33·84	63·18	58·14	61·66	35·16	—	—	—	7	52·66
Shimoni	81·10	64·75	42·51	55·55	73·06	59·86	52·51	27·30	56·75	—	9	57·15
Mackinnon Road	36·47	41·44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	38·95
Mwatate	27·07	25·62	19·71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24·13
Makindu	26·59	38·27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32·43
Machakos	42·74	28·67	35·87	42·73	39·53	58·32	21·37	24·28	—	—	8	36·69
Kitui...	41·26	38·60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	39·93
Athi River	41·70	15·23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28·46
Nairobi (Government Farm)	46·05	25·62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	35·83
„ (Railway Station)...	47·87	25·87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36·87
„ (Sub-Commissioner's House.)	47·96	27·22	42·62	34·12	38·33	42·41	—	—	—	—	6	38·86
Kikuyu	56·35	38·71	44·56	46·22	51·66	—	—	—	—	—	5	47·50
Fort Hall	48·11	48·42	51·83	47·59	45·02	—	—	—	—	—	5	48·19
Nyeri...	45·37	26·91	34·64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	35·64
Naivasha	35·62	19·74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27·68
Nakuru	36·58	26·30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	31·44
Eldama Ravine	31·83	30·61	45·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	35·81
Molo	83·53	64·33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	73·93
Mumias	74·56	68·77	91·29	74·55	58·31	74·19	—	—	—	—	6	73·61
Kisumu	53·28	42·91	59·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	51·91
Port Florence	55·50	44·67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	50·08

6. *Levels of Lake Victoria.*

The lake levels as taken at Port Florence (Kisumu) were as follows:—

1905.	7 a.m. Mean.		4 p.m. Mean.		Average Mean.		Rainfall.	
	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Feet.	Ins.	Ins.	No. of Days.
January	1	1·3	1	7·1	1	4·2	5·06	9
February ...	1	0·9	1	7·6	1	4·3	2·89	6
March	1	1·8	1	6·4	1	4·1	9·32	13
April	1	5·2	1	9·4	1	7·3	4·55	15
May	1	6·8	1	10·9	1	8·8	2·14	18
June	1	5·8	1	10·5	1	8·1	1·83	12
July	1	0·9	1	5·0	1	2·9	2·87	12
August	0	9·8	1	0·2	0	11·0	2·13	12
September ...	0	6·2	0	9·3	0	7·7	2·42	9
October	0	4·4	0	8·2	0	6·3	1·76	11
November ...	0	5·9	0	8·9	0	7·4	6·90	15
December ...	0	10·9	1	2·5	1	0·7	13·63	20
Year ...	1	0·0	1	4·2	1	2·1	55·50	152
1904 ...	1	3·3	1	8	1	5·7	44·67	—
1903 ...	0	10·8	1	3	1	0·5	—	—

(E.) SANITATION.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

1. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate, though necessarily somewhat primitive, is, on the whole, as good as can be expected in a tropical country which is as yet at an early stage of development.

2. The two principal coast towns, Mombasa and Lamu, are situated in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, and it is therefore impossible to create municipalities, owing to the possession of treaty rights by the subjects of foreign Powers.

3. The sanitation of Mombasa is carried on by a Conservancy Department, and is quite satisfactory so far as the European quarter is concerned. Several large cement-lined drains have been put down to carry off the surface-water, which accumulates with extraordinary rapidity in the heavy rains.

The water-supply for Europeans is derived from tanks attached to their bungalows. The quality is good, but in case of an insufficient rainfall there might be a shortage. The natives drink well-water, which is brackish, and, owing to the porous nature of the coral rock, liable to contamination. There is no proper supply for ships visiting the harbour, and there is no doubt that some scheme for bringing water to the town will have to be carried through before it can take its natural place as a port of call.

4. At Lamu, Malindi, Kismayu and the other coast towns the water supply is also derived from tanks and wells, the latter being slightly brackish.

As regards sanitation in the European quarters of these towns, the bucket system is employed; the natives either use cess-pits or no system at all.

5. At Nairobi there is a municipal council and a town clerk with a conservancy staff. The town is well scavenged, and night-soil is buried in trenches at some distance from the town. The purchase of a destructor is contemplated. The surface drainage is not very satisfactory owing to the position of the town in a kind of cup, from which there is very little outfall, and to the nature of the soil. The question of the drainage of Nairobi is receiving the serious attention of the Government. A sanitary engineer has visited the country at the request of the Government, and is about to furnish a report on the subject.

The water supply is sufficient for present needs, and is brought in a 2½-inch main from the Kikuyu Hills, a distance of about 9 miles. The town is, however, increasing rapidly, and a 4-inch pipe will be put in shortly.

6. There is a municipality at Kisumu. The same system of conservancy as at Nairobi has been adopted. A great deal has been done in the last year to improve the general health of the town by cutting down and cleaning away the bush, by filling up borrow-pits, and by the erection of an embankment along the lake shore. These measures have tended to reduce the number of mosquitos. The water supply from the lake is bad, and a system of roof collection and tank storage is coming into vogue.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

—	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue	10,756 2 11	12,529 17 1½	15,267 7 3¾
Expenditure	16,749 14 4	18,517 6 3	21,657 10 8
Excess Expenditure...	5,993 11 5	5,987 9 1½	6,390 3 4¼

These figures include also the revenue and expenditure of the Uganda posts and telegraphs, the two services being amalgamated. The expenditure includes sums of £1,510 9*s.* 8¾*d.* and £3,302 0*s.* 10*d.* for telegraph construction in East Africa and Uganda, respectively, and of £746 10*s.* 10½*d.* for postal buildings in the latter Protectorate. (The East Africa buildings are included in the general vote for Public Works.) These amounts may fairly be considered capital expenditure, and if they are deducted, there is a net deficit on the working and maintenance of the joint departments of £831 1*s.* 11*d.* only. All the sources of revenue have expanded in a satisfactory manner, and it would not, perhaps, be too rash to anticipate that in a few years' time these services will be self-supporting.

The following table shows the general growth of postal business:—

—	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers.	Book Packets.	Parcels.	Telegrams.
1904-5.. ..	787,260	41,602	274,201	51,441	9,255	42,031
1905-6.. ..	890,070	52,142	236,706	78,735	12,803	71,688
	+102,810	+10,540	- 37,495	+27,294	+ 3,548	+29,657

Every item except newspapers has increased largely, and the total number of transactions is 1,342,144 in 1905-6, as against 1,205,790 in 1904-5, a difference of 136,354, or 11¼ per cent.

Mail Subsidy.

A subsidy of £9,000, of which the Protectorates contribute £45 a year, is paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails to and from Aden. The service is, however, of no great value, as it frequently clashes with the faster vessels of the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Company.

Money Orders.

This department of postal work is also developing as the following figures will show:—

Year.	Money Orders Issued.		Paid.		Total Increase.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1904-5	12,909	£ s. d. 61,276 18 9	1,603	£ s. d. 6,742 6 2	Number .. 9,240
1905-6	17,694	94,872 1 9	6,048	28,600 1 7	£ s. d. Value .. 55,452 18 4

This growth is almost entirely due to internal business, which has increased enormously, while transactions with the United Kingdom and India remain much the same as before. The number of post offices has increased from 28 to 32, of money order offices from 13 to 18, and of telegraph offices from 10 to 17.

Telegraphs.

The total mileage open for traffic in the East Africa Protectorate is as follows:—

District.	Miles.
Mombasa to Lamu, single wire	200
Mombasa to Port Florence, three wires	1,752
Port Florence to frontier of Uganda Protectorate ...	96
Londiani to Ravine	18
*Nairobi to Kiambu	10
*Njoro to Lord Delamere's estate	13
Naivasha to Morandat	8
Mombasa to Kilindini...	2
Mombasa Telephone Lines	8
Nairobi Telephone Lines	25
Port Florence Telephone Lines	5
*Lumbwa to Kericho	18½
*Kibigori to Nandi	11½
Total	2,167

* Constructed in 1905-6.

IX.—MILITARY FORCE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Forces of the Protectorate consist of 6 companies of the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, recruited mainly from the Yao and Atonga tribes in British Central Africa, and the 3rd Battalion, composed partly of Sudanese and partly of various East African tribes. The strength of the former, which is a reserve battalion for service in any of the four African Protectorates, is 20 officers and 600 men, and of the latter, 24 officers and 1,000 men, approximately. The headquarters of both battalions are at Nairobi, but the 1st has also a depôt at Zomba for recruiting. The whole of the King's African Rifles, including the British Central Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Battalions, are under an Inspector-General, who spends six months in each year in tours of inspection, and six months at the Colonial Office.

There is also a Volunteer Reserve which receives a capitation grant from the Government for each efficient member. In the year under review it numbered:—

Mombasa Section	19
Nairobi Infantry Section	81
Nairobi Railway Section	40
Nairobi Mounted Section	20

The expenditure incurred during 1905-6 in connection with military defence is shown in the following table:—

—	Amount. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Inspector-General	—			1,118	18	4
3rd Battalion—						
Regimental staff and officers, Europeans.	10,891	9	8			
Regimental staff and officers, Natives	909	8	5			
Office establishment	1,141	14	0			
Troops, artizans, porters, &c. ...	19,138	0	1			
Arms, equipment, ammunition, uniforms, and outfit.	10,450	0	7			
Rations and camp equipment for field service.	1,139	2	4			
Purchase of mules, &c.	112	6	10			
Tools, plant, gratuities and contingencies.	850	6	3			
Passages of Sudanese and bonuses...	1,103	8	1			
Construction of Rifle Range, Billiard table and room ...	244	10	5			
Volunteer Reserve	1,662	6	1			
				47,622	12	9

—	Amount.			Total.		
	£	s	d.	£	s.	d
2nd Battalion—						
Arrears, compensation to clerks, &c.	—			15,386	18	10
1st Battalion—						
Regimental staff and officers ...	10,570	1	11			
Office establishment	729	10	2			
Troops, &c.	6,214	2	2			
Rations and camp equipment ...	3,334	16	9			
Arms, equipment, ammunition, uniforms, &c.	2,814	16	0			
Medical comforts, prizes, and transport of goods.	825	16	1			
Passages of officers to England ...	617	11	0			
Passages of Battalion from British Central Africa.	5,391	1	10			
Travelling expenses and erection of huts.	8,575	15	0	39,073	10	11
Camel Corps—						
Personal emoluments	678	6	7			
Other charges	1,100	8	2	1,778	14	9
Total	—			104,980	15	7

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. The Protectorate sustained a very severe loss through the lamented death of its Commissioner, Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.M.G., which occurred at Nairobi on October 1st from exposure while on tour.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel James Hayes Sadler, C.B., was appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Donald Stewart, and assumed his duties on December 12th.

3. The Sotik, a tribe occupying a district to the south-west of the Lumbwa, proved somewhat refractory, and a small column had to be sent into their country. They were, however, quickly reduced to submission without any serious fighting, and are now quite peaceably disposed to the Government.

4. Another expedition, of a more serious character, had to be undertaken against the Nandi in the latter part of the year. This warlike tribe had on several previous occasions defied the Government, and though worsted in the military operations which followed, had never been thoroughly subdued. A

series of thefts and murders along the Uganda Railway rendered it necessary that they should be taught a severe lesson. A strong force of the King's African Rifles, accompanied by native levies from friendly tribes, accordingly entered the Nandi country, and by a number of "drives," accompanied in several cases by sharp encounters, succeeded in capturing a large amount of stock and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. The principal chiefs, perceiving the uselessness of further resistance, made their submission, and agreed to move into a reserve some distance from the railway. The Nandi have now almost all retired peacefully into this reserve, only a few small parties being left at large. Since the close of the year, the principal irreconcilables have been captured.

5. With the foregoing exceptions, the relations of the Administration with the various native tribes have been characterised by the utmost friendliness. The segregation of the Masai has so far proved successful, and they appear to be contented with the areas reserved to them.

6. The Land Commission, appointed in 1904, delivered a long and valuable report on the conditions attending the sale and purchase of freehold and leasehold property. In view of their recommendations, which are receiving the most careful attention, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C.S.I., has been appointed Commissioner for Lands, and a survey of the whole Protectorate has been commenced under the direction of Captain G. E. Smith, R.E. Expert advice is also being obtained as to the best methods of utilising the agricultural wealth of the country and the preservation of its valuable stretches of forest.

7. The Anglo-German Boundary Commission, which commenced the delimitation of the frontier between Uganda and German East Africa in 1902, and between British and German East Africa in 1904, concluded its work towards the end of 1905. The recommendations submitted by the Boundary Commissioners are being considered by the Home Governments.

8. The Protectorate had the honour to welcome in March, 1906, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, travelled as far as Lake Victoria, stopping en route at Mombasa and Nairobi. To commemorate the visit, Their Royal Highnesses were graciously pleased to allow the new sea wall at Kisumu to be named the "Connaught Embankment."

(B.) PUBLIC WORKS.

An extensive programme of works was laid down for this Department for the year under review, the total expenditure being estimated at £85,313. The European and native staff was largely increased, and though it was found necessary for political and other reasons to postpone the erection of some of the contemplated buildings, as for example the station in the Kisii District, a great deal was accomplished.

Principal public works (other than roads and bridges) constructed or completed in 1905-6:—

SEYIDIE PROVINCE:—

Mombasa.—Quarters for Second Judge, Local Auditor, Inspector-General of Police, Medical Officer, Magistrate, Superintendent of Inland Revenue.

New Treasury Offices, Veterinary Quarantine Station, Leper Hospital.

UKAMBA PROVINCE:—

Nairobi.—Quarters for Medical Officer, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, two Assistant Superintendents of Police and other police officers.

Temporary office for Commissioner, Public Works office and yard, Veterinary office, laboratory, and store, landies for Public Works Department artisans, and military lines for 1st Battalion, King's African Rifles.

Kikuyu.—House for Assistant Superintendent of Police, police station and quarters, and Court House.

KENYA PROVINCE:—

Nyeri.—Houses for Military Officer and Assistant Collector.

TANALAND PROVINCE:—

Lamu.—Purchase of house for Sub-Commissioner.

KISUMU PROVINCE:—

Kisumu.—Houses for Collector, Magistrate, Veterinary and Treasury Assistants, and subordinate staff. Treasury office and strong room. Custom House, quarters, go-down, and pier. Seawall, drainage, and tanks. Public Works office and yard. Hospital.

JUBALAND PROVINCE:—

Kismayu.—Quarters for Police Inspectors and Instructors. Veterinary quarantine stations.

Roads.

A sum of £15,000 was estimated for the roads of the Protectorate, but, owing to delay in starting, occasioned by necessary preliminary surveys, the whole amount was not spent.

Notwithstanding this, the road from Nairobi to Fort Hall, about 56 miles in length, was completed with the exception of some bridging, which still remains to be done. The route now taken is some 10 miles shorter than the old highway, and forms a most valuable means of communication, running as it does through the Kiambu District, the centre of the homestead farm area, and connecting with the Kenya Province, whence the bulk of our native labour is derived. Other main roads upon which work has been done, are those connecting Kisumu and Mumias, Lumbwa and Kericho, and Naivasha and Nyeri.

The following is a list of the various roads, paths, and tracks which are principally used in the Protectorate. On several of those, practically nothing is spent at present, but as the country develops and the trade increases communication will be facilitated as occasion requires:—

Terminal Stations of each Line.	Length open for traffic.	Remarks.
Mackinnon Road :—	Miles.	
Mombasa to Kidong Valley	350	Owing to the building of the Railway these roads have in many places now fallen into disuse.
Sclater Road :—		
Kidong Valley to Port Victoria.	240	
Nairobi to Fort Hall ...	56	
Lumbwa to Kericho ...	19	
Kisumu to Mumias ...	28	
*Mombasa to Malindi ...	60	
*Mombasa to Vanga ...	50	
†Voi to Taveta	75	
*Mkonumbi to Witu ...	22	
†Malin dito Mambrui ...	10	
†Nairob ito Dagoretti ...	9	
*Machakos to Kitui ...	45	
†Machakos Road Station to Machakos.	22	
†Londiani to Ravine ...	22	
†Naivasha to Nyeri	45	
†Fort Hall to Nyeri	26	
Nairobi Township roads ...	22	

* Path. † Track.

Canal.

The only canal in the Protectorate is that known as the Belazoni. It is about 9 miles long and connects the Tana and Ozi Rivers. Of late years it has had the effect of diverting the whole of the waters of the former river into the latter, and the Tana at its mouth is now dry. The receipts from the canal dues amounted to about £50 a year, but as the collection of this toll cost more than the receipts and was found to be an impediment to trade, the levy has now been discontinued.

(C.) Railway.[*]

1. The only railway in the Protectorate is the (so-called) Uganda Railway, running from Mombasa to Kisumu, or Port Florence, on Lake Victoria. It is a metre-gauge line, 584 miles in length, and the total cost of construction up to March 31st, 1906, was £5,398,733 18*s.* 2*d.* There is an apparent discrepancy as compared with the figures given last year, viz., £5,404,920. This is due to adjustments of accounts and to a reduction in the authorised rate for the conveyance of construction material. It is now worked as a department of the Protectorate in conjunction with the steamer service on Lake Victoria. The telegraph is managed by the Protectorate Postal Department at the larger, and by the railway staff at the smaller stations. Two of the wires are leased by the railway, the third is used for public business.

2. The comparative figures for 1904-5 and 1905-6 for coaching and goods traffic are as follows:—

——	Passengers.	Goods.
	No.	Tons.
1904–5... ...	71,680	23,717
1905–6... ...	178,109	39,657
Increase ...	107,109	15,940

12,825 head of livestock were also carried in 1905-6, as against 6,195 in the preceding year.

3. The growth of revenue may be seen from the accompanying table:—

Uganda Railway.

Revenue.

Heading.	1904-5.		1905-6.		+ or –.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d*	£ *s.* *d.*
Passengers	28,716 0 6		36,195 12 4		+ 7,479 11 10
Luggage	1,428 17 5		2,875 10 0		+ 1,446 12 7
Horses, dogs, &c.	1,302 16 6		1,273 11 3		– 29 5 3
Parcels	1,144 14 2		658 8 9		– 486 5 6
Special trains	118 18 8		225 17 4		+ 106 18 8
Miscellaneous	141 10 10		174 10 2		+ 32 19 4
Postal services	2,346 13 4		1,784 7 8		– 562 5 8
Total Coaching		35,199 11 5		43,187 17 6	+ 7,988 6 1
Merchandise	89,258 12 9		122,078 12 6		+ 32,819 19 9
Railway material	4,755 4 9		4,568 5 8		– 186 19 1
Revenue stores	7,152 14 1		6,673 16 10		– 478 17 3
Live stock	1,009 19 6		3,299 18 4		+ 2,284 18 10
Demurrage	81 5 4		122 18 1		+ 41 12 9
Miscellaneous	89 4 3		560 4 2		+ 470 19 11
Total Goods		102,347 0 8		137,298 15 7	+ 34,951 14 11
Steamboat service	—	14,466 7 10	—	22,340 1 5	+ 7,873 13 7
Sundries	—	1,094 12 0	—	1,358 12 7	+ 264 0 7
Telegraph	—	686 11 0	—	743 9 1	+ 56 18 1
Total	—	153,794 2 11	—	204,928 16 2	+ 51,134 13 3

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[*] Further information as to the Railway is contained in Appendix IX.

Expenditure.

Heading.	1904-5.		1905-6.		+ or -.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance of way and works.	55,846 5 11		47,838 3 10		- 8,008 2 1
Locomotive .. .. Carriage and waggon expenses.	44,522 16 3		46,438 9 5		+ 1,915 13 2
Traffic expenses	15,668 2 2		19,746 17 0		+ 4,078 14 10
General charges	14,437 1 4		15,128 16 2		+ 691 14 10
Special expenditure	10,373 14 4		8,784 19 2		- 1,588 15 2
Steamboat service	10,306 13 11		10,313 3 4		+ 6 9 5
Total Expenditure ..		151,154 13 11		148,250 8 11	- 2,904 5 0
Profit	—	2,639 9 0	—	56,678 7 3	+ 54,038 18 3

4. It is satisfactory to note that coincidently with the growth of the revenue from £153,794 2*s.* 11*d.* to £204,928 16*s.* 2*d.*—an increase of £51,134 13*s.* 3*d.*—the expenditure has been reduced by £2,904 5*s.*, as compared with that of 1904-5, thus giving a net profit of £56,678 7*s.* 3*d.*, as against £2,639 9*s.*, an improvement of over 2,000 per cent. on last year's figures.

5. It must not, however, be assumed that this reduction in expenditure can be permanently maintained. There are indications of a deficiency in the labour supply both for maintenance work and fuel cutting. Even as it is, it has become necessary to lay in a reserve of coal owing to the difficulty of providing an adequate supply of wood on certain sections of the line. It need scarcely be said that if coal has to be used in any quantity, the working expenses will be enormously increased.

This shortage of labour has also caused the abandonment of a contract for the re-alignment of the line near Mazeras by the firm which had undertaken it, and Indian coolies will have to be imported to carry on the work. A similar remark applied to the re-alignment between Mombasa and Kilindini Beach, which has also been suspended.

There are two main reasons for the disinclination of natives to serve on the line. The first is, that those from Kikuyu, where population is thickest, do not thrive away from their own country, and are liable to sickness if they are kept in the plains for long. In the second place, owing to the numbers of Europeans, and particularly sportsmen, now in the Protectorate, it is comparatively easy for natives to get work of a lighter and more lucrative nature as personal servants, gun-bearers, or porters.

The African, as a rule, dislikes permanent engagements. He much prefers to engage himself for two or three months only, and then enjoy himself on the proceeds of his labour.

He is also fond of change and variety. The absence of these amenities makes him unwilling to work on maintenance gangs, as a coolie or as a fuel cutter. Steps have been taken since the close of the year under report to try and place the labour system on a more substantial basis.

6. Turning to the very satisfactory revenue statistics, the success of the Lake steamer service is particularly noteworthy. The earnings amount to £22,340 1*s.* 5*d.*, an increase of £7,873 13*s.* 7*d.* on 1904-5, while the expenses were almost exactly the same. The actual profit on this service is £12,026 18*s.* 1*d.*, as against £4,159 13*s.* 11*d.* last year. Nor does this sum, substantial as it is, represent the whole of the indebtedness of the railway revenue to the Lake steamers. They are the main feeders of the line, as far as downwards traffic to the coast is concerned, and the goods they bring are the more profitable in that they are almost invariably consigned in bulk over the whole length of the line, thus giving a maximum return with a minimum of inconvenience in handling. The Acting Manager estimates that they contribute an addition of £25,000 to the goods receipts. The extent of the steamer traffic is due to the fact that the lacustrine districts of Uganda and German East Africa are much richer than the greater part of the East Africa Protectorate, and far the larger proportion of our exports is drawn from them. In a few years time, the slower-growing staples now being cultivated in the East Africa Highlands will no doubt take a more prominent place, but at present they contribute but little to the traffic receipts. The Lake ports, on the other hand, almost always have more cargo waiting than the steamers can take, and the contemplated increase* in the fleet is a most necessary measure and one which is certain to pay handsomely.

7. The increase of £34,951 14*s.* 11*d.* in goods receipts is entirely due to public traffic, small decreases being only observable in the amount of railway materials, horses, parcels, and revenue stores carried, and for postal services. Consignments "upwards," with 25,293 tons, still considerably exceed those "downwards," with 14,359 tons only. This is no doubt largely due to the increased consumption of imported articles owing to the presence of European settlers; building materials in particular having risen from 4,290 tons to 7,356 tons. Provisions and piece goods have also advanced considerably. The rates for goods proceeding up the line are somewhat high and press heavily on the settlers. The Acting Manager strongly recommends a reduction whenever the finances of the railway admit of it.

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* Colonial Office Note.—A third steamer has now been launched on the lake, and the construction of a fourth in Scotland is approaching completion.

The "downwards" traffic, as has been explained above, comes mainly from the Lake ports, including almost all exported produce except beans. The principal staples were beans, chillies, ground-nuts, grains, and hides, all of which show satisfactory increases.

The goods traffic would have shown even better results had it not been for the grounding of the steamship "Sybil," which disorganised the steamer traffic for a time and necessitated the payment of £1,951 as compensation for jettisoned cargo.

8. The passenger receipts show an increase of £7,988 6*s.* 1*d.*, which, though satisfactory, appears scarcely in proportion to the much larger number of persons travelling, 178,789, as against 71,680. The explanation lies in the fact that a local service has been established between Mombasa, Changamwe, and Mazeras, which carried no fewer than 81,205 passengers during the year. The distance being very short the receipts per head on this traffic were small. The service is extremely popular, and largely patronised by the natives.

9. There have been no accidents involving injury to passengers, and very few delays to trains from wash-aways.

10. The principal recommendations put forward by the Acting Manager are, that the Steamer Service and Marine Department should be fostered and extended in every possible way, that a number of powerful locomotives, capable of hauling heavier loads than can at present be dealt with on the steeper grades, should be purchased, and that rates, more in particular the up rates, should be reduced where possible.

11. The year 1905-6 may justly be considered a memorable one in the history of the railway, as the first in which the earnings have amounted to an appreciable percentage, viz., 1·068 per cent. on the capital cost.

12. A separate account is kept of the revenue derived from the railway zone, which extends for one mile on either side of the line. The figures are almost the same as those for 1904-5, viz., £2,052 0*s.* 3*d.* and £1,988, respectively. This is exclusive of a sum of £619 derived from the sale of stands in the Nairobi Bazaar, which was originally credited to "Drainage Scheme" in 1904-5, but was subsequently transferred to the Railway Zone account.

(D.) EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1905-6 there were no restrictions on persons entering and leaving the Protectorate, and it is therefore impossible to compute the number of those who can be classed as genuine immigrants and emigrants. An Ordinance prohibiting the ingress of undesirables has since been enacted.

Figures compiled from the shipping companies' lists show that 1,861 Europeans and 6,454 Asiatics and Africans landed in the Protectorate and 1,427 of the former and 6,724 of the latter left it during the year. No separate statistics of Indians were taken, but it is roughly estimated that about 1,200 arrived and 300 departed in the twelve months.

2. The experiment of allowing natives to go to Zanzibar and Pemba, to work on the clove plantations during the picking season, was continued with beneficial results to those islands and to the labourers themselves; the Administration is, however, aware that only limited assistance can be rendered to Zanzibar in this respect, as it affects the already insufficient supply of labour in the coast districts.

3. The Indian settlement at Kibos, alluded to in the Agricultural section of this report, is making very satisfactory progress. It originally consisted of Punjabi coolies who elected to remain after the completion of the Uganda Railway, but they proved not to be agriculturists of the right type, and have been gradually eliminated in favour of a more suitable class.

Settlers are given ploughs, seeds, and agricultural implements, and the loan of oxen. All the original advances have now been returned, and the occupants have in almost all cases purchased their holdings at Rs. 2 per acre, and paid the fees in connection therewith. They are building tin houses and bringing over their wives and families from India, a proceeding which indicates their intention of establishing a permanent domicile in East Africa.

4. The scheme put forward for a Jewish colonisation of the Uasin Gishu plateau was abandoned, at any rate, for the time being.

(E.) Game.

Lovers of big game shooting have during the past few years visited East Africa in ever increasing numbers, and many good "bags" have been obtained. Large herds of zebra and different kinds of gazelles and antelopes, and ostriches, with occasionally a lion, giraffe, or rhinoceros are to be seen from the Uganda Railway as the train crosses the vast stretches of prairie known as the Athi Plains and the Rift Valley; whilst away in the wilds where sportsmen delight to go almost every variety of game can be encountered.

A sportsman's licence, which enables the holder to shoot a number of heads of most species, costs £50; extra fees are charged for one or two of the rarer kinds. Settlers' licences, costing £10, permit of a limited number of the commoner kinds being shot; and landholders' licences, for which £3 is charged, enable farmers and others to shoot on their own estates.

The amount of game killed in 1905-6 is shown in the following table:—

Game.	No.	District.								
		Laikipia.	Rift Valley.	Athi.	Fort Hall.	Lake Victoria.	Uasin Gishu.	Coast.	Serengeti.	Jubaland.
Elephant..	38	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhinoceros	81	—	41	30	7	1	2	—	—	—
Hippopotamus..	22	4	10	3	3	—	1	1	—	—
Giraffe	13	8	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hartebeeste (Neumann's) ..	36	4	28	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
" (Jackson's) ..	192	46	112	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
" (Coke's) ..	369	14	35	296	16	—	—	—	8	—
Topi	27	3	—	—	—	7	15	2	—	—
Wildebeeste	84	—	7	69	1	—	5	—	2	—
Duiker	30	5	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dik Dik	53	11	26	10	4	—	—	1	1	—
Oribi	51	5	11	—	5	5	20	2	—	—
Steinbuck	55	12	14	28	—	—	—	—	1	—
Klipspringer	30	2	12	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
Waterbuck (2 species) ..	204	37	77	70	20	—	—	—	—	—
Reedbuck (Ward's).. ..	96	18	41	22	—	15	—	—	—	—
" (Chandler's) ..	48	8	9	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impalla	328	78	78	142	10	6	14	—	—	—
Gazelle (Thomson's)	478	57	146	257	18	—	—	—	—	—
" (Grant's)	351	—	—	351	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gazelle (Waller's)	19	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
" (Petersi)	14	7	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
Roan Antelope..	15	—	5	1	—	4	5	—	—	—
Sable Antelope..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Oryx (two species)	58	44	9	2	1	—	—	—	1	1
Bush Buck	52	11	17	15	2	—	4	3	—	—
Kudu (Greater)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" (Lesser)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Kobus (Thomasi)	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Eland	29	10	6	10	1	—	1	—	1	—
Buffalo	7	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Zebra	141	26	47	55	3	2	8	—	—	—
Marabout Stork	40	10	15	11	—	—	2	—	2	—
Ostrich	49	26	14	7	—	—	1	—	1	—
Colobus Monkey	33	3	24	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
Total	3,056	479	833	1,441	95	46	118	18	25	1

With regard to the steps which are being taken to prevent the extermination of game, reference may be made to the volume of correspondence presented to Parliament in November, 1906. [Cd. 3189.]

(F.) RATES AND WAGES.

1. But little change has taken place in wages for permanent domestic service, but the rates for temporary employment have risen considerably, in consequence of the visits of sportsmen and travellers, and from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per mensem is frequently demanded and obtained for short periods during the busy season, which lasts approximately from November to April.

2. The cost of living also remains much the same as in 1904-5. The following differences in price may be noted:—Tea has risen from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1 4a. per lb., beef and mutton from 3*d*. to from 4*d*. to 6*d*. per lb., while butter has fallen to Rs. 1 4a. in Mombasa, Naivasha, and Njoro.

3. Rates for laundry work are unaltered, but the methods used are extremely primitive and destructive, and the introduction of a steam laundry would be heralded as a boon.

4. Labour rates show a tendency to rise, but the average remains about the same. There is a considerable scarcity in the supply in some districts. The causes and results of this are discussed elsewhere.

5. The cost of building remains practically unaltered, a thatched hut of moderate size costing £15, and a building of wood and iron or of stone from £200 to £1,000.

6. A recapitulation of the wages given in the 1904-5 report, with such slight alterations as seem necessary, is added for reference:—

—	Rate per mensem.
	Rs.
Domestic servants	10 to 30
" " (juvenile)	5 " 10
Porters, according to district	6 " 14
Cooks (Indian)	35 " 50
" (Swahili)	20 " 25
Kitchen boys	5
Labourers (coast)	10 " 14
" (interior)	4 " 8
Carpenters (native)	15 " 30
" (Indian)	30 " 60
Painters and masons	30 " 60
Ploughmen (native)	7 " 16
" (Indian)	20

When working away from home an additional food allowance, costing from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per mensem, has to be given. Certain articles have also to be provided for porters by Government Regulations when proceeding on a long journey, *e.g.*, blanket, water-bottle, &c.

(G.) SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Materially the East African native is well off. Work is plentiful, food is cheap, and under British Administration he is secured from raids, and but lightly taxed in return for the protection he receives. As regards religion and education his wants are attended to by no less than eleven missionary societies, who, however, have had many difficulties to contend with, and their efforts have not yet affected the mass of the people. But little economic progress has been made by the tribes generally; they are neither thrifty nor ambitious, and are content to satisfy their immediate requirements, which are few, without making an effort to bring about an improvement in their social position. Hence the difficulty that has been experienced in meeting the increasing demands for unskilled labour.

The labour question requires careful handling; but there are signs that it will not prove so difficult of solution as has been anticipated. The Kikuyu of the district round Nairobi supply a considerable number of workmen; the Kavirondo have lately shown a decided willingness to work on the railway and have to a large extent replaced the Indian coolie, whilst the opening up of the Kenya Province has resulted in a practically unlimited field of labour being made available. There are, however, two difficulties to contend with; it has been found that those natives who are accustomed to a temperate climate, verging on cold, and to an unlimited supply of food, do not take kindly to work away from the uplands, and they are, in common with other agricultural people, averse from leaving their homes at the planting season, which comes twice in the year.

It has also been found that within the last few months Wakamba from the Mumoni Hills have taken to come of their own accord to seek for work in Mombasa, and some of these people are now employed in cotton cultivation at Malindi.

A labour bureau is about to be formed to deal with the various questions that arise. The duties will be to ascertain the requirements of the departments of Government, arrange with the labour-producing districts for their requirements being met, and assist private enterprise when sufficient labour is not obtainable on the spot. The settlers are wisely encouraging the natives to settle on their land, and this had been done in many cases to the mutual advantage of both parties. During a tour through the 640-acre homestead area it was found that settlers who were considerate to the natives had no difficulty in procuring as much labour as they required.

As civilization progresses the required inducement for more exertion on the part of the native will probably be found in a desire for cotton goods, but at present there are certain prejudices to be overcome. For instance, the Kavirondo, a record race for Africa, prefer to go naked, and, curiously enough, connect clothing, so far as their women are concerned, with immorality. Here time and the advance of trade and civilisation will work their own results. Inquiries from Indian merchants in the various stations show that the demand for cotton goods is steadily increasing, even in remote districts, and once this demand can be established it will mean a practical solution of the labour question and a large increase in the output.

(H.) EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

European settlement is now becoming a most important factor in the development of the Protectorate, and though we have by no means left behind us what may be called the experimental stage, through which every new country has to pass, matters have settled down, much useful experience has been gained, and valuable lessons learnt since the first rush for land took place some three years ago, and the Colonists, both the large ranchers and planters and the smaller holders, express themselves as fairly well satisfied with the prospects which East Africa holds out to them.

It must be admitted that the Colonists did, and to some extent still do, suffer from certain disabilities, owing to the fact that the influx of settlers came of a sudden, before the Administration was prepared with the necessary machinery for meeting the demands so newly created. We had no officers trained in dealing with land questions, no survey had been made of the area opened up to European settlement, certain provisions of the Land Laws did not meet with general approval, and in other respects dissatisfaction was expressed with existing institutions which had not had time to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. It has been the constant aim of the Government to remove these disabilities, where they were found to exist, and, though it has not been possible in so new a country as East Africa to concede all that the more advanced views of the Colonists would seem to demand, there can be no question that a great deal has been, and is being, done in the direction indicated.

An officer of high reputation and experience in land settlement has been appointed Commissioner of Lands, the staff of the Land Office has been increased, and the land laws are under revision; a proper survey of the country, both trigonometrical and cadastral, has been instituted; the right to trial by jury has been established; the currency is being amended; down freight rates on the Uganda Railway have been reduced to a minimum; Government competition, where it has interfered with private enterprise, has ceased; and the forthcoming representation of unofficial opinion on the Legislative Council about to be established, will be a measure as welcome to the Administration as it will be to the Colonists, affording as it will an opportunity for freer interchange of thoughts and ideas between the official and unofficial classes, which cannot but tend to the removal of impressions in many cases too hastily formed.

In addition we have well known experts on sanitation, stock, agriculture, and forestry investigating the conditions of the

Protectorate, whose reports will indicate the basis upon which developments can best take place in these important subjects, and form a useful guide for private enterprise. A branch of the Land Office is being established in Mombasa, where, as soon as the survey has made sufficient progress, maps and information to guide intending settlers in their choice of land will be available for newcomers, and save those who have no local knowledge the time, trouble, and expense involved in looking for unoccupied land in a new country.

Capital, the greatest need of a new country, is now being steadily attracted to East Africa; arrangements are in progress for working a number of concessions leased for the productions of fibres and rubber; extensive areas have been taken up for cotton cultivation; and progress in these directions may soon be looked for.

For the small farmer with limited means the first years of settlement have not been free from anxiety. In addition to the risks incidental to pioneering he was confronted with high steamer and railway freights and sometimes with difficulty in obtaining labour to work his farm, whilst the cultivation of such native staples as potatoes, beans, and maize for local requirements and for export to South African markets, which could not always be depended upon, in most cases offered but a bare living. Matters have since improved in this respect, but what is required is the cultivation of more valuable products for the home market. The increasing local demands for dairy produce have materially assisted the smaller settlers, who now recognise the importance of keeping a certain quantity of stock on their farms, both for the manure, which is so essential for the soil, and with a view to a co-operative scheme for the export of the products of the dairy.

These remarks do not apply to the ranchers and large holders who have capital to tide over the time until their investments begin to repay them.

In the 640-acre homestead area in the Kikuyu district a great deal of real work has been put in, and a few days spent on tour amongst these farms left a pleasant impression of the development which has taken place in a large number of the farms, and of the steady determination shown by the settlers to succeed. Enquiries as to the conditions of the various holdings, the amount of land under cultivation, and the prospects of the various crops were answered with a readiness which showed a friendly appreciation of the interest taken in their work. Still both among the larger holdings and the small farms there are several estates upon which no development whatsoever has taken place, and which are apparently held for speculative purposes. It is neither beneficial to the country nor to the settlers that this should be allowed; and whilst the Administration will insist on the terms of the leases being carried out, this will be done with tender regard to the interests of *bonâ fide* settlers, the object of the Administration being to discourage speculation pure and simple, but to encourage and assist by all means in its power the settlers who are really taking an interest in their properties and are exerting themselves to develop the land.

(I.) Openings for Investment of Capital.

Under this head there is little to add to the remarks made in the report for 1904-5. Much attention is being paid to rubber and fibre, and there seems little doubt that these products have a great future before them. Cotton has done very well at Malindi, a good crop being harvested and a satisfactory price obtained. In the Highlands ranching, sheep-farming, and dairying should yield profitable results, and on the coast cocoanuts and other tropical products would probably repay the investor.

The natural beauty of the country and the unique spectacle presented by its wild fauna are attracting travellers and sportsmen in large numbers, and the provision of good hotel accommodation, shops, and agencies at the principal towns *en route* should prove to be a profitable speculation.

(J.) Future Prospects of Trade.

The improvement in trade which was noted in 1904-5 has been well maintained during the year under review, and there have been very satisfactory increases both in imports and exports.

European settlement is proceeding on a firmer basis, many of the less desirable Colonists having left the Protectorate, their places being taken by men of a type more suited for the development of the country. Land has improved considerably in value, especially in the neighbourhood of Nairobi, though there is reason to suspect that the inflated prices now prevailing in the immediate vicinity of that town will drop to a more normal figure before long.

The railway returns, so far as they are derived from public traffic, are a fairly safe indication of the commercial prosperity of a country, and from the very gratifying results tabulated in a former paragraph of this report it would appear that the Protectorate is making satisfactory progress.

There is little doubt that in Mombasa, or to speak more accurately, Kilindini, the Protectorate possesses the natural port for the whole of this part of Africa.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement, showing the quantities, values, and duty of Imports (exclusive of Government stores, specie, and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March, 1905 and 1906.

—		Year ending 31st March, 1905.			Year ending 31st March, 1906.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
			£	£		£	£
Agricultural implements	Packages	1,712	4,035	Free.	5,447	12 893	Free.
Ale and beer .. .	Gallons ..	23,118	3,729	373	18,618	2,924	292
Ammunition	Cartridges	366,581	2,942	294	476,351	3,382	323
Apparel (including hats, caps, and haberdashery)	Packages	1,158	15,472	1,532	1,394	18,035	1,801
Bags and sacks	.. ..	99,416	2,254	Free.	197,977	4,518	Free.
Beads	Lb. ..	559,175	10,970	1,097	431,017	10,232	1,023
Books, maps, and printed matter	Packages	450	2,990	Free.	638	3,789	Free.
Boots and shoes	Pairs ..	19,765	5,431	543	22,210	4.814	481
Brass and copper wares	Packages	837	5,671	560	1,722	13,431	1,342
Building materials ..	" ..	14,607	15,660	1,560	30.015	29,486	2,940
Coal	Tons ..	203	339	Free.	1,311	2,526	Free.
Cotton goods	Yards ..	8,780,583	145,588	14,558	13,105,809	210,571	20,969
Cotton yarn	Lb. ..	10,744	386	38	13,498	527	53
Drugs and chemicals ..	Packages	2,338	4,552	450	2,640	5,592	545
Earthen and glass wares	" ..	1,550	4,562	450	3,229	6,996	695
Fire-arms	.. ..	930	8,567	848	1,044	9,334	789
Furniture	Packages	2,007	7,837	783	2,478	11,026	1,098
Grains, including rice, flour, wheat, &c. ..	Cwt. ..	149,326	60,873	6,007	153,353	67,090	6,708
Gunpowder	Lb. ..	3	1	—	15	1	—
Iron and steel wares including cutlery, nails, &c.	Packages	13,925	19,801	1,960	12,738	23,919	2,380
Kerosene oil	Gallons ..	370,193	9,116	834	308,086	6,890	613
Live stock	.. ..	4,965	10,032	632	8,658	23,655	434
Machinery and parts of	Packages	151	1,137	113	581	4,478	448
Provisions of all sorts ..	" ..	52,141	44,375	4,101	50,527	47,976	4,575
Salt	Cwt. ..	34,098	1,827	182	31,399	1,456	146
Seeds and plants for cultivation	Packages	438	805	Free	237	586	Free.
Silk goods	Yards ..	7,703	560	56	20,564	1,531	153
Spirits and liqueurs ..	Gallons ..	31,991	16,176	4,014	28,647	14,621	3,705
Sugar	Cwt. ..	20,121	14,664	1,440	25,161	17,486	1,749
Surgical instruments ..	Packages	48	559	56	21	145	14
Tea	Lb. ..	84,291	3,892	389	82,665	3,148	314
Tobacco	" ..	190,397	10,633	1,057	168,796	11,257	1,125
Wines	Gallons ..	13,038	6,227	622	14,749	6,391	622
Wood	Tons ..	1,915	8,573	857	3,781	14,560	1,456
Woollen goods	Yards ..	61,950	5,190	519	33,152	3,401	340
All other sorts	Packages	23,839	62,717	5,944	27,075	73,693	6,994
Total		—	518,143	51,869	—	672,360	64,127

Refunds on re-exported goods	2,500
	61,627
Balance of Import Duty on transit goods	4,419
£	66,046

APPENDIX II.

Comparative statement showing the quantities and values of various articles (including produce from Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, Congo Free State, and Italian East Africa) exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years ending 31st March, 1905 and 1906.

—		Year ending 31st March, 1905.		Year ending 31st March, 1906.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Chillies	Cwt.	5,345	3,425	24,049	15,508
Copra	„	14,037	9,412	16,427	9,413
Cotton	„	515	668	1,627	2,726
Fibre	„	3,600	2,067	3,743	2,680
Grains	„	99,596	22,965	155,183	36,899
Gum copal	„	264	603	358	725
Hides and skins	„	28,507	79,814	37,441	103,558
Horns and teeth	„	140	833	296	2,173
Ivory	„	1,384	57,466	1,576	62,603
Live stock	No.	2,626	8,395	2,147	3,369
Mangrove bark	Tons	3,917	2,016	4,353	3,290
Mangrove poles	No.	444,002	3,386	618,508	6,075
Potatoes	Cwt.	16,740	3,471	13,016	3,773
Rubber	„	1,905	25,168	3,028	44,061
Wax	„	650	4,084	4,602	21,585
All other sorts	...	—	10,891	—	14,400
Total	...	—	234,664	—	332,838

APPENDIX III.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT NAIROBI FOR 1905.

Climate.

The most marked feature in the climatic conditions of the past season is the heavy rainfall compared with 1904—46·05 inches, compared with 25·62 inches. This has, of course, had a great effect on the crops. Those sown early in the year had too much rain: those sown in October are giving better results than have ever been obtained hitherto. Last year they failed entirely. It may be concluded from the available records that 1904 was abnormally dry, while 1905 was abnormally wet. The normal rainfall seems about 38 inches per annum. With a rainfall varying from 46 to 25 inches a certain element of risk in cropping is introduced, and this can only be allowed for when some regular rainfall cycle is deducible from a long period of records. A farm fully stocked for the wet years will, of course, be very much overstocked in the dry years; for the present, therefore, a certain amount of caution should be exercised in stocking farms. The rain usually falls at night, and consequently interferes very little with farm work.

General Crops.

The past season has generally been favourable for the growth of crops. The early-sown maize, receiving over 20 inches of rain, gave satisfactory yields, but the leguminous crops sown early in the rains suffered severely from disease. In future all bean crops will be sown at a later date, and the sowing of wheat will be delayed until a good part of the rains have fallen. Maize and linseed should be sown as early as possible, and sowing should be proceeded with in the order of oats, barley, potatoes, gram, wheat, and, lastly, beans.

The damage done by vermin to all crops makes it impossible to take the recorded yields as the crop which the land is able to produce. Without most expensive fencing, however, very little can be done to prevent the destruction of the crops. The advance of civilisation is gradually driving away much of the vermin, but for the present there seems to be no very feasible way of hastening that end.

The subsoil of the Kikuyu country is generally brick red, containing almost no organic matter. The soil is rather richer, but over much of the land it will be most profitable only to grow crops on manured ground. To some extent the poorness of the soil is due to the annual fires which sweep over the country and destroy the surface vegetable matter. The quality of the grazing improves very rapidly when the land is protected from fire.

Labour.

During the past year the labour supply has been quite satisfactory. For ordinary work, Wakikuyu at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per month have come forward in satisfactory numbers, and the skilled ploughmen, mowers, and gardeners at wages from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 have been on the farm since it was started. These skilled men reach a wonderful degree of proficiency, and are well worth retaining at exceptional wages. It is found that good housing is the greatest inducement that can be held out to natives to get them to settle permanently on the farm. All cultivation is now done by oxen labour, and transport by carts, so that there is little likelihood of future labour difficulties. The Wakikuyu, instead of working one month and going home to rest, are now often on the farm for from four to six months at a stretch, and it is a noticeable fact that the numbers of Wakamba seeking work are rapidly increasing. The cutting of crops and grass is done by a native with a scythe, at a cost of about Rs. 3 per acre. One acre costs Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 to plough. To thrash 100 lbs. of beans with the flail costs Rs. 1, with the thrashing machine, 2 annas. Oats are thrashed at a cost of 4 annas per 100 lbs. by machine, and Rs. 2.8 by flail.

Implements.

Without suitable farm implements, cropping in East Africa can scarcely be profitably undertaken. The hand thrasher, costing £13, and the winnower, £12, are indispensable for dealing with grain-producing crops. The thrasher has proved equally satisfactory in the preparation of both bean and cereal grains. When stock is kept, a chaff-cutter, costing £3, is of great service, and a scythe or mowing machine reduces the expense of reaping grain and forage crops. For breaking up new land, the Howard two-furrow disc plough, with five pairs of oxen, has given most satisfactory results. For deep ploughing of fallow land, the "Nile" plough is most suitable in the hands of natives, and for lighter work the small Holdings plough is all that is required.

Manure.

Very small plots (one-sixteenth to one-sixtieth acre) of various crops were dressed with farmyard manure. The smallness of the plots tends to make the results of doubtful value, but the idea was more to get ocular evidence than weight results. The circumstances preventing extensive manurial experiments were:—

(*a.*) The land on first breaking up is very unequal and practically no quantitative experiments can be reliably conducted.

(*b.*) The fresh manure ferments very slowly, and even when a year old is too coarse to apply to land. Manure pits have, however, been dug, and in those fermentation may not be interrupted in the dry season.

Besides enriching what appears to be rather poor land, the manure will have an excellent effect on the physical properties of the rather porous soil.

Seeds.

The distribution of seed has been continued and extended, to the convenience of the settlers. The supply is not yet equal to the demand, but each year sees a larger production of seed on the farm. The failure of the wheat crop increased the demand while it decreased the available supply. The seeds of forage plants have been gaining in favour, and 64 orders for amounts of from 1 ounce to 30 lbs. were fulfilled. Tree seeds are now being frequently asked for, but the chief demand is for Black Wattle and Eucalyptus. Vegetable seeds are seldom required, and in future only locally-produced seed will be supplied. There is a steadily increasing number of applications for young trees, and the area of the nursery has been extended. Fruit trees are in great request, but for some years there can be no great number available for distribution.

Oats.

Seed from the former season's crop was sown on the 21st October, 1904. The land had previously grown beans, and after a ploughing the oats were harrowed into the soil. The germination was satisfactory, but, as was natural on fresh land, weeds gave a good deal of trouble, and twice the land had to be cleaned. The crop was reaped on the 14th March, 1905, and although the birds had been very severe on the grain, a yield of 32 bushels per acre was got. The straw weighed 3,250 lbs. per acre. The total cost of cultivation, harvesting, and thrashing was Rs. 32, or 43*s*. The grain was sold at Rs. 3 4a. per bushel, giving a total return at the rate of Rs. 104 per acre. The straw was very coarse, but was keenly eaten by the stock.

This crop would have yielded about 1½ tons of oat hay, worth Rs. 75. Of course the expense of producing the hay is less than that of obtaining seed. At the present moment oats are certainly one of the most profitable crops. Period of growth, 140 days. Rainfall, 11·24 inches.

A second crop of oats grown from seed imported from South Africa gave very different results. This crop was sown on the same date as the above-mentioned, viz., 21st October, 1904. Instead of running into grain, this oat tillered out and produced a thick growth of fine leaf and stem. For the purposes of producing forage or hay, the South African oats were infinitely better than the coarse-leaved English oat, but the crop took much longer to ripen, being 250 days in the ground from the time of sowing until the grain was ripe. Further, the grain produced was only 10 bushels of 30 lbs. The total cost of production was Rs. 30, and the value of the crop Rs. 35. If the crop had been sold green, however, the value of the produce would have been over Rs. 90, for the yield of hay would have been at least two tons. The crop produced more than 30 bushels of grain, but it ripened unequally, and for three months it fed all the birds in the neighbourhood. The birds, unfortunately, would not be induced to feed on any grain except what they obtained from the ears of the standing oats.

Seed of the first-mentioned crop of oats was sown on the 21st March, 1905, on newly broken land. The cost of cultivation was Rs. 26 per acre, a third of which was spent in scaring birds. In spite of the presence of one boy per acre, the birds unmercifully robbed the grain, and during the last two weeks over 600 birds were killed on a two-acre plot. The crop was harvested on the 28th August, and yielded 14½ bushels of 40 lbs. seed per acre. The grain was of good quality; the 2½ tons per acre of straw was coarse. The produce was sold at Rs. 3 8a. per bushel, giving Rs. 51 per acre, against the cultivation cost of Rs. 26. The straw was chopped for feeding purposes, but on account of the abundance of grass its value cannot be estimated at more than the cost of harvesting, viz., Rs. 5.

A small manured plot yielded at the rate of 27 bushels per acre.

The three crops were:—

—	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Period of growth	140 days.	250 days.	158 days.
Rainfall, inches	11·24	36·91	20·24
Lbs. of grain	1,280 per acre.	300 per acre.	585 per acre.

Wheat.

Considering the success which attends the cultivation of barley, oats, buckwheat and linseed, the comparatively poor yields of wheat must be attributed to one cause, viz., rust. With each successive season the rust (Puccinia graminis) has become more and more pronounced, and during the last rather wet season much of the wheat crop succumbed to its attack. It is hard to believe that a climate which suits the growth of barley, oats, and linseed can be unfavourable to the growth of the wheat plant. In the future the aim of the wheat grower must be to get even with the rust organism. There is no practical way of directly preventing rust, but by growing rust-resisting varieties of wheat fair success may be anticipated. A good deal can also be done by strengthening the growth of the wheat by the application of manure. Further, it would be desirable to treat all seed before sowing.

This season the main crops consisted of three varieties of Egyptian wheat:—

(*a*.) The M.A.W. wheat grew well, and produced ears but no grain.

(*b*.) B.U.H. wheat produced what at one stage promised to be an excellent crop, but the ears failed to fill out, and from the manured part of the plot a crop of only 850 lbs. per acre of grain was harvested. From the unmanured acre only 56 lbs. of grain was reaped. The crop was therefore a failure, but the comparative success of the manured plot indicates one of the ways in which improvement may be made. The manure was applied after the germination of the crop, but the best results can only be expected when it is worked into the land.

The best crop which has been recorded in the district this season is 17 bushels per acre. Other cultivators have not considered it worth their while to harvest their crops. A fatal mistake was made this year in sowing the wheat at as early a date as possible, viz., 11th March. The wheat got more than sufficient rain, and the wetness of the growing season favoured the attack of rust.

(*c*.) Two small areas of Indian wheats were tried for their rust-resisting qualities, and both suffered very little from the disease. Owing to the smallness of the area, however, and the extent to which birds robbed the grain, no yield figures can be given.

A consignment of "rust-resisting" wheats from Australia and India are to be tried next season. The production of a rust-resisting variety of wheat suitable for East Africa must be undertaken here, and with the farm on a permanent basis, this subject must receive very special attention. The wheat now growing on manured land has at present every appearance of producing a good crop.

Barley.

In spite of the ravages of birds, a very fair crop of barley can usually be harvested. This season the seed was sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, on rather poor soil. The crop was covered by the cultivator. Sown on the 23rd of March, the crop got the full benefit of the rains, and ripened after 105 days. The total cost of producing an acre was about Rs. 15, the thrashing proving a difficult operation. The yield was 34 bushels of 43 lbs. The barley makes a good horse food, but for this purpose there is no local demand; it is therefore given to the pigs and poultry. The barley crop is little affected by disease; it is in consequence generally possible to sow it early in the rains.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat, lentils, and linseed are crops which are usually little affected by disease, and are therefore of considerable importance, as it is probable that they might prove a fair substitute for wheat where rust is severe on this crop. A successful crop of buckwheat produces a large quantity of useful grain in a very short time.

This season the crop was sown broadcast on ploughed land, and was afterwards harrowed into the soil. Two and one-half bushels, or about 100 lbs., of seed were sown per acre on the 25th March. The plants grew so well that this seeding proved to be rather too heavy. No weeding was required. The crop proved unequal, and it was therefore decided to cut it in two areas. From the better part of the crop 1,540 lbs. of grain was harvested, and from the whole area 700 lbs. per acre. It is pretty certain that the poorness of the yield was due to the poverty of the soil, and it is only to be expected that a quick-growing crop would well repay manuring. The grain weighed 43 lbs. per bushel. In South Africa buckwheat is quoted at 7*s.* 6*d.*, against maize 4*s.* 6*d.*, per 100 lbs. The cost of cultivation was about Rs. 10 per acre. Period of growth, 76 days. Rainfall, 17·5 inches.

An acre of buckwheat was sown on manured land on the 13th October at the rate of 60 lbs. of seed per acre. The crop harvested was 1,174 lbs. of grain. The cost, including manuring, was Rs. 21 per acre. For pig feeding the produce was worth Rs. 30. The straw was chopped and given to the cattle. Period of growth, 72 days; rainfall, 8·40 inches.

Buckwheat is a crop which should have far more attention than it receives. It gives a larger return of food stuff in a shorter time than any other crop; it leaves the land in a cleaner condition than any other crop; and, as it ripens early, its harvesting does not fall in the busy season.

Maize.

The heavy rains of spring proved favourable to the growth of the maize crop. Again all the maizes suffered severely from the attacks of birds, porcupine and gazelle. The porcupine is individually the most destructive of all animals to the maize crop, and he is the most difficult animal to catch or kill.

(1.) Long Yellow Maize (presented by Messrs. Sutton & Son) was sown 1st April, 1905, in rows two feet apart, the plants 15 inches apart in the rows. This crop was sown on rather poor soil, but grew well, and ripened after 132 days, yielding 1,800 lbs. of grain per acre.

(2.) Round Yellow Maize, sown under similar circumstances, ripened after 140 days, yielding 1,920 lbs. per acre. This crop was manured at too late a period in the rains for the manure to have had much effect. Although the yield of this crop was fair, yet the quality left much to be desired. This could only be the result of the very shallow hoeing which the newly broken land received. For maize a tillage of at least eight inches is required to allow of a root development, which will be capable of feeding the plant during the drier months. The maize root is generally unable to pierce through the compact, untilled subsoil.

(3.) The crop of Hickory King Maize was grown on well-cultivated deep soil, which had been cropped for three successive years without manure, the last crop being beans. The seed, at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre, was sown in rows 2 feet apart, the plants being 15 inches apart in the rows. This, for a large-grained maize, was rather close for the production of the finest quality of cob, but on the other hand it led to a very heavy yield, and no weeding was required.

Sown on the 15th March, the crop was harvested on the 11th August, after a period of growth of 150 days. The yield per acre was 2,580 lbs., or 43 bushels of 60 lbs. per bushel. Only about half the crop was maize of first quality, a good many of the cobs having been damaged by birds.

The cost of cultivating one acre was:—

	R.	a.	p.
Ploughing	3	0	0
Sowing	4	0	0
Guarding	8	8	0
Reaping	2	8	0
Shelling and cleaning	4	0	0
Total ... ... Rs.	22	0	0

The cost of guarding the crop nearly equals half the total cost of production.

Maize is worth Rs. 1 8a. per load of 60 lbs.; the value of the crop was therefore Rs. 65 per acre, the net revenue Rs. 43 per acre. This would leave a good margin of profit after deducting seed, rent, supervision, &c. The guarding expenses should decrease with the settlement of the country.

(4.) Another area of Hickory King on lower land yielded 2,272 lbs. per acre. This crop suffered more from enemies than the last.

(5.) Snowflake Maize imported from America was sown on poorer soil than the above at a later date. Thirty pounds of seed were sown per acre on the 8th April, and the crop was harvested on the 5th September after a period of growth of 150 days. The seed sown was of very fine quality, but, probably owing to the poorness of the land and the lateness of sowing, the grain harvested was in bulk only second grade. The yield was 2,484 lbs. per acre, worth about Rs. 42. It is impossible to sow two varieties of maize side by side, and for experimental purposes the different fields of the newly broken upland give scarcely comparable results. With longer cultivation the land will doubtless assume a more uniform texture.

(6.) Egyptian White Maize, sown on land similar to the above, took an equal number of days to grow, but only produced a crop of 1,250 lbs. per acre. Maize from Egypt has not done well in this cool climate, although at the Coast good crops have been obtained.

(7.) Cuzco Maize, sown 13th March on good soil, ripened after 175 days, but only gave a yield of 780 lbs. of grain per acre. This crop suffered more than any other from the ravages of birds and animals. Probably not more than half the plants reached the harvesting. The seed was of a mixed quality, the late rains causing some of the grains to germinate in the cob. The Cuzco does not give promise of being a heavy cropper.

Tabulated, the general results of the crops are:—

Variety.	Period of growth.	Rainfall.	Crop lbs. per acre.	Remarks.
	days.			
Hickory King	150	27·88	2,580	Good soil.
Snowflake	150	17·33	2,484	Poor soil.
Hickory King	150	27·88	2,272	Good soil.
Round Yellow	140	17·56	1,920	Very poor soil.
Long Yellow	132	17·56	1,800	" "
Egyptian White ...	150	17·33	1,250	Poor soil.
Cuzco Maize	175	27·88	780	Good soil.

Linseed or Flax.

One acre of linseed was sown broadcast with seed at the rate of 42 lbs. per acre on the 30th March. The plants came up well, but many of them were killed by red ants, which destroy the stems. The crop was therefore too thinly stocked. The crop was ripe after 170 days, and yielded at the rate of 520 lbs. of grain per acre, the grain weighing 49 lbs. per bushel. The total cost of cultivation was approximately Rs. 15, and the local value of the crop Rs. 48. The linseed has not done nearly as well as was anticipated, but better results might be expected if a heavier seeding were given. The red ant is only likely to prove destructive on fresh land. The linseed proved most useful in keeping the stud animals in good condition.

Groundnuts.

The seed was planted in a rather dry situation on 28th April, 1904, being sown 18 inches apart each way. The plants grew fairly well, but neither the soil nor climate seemed to be entirely suitable to the crop. The long dry season from June to October was unfavourable to the growth of the crop; the plants did not therefore grow to their normal size. A better crop would certainly have been got if the groundnuts had been sown with the first rains. At the same time it is still very doubtful if groundnuts will ever be a success at this high elevation, with its long dry seasons. Groundnuts are usually a crop of friable soil in a warm country, when rainfall is fairly abundant or irrigation is possible. On the 2nd March, 1905, the crop only yielded at the rate of 405 lbs. per acre of nuts, weighing 25 lbs. to the bushel. This would be equal to about 16 bushels per acre. In other countries 2,000 lbs. would be a fair crop. Besides giving a poor yield, the harvest was of very indifferent quality.

Red Beans.

The red beans were planted two seeds in a hole about one foot apart, on the 18th March, 1905. The plants quickly covered the ground, and practically no weeding was required. On parts of the land where the water of the heavy rains collected the beans died off, or at least failed to produce more than one or two pods. About the middle of June a leaf disease *(Uromyces fabae)* appeared and, making rapid growth, quickly caused the plants to lose their leaves and younger flowers. In this way a promising crop was more or less destroyed. The bean pod disease, *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*, also did considerable damage.

The plants were pulled up by the roots on the 12th June, and the crop yielded on the best ¼ acre 635 lbs. per acre. All over, only about 450 lbs. of grain per acre was harvested. The land was heavily seeded, at the rate of 65 lbs. per acre. The cost of cultivation with seed was Rs. 12 per acre, and the value of 450 lbs. about Rs. 11. The grain weighed 60 lbs. per bushel.

The poorness of the crop is attributable to two causes; first, the crop was sown too early in the rains and got more rain than was desirable, and second, the yield was very much reduced by the attack of fungoid diseases. Dwarf beans should be sown after all other crops are in the ground, for they grow best with a very small rainfall.

A second crop of the same beans was sown on the 12th April, 1905. Seed at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre was sown. The crop required no cleaning, and was grown on very poor soil.

The cost of cultivation was Rs. 12 8a., including the price of seed. The crop did not suffer so severely from disease, and was harvested on the 7th July, yielding 578 lbs. per acre, of a value of about Rs. 14 8a. Even this must be considered a very unsatisfactory crop, the failure being due partly to the very poor nature of the ground and partly to the unfavourable season.

A year ago quite good crops of beans could be produced, but from the newly-imported seed the crop has grown more and more unsatisfactory because of the increase of the leaf and pod diseases. In future it might be well to grow such beans as a mixed crop with maize or millet.

Sutton's Perfection Dwaft Bean.

Sutton's Perfection Dwarf Bean, sown on rather poor soil on the 1st April, 1905. The seed germinated badly, and the land was only about half stocked. The plants grew well, and suffered less from disease than the ordinary red bean; the crop was slightly reduced by both the pod and leaf fungoid diseases. The crop measured 140 square yards, and was reaped 29th June, 1905, yielding 690 lbs. per acre.

Pigeon Pea.

The Pigeon Pea *(Cajanus indicus)* was sown in rows 8 feet apart between the lines of coffee. The seed from the crop, ripe in about eight months, pays for the cultivation, and the shade of the plants is of great advantage to the coffee. The pigeon pea is now being used as shade for the potato crop with marked success.

Various.

Field Beans, Lentils, and Fenugreek were again tried this season, but the results obtained only demonstrated that none of those crops find favourable growing conditions in this soil and climate. The field beans and fenugreek were practically destroyed by rust, favoured by the wet season. Both crops grow best in a heavy soil, and are unsuited to the light lands in this district. The lentils yielded at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre, which is a most unsatisfactory return. The average yield obtained from three harvests of lentils is 500 lbs. per acre; from two seasons' field beans, 120 lbs.; from fenugreek crops, 320 lbs. per acre. These crops are therefore proved failures, and will not again be tried.

Potatoes.

Only two very small plots of potatoes were grown during the past season on newly broken, poor soil. This soil became so hard that the crop could not be lifted in the usual way. The idea was to ascertain what effect a light dressing of manure would produce on the poorest class of cultivated soil. The crop was planted on the 25th March, and was manured in the drills. The crop ripened in 130 days. The yields were:—

1. Early Rose Potato, unmanured—1 ton 12 cwt.
2. Do. do., manured—2 tons 10 ,,
3. Up-to-Date Potato, unmanured— 12 ,,
4. Do. do., manured—2 tons 18 ,,

The crops were all poor, but nothing better could have been expected from land which, on drying, is as hard as a macadamised road and does not split. This hardness was probably the result of the cementing action of iron compounds acted on by the rains.

Forage crops.

Forage crops are now receiving a due amount of attention. Oat hay can be very successfully grown, and lucerne gives a continuous supply of green food. Egyptian clover is unable to withstand the dry season, but can be counted on to give a yield of about 5 tons of green material from one cutting. Plots have been planted out with the following plants:—

White Clover.
Digitaria horizontalis.
Andropogon sp.
Setaria imberbis.
Lucerne.
Reana.
Saltbush.
Paspalum dilatatum.

The three last-mentioned are growing very satisfactorily. The native white clover is likely to prove a particularly valuable forage plant. As the seeds become available, the number of plots of native grasses will be gradually extended.

Fibre Plants.

None of the fibre-yielding plants have yet reached the age when conclusions as to their ultimate success can be deduced. Ramie fibre plants are growing but slowly on dry land; sisal and Mauritius fibre plants are growing apace, and the indigenous fibre-yielding banana finds suitable conditions for its growth on the lands near the river.

Oil Plants.

The Nairobi climate is too cold for the sesame plant, and the enemies of the rape make it impossible to cultivate that crop. The first crop of castor oil proved a financial failure, and in the second year the plants produced no seed worth harvesting. This is not a crop which a European can successfully cultivate, and, if plants are required for giving shade, the pigeon pea is in every way preferable.

Rubber Plants.

Various rubber plants have been tried at Nairobi without any great success. Castilloa seed germinated, but the seedlings died off; Para seed failed to germinate. The year old Ceara rubber plants are thriving, and there are a large number of slow-growing Landolphia seedlings. These last mentioned will be ready to plant out in March.

Vegetables.

Only the following vegetables are considered worthy of mention:—

Jerusalem Artichoke.

Presented by Messrs. Sutton & Son.—The tuber sets, eight in number, were received through parcel post, and were immediately planted on the 13th January, 1905. The sets were planted one yard apart in soil varying from fairly dry to wet. Seven of the tubers grew and reached maturity, the eighth failing to sprout. To protect the plants, old wicker-work potato baskets were put over them, and saved them from the attack of porcupine and other mischievous animals. The plants grew quickly, but did not produce flowers, and the stems never reached a greater height than two feet. When the leaves began to fade and the stems to weaken on the 8th May, the crop was lifted.

After cleaning, washing, and drying, the yield from the seven plants was 14 lbs. This would work out at about 4 tons per acre. Certainly not a large crop for artichokes, but if the soil had been equally suitable for all the plants, and the plants two feet apart, the yield would have been twice as much. The plants growing in the drier situation gave much the better result.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb seed was sown on the 29th July, 1904, the seeds germinating easily and fully. On the 20th January, 1905, the seedlings were transplanted into a well-manured bed, and each plant was surrounded by an old wicker basket. The plants, except when planted in a too wet situation, grew well, and in April yielded a good return of very fair rhubarb. Since the above date the plants have continued to yield a supply of rhubarb. A second lot of seed gave seedlings, transplanted after one month. Good stalks were obtained after six months.

New Zealand Spinach.

New Zealand spinach is worthy of attention on account of its producing a large amount of green vegetable on the driest, poorest soil.

Asparagus.

Asparagus promises to be very successful, and to produce good stems in the second year.

Fruit Trees.

During the last year fruit trees have been imported from England and South Africa. It will necessarily be a few years before any definite results are obtained. Stock trees have been introduced, and it is hoped in a few years that there will be a crop of fruit trees available for distribution. The least success has been got from the banana, pineapple, raspberry, currant, gooseberry, peach, and cherry. The apple, orange, apricot, loquat, mango, quince, and papaw are in a healthy state. The fruit trees presented by Sir Edward Buck, K.C.I.E., coming from an altitude of about 4,000 feet, are so far more promising than the trees got from either England or South Africa.

The seeds of trees should only be planted after the rains in a low situation. When planted before the rains the heavy downpours are apt to wash out a large proportion of the seeds and seedlings. Greatest success has been obtained with seeds planted in May and June; in the hotter months, unless the seed is always sown under shade, the land is apt to dry up too quickly. The larger seeds are soaked in water from 24 to 48 hours before sowing, and require no shade. Eucalyptus and other small seeds should be shaded until germination is complete.

No tree on the farm is yet as much as two years old, and it is therefore impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to their ultimate success. The following, however, have so far done remarkably well :—*Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. rostrata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Cedrela serrata*, *Widdringtonia, Whytei*, *Thuja*, *Ficus glomerata*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Erythrina*, *Aleurites triloba*, *Cassia fistula*, *Bauhinia*, *Spathodea* and *Cassia florida*. *Inga dulcis* and *Duranta Plumieri* form excellent hedges.

Houses.

Cattle sheds and enclosures are the only buildings which have been erected during the past year. An open circular yard of 120 feet diameter, with 100 by 10 feet roofed over, cost Rs. 180. This yard, with its lean-to roof, has proved very satisfactory. The cattle can either take shelter or not as they like, and, being large, it keeps clean while the manure is collecting. The sheep and goats are also kept in a partly covered-in enclosure. A good enclosure is absolutely essential to the well-being of the stock, to protect them from wild animals and high cold winds. A wooden pig-house, 280 superficial feet, costs Rs. 180 to erect. As a general rule in East Africa all young stock is housed by the natives.

Stock.

It is satisfactory to be able to record the very much improved prospect of stock-rearing on the farm. Without stock there is no manure, and without manure only poor crops can be raised. With the exception of the goats, the live stock returns are all that could be expected.

The stud animals have been much more in request last season. In fact the Polled Angus and Hereford bulls have had more work than would under ordinary circumstances be desirable. However, the lives of all imported stud animals are so uncertain that while alive they must be fully utilised. Both bulls have kept in good health, although neither has ever been allowed to run on pasture. Of the cows sent to the bull, there are a good number sent for re-service, but the farm cows are very seldom re-served. No doubt the re-service of strange cows is necessitated by the long distances from which the cows are sent and the rather rough way in which they are driven. The Arab stallion has fathered some very good foals, and his services have increased in number. The fowls have done indifferently well, 15 hens giving about 800 eggs in the year. With seven cows milking, a yield of about 980 lbs. of milk is obtained per month. Each cow therefore gives approximately 4½ lbs. of milk a day besides suckling its calf. One half-bred Polled Angus bull was sold for stud purposes, and there are still of half-bred stock, three bulls, two heifers (Polled Angus), and two bulls and two heifers by the Hereford bull.

Generally, the half-bred stock are better grown and healthier than the native calves of the same age. Thus :—

—	Age in days.				Remarks.
	40	80	120	160	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Native heifer calves	46	69	87	101	Average of 3 calves.
Half Hereford heifer calves ...	—	108	132	175	" " 2 "
Native bull calf	—	78	91	—	1 calf.
Half Hereford bull calf	77	94	118	141	Average of 2 calves.
Half Angus bull calf	68	84	107	145	" " 3 "

With a herd of 69 cattle, young and old, the total losses for the year have consisted of one cow, shot on account of an abscess in its udder, and one calf stolen. As Rs. 8 were recovered on the stolen calf, worth ordinarily Rs. 30, this cannot be considered a dead loss.

For the nine months during which the cows have been on the farm their record is as follows:—

DEBIT:

	Rs.
29 cows bought	2,900
Attendance	144
Housing-Manure	—
Total ... Rs.	3,044

CREDIT:

	Rs.
28 Cows	2,800
4 Heifers	280
22 Native calves	440
9 Half-bred cows	270
6 Native calves sold	65
1 Half-bred Angus	40
Milk	470
Total .. Rs.	4,365

—leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,321 for the keep of 29 cows for nine months, or proportionately Rs. 1,640 for the year. This is at the rate of Rs. 56, or nearly £3 15s. per cow. The half-bred stock has been valued at only Rs. 30, to leave Rs. 10 on the service of the cows by a pure-bred bull. A young half-bred bull is worth about Rs. 40, and a year old heifer about Rs. 120.

The cows were selected with a view to their size and suitability for crossing rather than for their milking properties, and the yield of milk is therefore below the general average for native cows. Further, to give the half-bred stock a fair chance, the cows are only milked for from two to three months.

Goats were the one class of stock which appeared to be immune to all disease. However, in November pneumonia appeared in the farm herd, and in two months 48 animals died, nearly half of the whole stock. Until this outbreak of contagious pneumonia not a single goat had been lost, and they appeared to be one of the most profitable classes of stock. The herd of goats shows a total loss of Rs. 40 for the year. The diease unfortunately carried off the Cashmere ram. This ram was the only imported animal which died on the farm during the past season.

The native sheep lived well, but owing to only being served by a Welsh ram the number of lambs was below the average. More than half the sheep were only about four months on the farm, and the 38 lambs may therefore be taken as the produce of 70 sheep in eight months. The sheep have left from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 per head.

During the season two sows have given 29 young pigs. Unfortunately six were lost through the attendant taking the stock salt and feeding it to the young pigs. The services of the imported boar have been much in request.

The stock on the farm 1st January, 1906:—

Milk cows	29
Heifers	6
Heifer calves	10
Half Polled Angus heifer calves	2
Half Hereford heifer calves	2
Bull calves	2
Half Polled Angus bull calves	3
Half Hereford bull calves	2
Bull yearlings	6
Working oxen	10
Total	71

Sheep	93
Goats	46
Pigs	18

This stock grazed an area of about 175 acres.

ANDREW LINTON.

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL STATION, MERITINI (MAZERAS) FOR 1905.

This station is situated in a fairly well-sheltered locality about 3½ miles from the Government Offices at Rabai and about six miles from Mazeras Railway Station. It is most easily reached from Mombasa by boat, as it is only 1½ miles from the Bandarini Creek.

The soil at and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Experimental Station is a light-coloured, rich sandy-loam, containing a good percentage of humus.

So far the rainfall of the district is not known, but it would appear to be fairly abundant. The rainy season proper commences about the beginning or middle of April, and extends to the end of July. The lighter rains are from the middle of September to the middle of November. These observations have only extended over one season, and observations will be needed for several years to obtain reliable results.

Abundance of water is always procurable for drinking, watering of plants, and general purposes in the Mamba River, adjoining the Experimental Station.

Vegetation in the district is of a splendid and vigorous nature. Very fine specimens of Albizzias, and Ingas or Pithecolobiums are common. The latter are considered valuable for shade purposes. They also have the property of taking less nourishment out of the soil than most trees. Gum copal and other good trees flourish in the locality. *Panicum maximum* (guinea grass), so extensively grown in the West Indies and other places as a green fodder, does well in a wild state. Cocoanut palms are also thriving and bearing good nuts.

Broadly speaking, the soil, vegetation, climate, and general aspects of the neighbourhood of the Experimental Station are typical of parts of the West Indies, where the cocoa or chocolate tree *(theobroma cacao)* and many other valuable commercial products are most successfully grown.

There are hundreds of acres of splendid land suitable for tropical products, such as :—Cocoanut *(cocos nucifera)* and general fruits of the citrus family, including the orange. Cotton is promising, as is also sisal hemp *(agave rigida var. sisalana).*

The tropical plants recently introduced from other countries, and now under trial at the Experimental Station, are remarked on later on in this report.

With sufficient energy and capital, and a reliable labour supply, this part of the country would become in a few years' time very valuable. Unfortunately, labour is rather difficult to obtain. The Wanyika have no inclination to work for other but themselves, and then their occupation is principally that of collecting "tembo" (native beer), of preparing a certain amount of copra, and of making a few "makuti" leaves (thatch) and baskets. They cultivate a little of the land, but not more than is sufficient to give them a scanty supply of food. By far the greater part of the best land in the district is claimed by the Wanyika, but as not a hundredth part is put to any practical use, the acquisition of this valuable land could probably, if desired, be easily arranged for by the Government.

At and around the important Church Missionary Society's Station of Rabai there are many good native plantations, fairly well cultivated and containing the usual crops, *e.g.*, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, bananas, pigeon pea, beans, &c. The missionaries are encouraging the people to give greater attention to their shambas, and cotton growing has been taken up with encouraging results. There are several fine healthy orange trees of a good age at the Rabai Mission Station that produce fruit of a large, sweet and juicy nature. Pine apples thrive well, as do all bananas, papaws, &c. The foregoing remarks are made with a view to showing the great agricultural capabilities of the district.

At the Experimental Station general tropical nursery work is made a strong feature, and from time to time seeds and plants of new and valuable products are being received from other countries with somewhat similar climatic conditions. Attention is also given to the raising of local plants of value for more extensive planting.

As a source from which supplies of plants can be obtained for planting in the coastal regions or other favourable places in the Protectorate, the nursery now being established should prove of great assistance.

The area of the Government Experiment Station is about 10 acres. It is conveniently laid out into plots with roads about 10 feet wide to facilitate transport.

Buildings.

A house has been built for the use of the Assistant Agriculturist. It is about 20 feet by 12 feet, divided into two rooms with a verandah on both sides, and ends 6 feet wide. The posts and rafters and other material are all native. The sides and ends are of wattle and mud, and the roof of thatch. A house of similar proportions and constructed of similar materials has been built for the use of the overseer in charge of the station. These houses are airy, cool and comfortable.

A house for the storage of crops, as they are reaped, has also been built of native material.

Galvanized iron and other necessary material has been purchased for the tool house.

A certain part of the station has been set apart for labourers, and the men are being encouraged to build their houses here and cultivate gardens, so that a regular supply of labour can be assured.

General Crops.

These were not as successful as could have been wished, and the partial or total failures were due to the newness of the land and unavoidable lateness in sowing the crops. Another season the land should be in a better condition to plant, and the experience gained in regard to the proper time to plant will be of great service.

Mountain Rice.—This crop proved successful, half an acre being planted on the 31st March, 1905, and reaped on the 16th and 28th August; 15 lbs. of seed was planted, and 140 lbs. of good rice reaped. The plants will produce another crop in the early part of 1906. The land was thoroughly prepared, and about six seeds dropped in small holes about 1 foot apart each way. The seed germinated freely, and the plants grew well and healthily. This is a good crop for a considerable area of land in the district, particularly in such soil as is retentive of moisture, though not water-logged.

Maize.—A large plot of "Hickory King" maize was planted at the end of May. Both germination and first growth were good, but the crop failed to mature. Newness of land and lateness of sowing were undoubtedly the causes of failure.

Cuzco Maize.—A plot of this planted at the same time as the above also germinated well, but the growth was weak. It is likely that under any conditions Cuzco maize will not prove a success in the coast districts.

Beans ("Canadian Wonder").—A plot ½ acre in extent was planted at the end of April with 30 lbs. of seeds. The crop was reaped on the 22nd July, and totalled 60 lbs. The growth of the plants was generally of a weak nature. This crop does not succeed as well in the hot coast region as it does at Nairobi and other places.

Cotton (Egyptian).—Ten lbs. of seed of this cotton was planted in a ¾ acre plot in the middle of May. The rows were 3 feet apart, and the distance between the plants 1½ feet. The young plants were in many cases bitten off by a species of fly, but afterwards there was no trouble and the trees were vigorous and healthy. The first picking was made on the 7th October. Up to the end of November 1½ cwt. of seed cotton had been gathered, and the trees are still thickly bolled. The cotton is of good colour and fair staple. There is promise that Egyptian will thoroughly succeed in the district, but it needs to be planted at least a month earlier.

Cotton (Sea Island).—Half an acre of this cotton was grown in the middle of May, but lateness of sowing seriously interfered with its success. A first picking was made on the 7th October. The colour was fair, but staple short. Sea Island is worthy of further trial, but it is not likely to succeed as well as the Egyptian kind. Up to the end of November about 60 lbs. of Sea Island cotton had been gathered.

Facilities for ginning and baling cotton are provided at the Government factory at Kilindini, and easy means of transport are by way of the Bandarini, previously referred to.

Tacca Pinnatifida.—This plant produces "wanga," or native arrowroot, and grows wild in the neighbourhood of the Experimental Station and in many other places. The Wanyika prepares a certain amount of this arrowroot for their use. A plot of ¼ acre is under trial at the station, so as to test its bearing qualities under cultivation.

Ten pounds of this starch were prepared for the Nairobi Agricultural Show, and about 30 lbs. have been likewise prepared for the Liverpool Colonial Products Exhibition. The colour is excellent, and in every way the starch compares most favourably with St. Vincent arrowroot, obtained from *Maranta arundinacea.* An effort will be made to find out the market value of wanga in England, and, if the result is favourable, a large quantity could be annually exported.

Bananas.—About two acres of the gently sloping land adjoining the river have been planted in bananas, about 12 inches by 12 inches each way. This has been done to provide temporary shade for cacao, nutmegs, cinnamon and other tender plants already introduced.

Sisal Hemp (Agave rigida var. sisalana).—Four hundred suckers were received from the Government Farm at Nairobi, and planted 8 inches by 8 inches square. The suckers are thriving. There is an enormous area of land at the coast, and in other districts admirably adapted to sisal hemp.

Rubber.—In the forests adjoining [illegible] Experimental Station, species of Landolphia are fairly common. [illegible]ts of 1,300 Landolphia have been raised in the nursery, and it is intended to plant these out in the forests referred to during the coming season.

Lagos Rubber (Funtumia elastica).—A consignment of seed of this tree was received from the Botanic Station at Lagos. It germinated well, and the young plants have grown very freely. Nineteen were permanently planted out in November of the year under review.

The same species of rubber tree has recently been discovered in Uganda, and a parcel of seed has been received from the Department of Agriculture and Forestry there. This seed also germinated freely, and the plants are healthy. Upwards of 2,000 Funtumia plants will be available for planting during the next rainy season. It is intended to plant out several acres of this tree near the station. If the Funtumia should succeed there, as would soon be seen, large areas could be dealt with.

Para Rubber (Hevea Braziliensis).—Plants of this most valuable rubber have been introduced from Ceylon and planted out. They appear to be doing well. This tree delights in abundance of moisture. It would probably thrive well in the Ramisi district, south of Mombasa, where the soil rainfall and general humidity are seemingly all that could be desired for the successful growth of Para rubber.

Central American Rubber (Castilloa elastica).—It is generally conceded that this tree will succeed under less humid conditions than that needed for Para, so that its growth in Mazeras district is practically assured.

Ceara Rubber (Manihot glaziovii).—Trees of this rubber are already established at Mombasa and Rabai. Though the market value is less than of all other rubbers, it is nevertheless considered a fairly profitable investment in some places.

Among other plants imported from Ceylon should be mentioned cacao (*theobroma cacao*), nutmeg (*myristica fragrans*), and cinnamon (*cinnamoum zeylanicum*).

It is specially hoped that the cacao plants will do well, as there are numerous sheltered little valleys in the Mazeras and Rabai districts that appear well adapted for this cultivation. The market for cacao is an ever-increasing one, and where the tree thrives the industry is highly remunerative.

Vanilla (Vanilla planifolia).—Upwards of 200 strong cuttings were obtained from the Government Experimental Station at Zanzibar. The plants are making good progress.

Mahogany.—A good batch of plants of this valuable timber tree was raised from seed received from the West Indies.

H. Powell.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MAKINDU FOR 1905.

Makindu Farm has experienced the usual East African vicissitudes of fortune. The farm was initiated to investigate the possibilities of the enormous stretch of country which may be termed the central dry lands. This district is characterised by a hot climate, with little available water. The soil is usually light and of no great depth, the surface vegetation being hard dry grasses and thorny dense bush. In the central dry lands there is no native population, except on the few scattered hills to the north and south of the railway. The country therefore offers scope for European enterprise if profitable undertakings can be discovered.

The district is further characterised by the abundance of sanseviera fibre, indigenous in the bush from Makindu to Voi, a stretch of over 100 miles.

Makindu was chosen as the point for investigation because of the presence of a good water supply, and because of the comparatively healthy reputation it possessed for both men and animals. As a matter of fact Makindu Farm, during the wet season, has proved very unhealthy. The farm lies only three miles from the railway station ; at the station tsetse fly this season caused no deaths, at the farm all the oxen were lost. Again, the progress of the farm was for some months absolutely stopped through the constant illness of the farm superintendent and labourers, in consequence of which both the crops and stock were neglected, and the farm had no chance of success. From July onwards good progress was made, but at the end of the year it was decided, owing to the unhealthiness of the site, to close the farm.

The aim of the farm was to investigate the suitablility of the central district for :—

(1) Stock rearing ;

(2) Production of food and seeds ;

(3) Production of fibre, rubber, &c. ;

(4) Growth of fruit and other trees.

The land in question is generally too dry for the successful growth of unirrigated crops and plants, but sanseviera, sisal and Mauritius fibres and Ceara rubber should not require irrigation, and if they can be successfully cultivated, the area of suitable land is unlimited. In the river beds Landolphia rubber is often found, but its occurrence is too limited to give the vine any important place in the natural products of the district. On the other hand, the extraction of the sanseviera fibre is being undertaken on a commercial scale. The fibre plant probably is workable over many thousand square miles, and the fibre extracted is worth, roughly, £30 per ton.

Houses.

The farm buildings are all of the galvanized sheet iron type. This kind of building is not the best suited for the housing of stock, but they are quickly erected and are vermin proof. Log houses could not be built, owing to there being no durable timber in the neighbourhood, and stone buildings take too long to build in the early stages of the work. The farm was not fenced. A good stone house was built for the farm superintendent.

Labour.

Makindu lies in the centre of the long, unpopulated tract of country traversed by the railway. There is therefore no available local labour, although about twenty miles distant there is a large Wakamba population. These Wakamba are, however, the most backward natives found near the civilised track. A few men have laboured on the farm from time to time, but a regular supply could not be relied on, and it has therefore been necessary to employ the coast labourers who appear in search of work.

Except from February to June, sufficient labour was always obtainable. During the above-mentioned period the men employed suffered severely from fever, and the place was in bad repute.

Stock.

It is scarcely possible anywhere in East Africa to farm on economical lines without stock. Oxen are required for work purposes, and sheep or goats for the production of at least as much flesh as is required for home consumption. Further, grazing is so cheap that it should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. The stock returns obtained are at first scarcely reliable, as the stock bought is not acclimatised and many of the animals often arrive infected with disease.

The farm started with six work oxen, which did good service and throve well for ten months, when after the heavy rains they all contracted tsetse fly disease and died in May and June. In July four more oxen were bought, and those also died.

In March 60 native sheep were bought in the Highlands and transferred to Makindu. Their record was as follows :—

March 1st	Stock	60
	Bought	0
	Born	45
	Total	105
	Sold	37
	Dead	25
	Total	62
January 1st, 1906	Stock	43

Of course, it would be impossible to raise sheep if this high death rate continued.

Goats did exceedingly well at Makindu, and there would have been a nice flock if the Wakamba had not stolen 58 of them in the month of October. From October, 1904, to October, 1905, their record was as follows:—

October, 1904 … …	Stock	19
	Born	16
	Bought	0
	Total	35
	Sold	6
	Dead	1

The number born was low on account of the females not being served until the arrival of the Cashmere ram. The Cashmere goat and merino ram both died.

It is because of the negative results which have been obtained at Makindu and which are typical of the results of the whole low country from Makindu to the coast that further investigation of the possibility of retaining stock is essential.

Crops, General.

The crops which have been produced have usually given good yields, in spite of the many enemies with which they have had to contend. Birds are proving very destructive to the grain crops, millet, maize, &c., and the cockchafer grub attacks every crop. The cockchafer probably deposits its eggs in November, and the damage done by this insect might in a great measure be avoided by planting the crops early in October or late in December.

While maize and cotton have given very satisfactory results, beans have never done well. The reason for this failure has not yet been discovered, but as the fact that the crop is not a success has been established, experiments should be directed towards obtaining an explanation of the failure. So much preparatory work has had to be done in erecting houses, making roads, canals, &c., that the area under cultivation is still only about 15 acres. Of this area, about three acres are planted with various fibre plants, two acres with lucerne, and the remaining 10 acres with other crops. The land is cropped at least twice per year.

Cotton.

Egyptian brown cotton was sown at Makindu on the 1st October, 1904. The seed was soaked for 24 hours before sowing in moist land on ridges 30 inches apart, the plants being 20 inches apart in the rows. Three seeds were put in each hole, and 12 lbs. was found sufficient seed to sow one acre. No manure was applied, and the crop only got one good hoeing, but was hand-weeded several times. The crop was irrigated in all six times, abnormally heavy rains falling in November, December, March, and April.

The first cotton was ripe about the middle of February, but owing to the rains breaking, the further ripening was greatly retarded and many of the nearly-mature bolls were shed and new wood was produced. The harvesting was carried out as follows:—

June 10th … …	806 lbs. per acre.
July 12th … …	284 ,, ,, ,,
July 27th … …	124 ,, ,, ,,
August 21st …	260 ,, ,, ,,

The total crop was 1,474 lbs. per acre. The plants were still bearing after the last picking, but it was considered advisable to cut back the crop in order to give the rather weak plants a rest.

Cotton should be sown about August in order that the crop may ripen in the hottest weather before the spring rains. The heavy autumn rains no doubt delayed the ripening of the above crop. This rain was quite unexpected and in opposition to all previous experience. In 1903 the rainfall at Makindu was 18·07 inches; in 1904, 38·27 inches; in 1905, 28·81 inches.

The cotton was sown on fresh land, and the expenditure of clearing the bush, &c., makes it impossible to allocate the expenses with any degree of accuracy. The cost of harvesting was ¼*d*. per pound.

Upland American cotton was sown in April, but at the end of seven months it was decided to destroy the plants without taking any crop. The variety of cotton showed spasmodic breaks of satisfactory growth, but the crop when it should have ripened never showed any signs of yielding a fair result. It is probable that the soil was unsuited for the satisfactory growth of this variety of cotton.

Maize.

American maize was sown on the 23rd November, three seeds in holes 20 inches apart. The crop chiefly depended on rainfall for water, but three irrigations were given. The crop grew well and suffered from no disease, being harvested on the 22nd March after a period of growth of 120 days. The crop yielded at the rate of 1,900 lbs. per acre, of a value of Rs. 48. The cost of cultivation was estimated at Rs. 40, but this includes the heavy cost of the first clearing of bush land.

Too much reliance must not be put in manurial experiments on unequal fresh land, but the following results are interesting:—

Hickory King Maize, sown on ridges 2 feet 6 inches wide, with the plants 20 inches apart, was harvested on the 14th September, 1905, after a period of growth of 145 days. The crop was grown partly by irrigation. From the manured area the yield was 2,478 lbs. of grain per acre, and from the unmanured 1,580 lbs. The manured area therefore produced nearly 900 lbs. more grain per acre than did the unmanured. The whole crop received but indifferent attention, and suffered considerably from being grazed by game.

Dwarf Bean.

Dwarf Bean was sown 6th October, 1904, on the flat, in rows 14 inches apart, the plants 9 inches apart in the rows. The crop grew exceedingly well, but suffered much from the heavy December rains which fell when the plants were nearly ripe. The crop was harvested on the 20th December, and yielded at the rate of 10 cwts. per acre. It would be advisable to sow this crop either in July or December.

Dwarf Beans sown in July, 1905, ripened after 74 days, having been irrigated twice. The yield was 588 lbs. per acre of beans, weighing 64 lbs. per bushel. The value of the crop was about Rs. 15 per acre.

Barley.

Egyptian Barley was sown broadcast on the 1st October, 1904, at the rate of 120 lbs. of seed per acre. The crop grew well, but suffered severely from birds. At the harvest (7th January, 1905) 1,150 lbs. of grain per acre was reaped. The difficulty of thrashing cereal crops makes them generally unsuitable for cultivation on a small scale.

Millet.

Millet was sown on the flat in moist soil, three seeds in holes two feet apart. Birds and aphidae did some damage to the crop, but the yield was nevertheless good. The period of growth was 135 days, the crop being harvested on the 13th March, 1905. The yield of grain was 2,800 lbs. per acre. The local value of this is about Rs. 70. The cost of cultivation was estimated at Rs. 40 per acre.

Potatoes.

Potatoes ripened in 90 days, having been grown partly by irrigation. The crop obtained was 7 tons 19 cwts. per acre of good quality. Another crop sown 24th December, three months later than the above, proved very unsuccessful, the plants suffering very severely from the attack of enormous quantities of the grub of the cockchafer. The crop was only 1 ton 6 cwts. per acre. On land just broken from thick bush there is always a danger of the crop being destroyed by grub, and at Makindu on the fresh lands the white ant has proved very destructive.

Lucerne.

Lucerne has proved a very successful forage crop under irrigation, and it is expected that the climate will be suitable for the production of seed. At first, owing to the land being new and dirty, a good deal of weeding was required. Ninety days after planting, the yield of green fodder was 5 tons 15 cwts. per acre.

Fenugreek, Field Beans and Rice.

Fenugreek, field beans and rice were absolute failures, the first two succumbing to the attack of white ants and the last dying out completely, owing probably to the lightness of the soil. Rice was sown by the cultivators at Kibwezi (13 miles from Makindu), but there also it proved a failure. The reason for this is probably that the drainage in light soils carries away all the available plant food.

Sesame.

Sesame was sown 27th April, 1905, and grew well until fruiting had begun, when the crop was practically destroyed by aphidae. The few surviving plants ripened 5th August, 1905. Sesame gives every promise of being a successful crop in this district.

Vegetables.

Various vegetables were grown at Makindu, but were without special interest, except that water melon seemed to find a suitable climate. Fruit trees, except papaw, have not grown quickly, but as all the fruit plants are still young, it is, at this stage, impossible to give any definite results. Bananas imported from the West Indies and Zanzibar have grown rapidly, but pineapples have made no great progress. Grape vine and fig ought to be a success, but the young plants look none too healthy. On the strength of the wild date palm being found growing in the river, cultivated palms were introduced, and some have already started to shoot. The citrus trees and mango look healthy.

Timber Trees.

The indigenous trees of this scrub district are usually of little use for building purposes, and special attention is therefore given to the cultivation of good or fair timber trees. *Albizzia lebekh* makes rapid growth, and *Poinciana regia* is making satisfactory progress. *Cassia florida* and *Acacia decurrens* will, it is hoped, prove successful.

Rubber.

The only rubber likely to succeed at Makindu is the Ceara. Young plants and seeds of the Ceara have been planted, but the growth made is so far very unsatisfactory. However, when the plants are well established they may begin to thrive.

Fibre.

Sisal fibre plants are making good growth, and Mauritius fibre is healthy. Areas of *sansevieva guinensis*, *S. ehrenbergii*, *S. zelanica* have been planted both with bulblets and rhizomes. As opportunity permits other Sansevieva species will be planted at this station. It is most desirable to ascertain what, if any, species of Sansevieva will repay cultivation, and what are the responsibilities of growing such fibre plants without shade.

ANDREW LINTON.

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT ON MALINDI COTTON FARM.

The results of the experiments carried out at Malindi in 1904 showed the necessity of further experimental work and of establishing a seed farm.

The seed imported as best Egyptian threw up such variations from true type that the establishment of a seed-producing station, where quality could be preserved and seed produced for distribution capable of yielding crops true to type, became imperative.

A piece of lowland, apparently resembling in its alluvial nature the soils of the Nile delta, and adjoining the field of last year's experiments, was therefore cleared for planting with fresh imported seed. The land was thickly covered with low forest of great density; the kind of virgin soil always chosen by natives of the district for new fields.

The confidence gained from the results of the preceding season induced me at the same time to divide my work between the experiments at the seed farm and the furtherance of cotton-growing among the natives of this and the Bajoon Coast districts, in addition to the production of other experimental crops.

The result of pushing the industry among the Malindi native planters, who are for the most part Arabs, has been eminently satisfactory; and the labour of instructing them as to the method of cultivation, distributing the seed, inspecting their crops, purchasing and consigning their numerous small deliveries of the produce, has been amply justified.

From 400 lbs. of Egyptian seed distributed in the neighbourhood, 7,444 lbs. of seed cotton of good, fair long staple quality was received by 31st December. Bearing in mind that in the preceding year not a particle of cotton was produced for marketing or export, this result is gratifying.

The first pickings were purchased at the rate of Rs. 3 per frasila (35 lbs.) of seed cotton, equivalent to 4*d.* per pound of lint, the lowest price at which the natives could be expected to venture upon a new crop. This price was at a later date reduced to Rs. 2 12a. per frasila, the equivalent of nearly 3¾*d.* per pound of lint, at which price it is expected that private purchasers will in future be prepared to purchase, the cotton being now worth from 8*d.* to 8½*d.* per pound in Liverpool.

A considerable business may be confidently expected to spring up immediately, as the natives express their intention of largely increasing the area next year.

With regard to the experiments, the difficulty of working virgin soil consisting of heavy alluvium was accentuated by the abnormal season.

We have only extremely meagre records in this country ; and it may be well said of this climate that it bears such an element of uncertainty combined with its apparent regularity of season as to render it dangerous to the uninitiated.

Thus, with the intention of being well in advance with the preparation of the new land, clearance was commenced as early as October, 1904, the time when the picking of that year's crop was in full swing. 5·72 inches of rain fell in the following month, however, and effectually destroyed our work by rendering abortive all our attempts to burn the out bush, whilst at the same time it forced up a luxuriant new green growth upon the bared stumps. The calculated heavy cost of clearing this dense bush was undertaken for the value of a pure seed crop, produced upon land which may well be expected to retain the quality of the staple. Clearance had now to be done a second time over, and, owing to my frequent absence at the coast and elsewhere building the seed store, house, cotton store and nursery, during which the work had to be left to native supervision, the costs which would normally attach to the clearance and cultivation of the land were considerably overstepped.

Eventually hoeing had to be carried out before clearance was complete, the roots and stumps being left in the land for removal at some future time. In considering the yields of the crop grown upon new land, some deduction should certainly be made for the area taken up by these stumps and the shade of the green growth which sprang from them.

At the time hoeing was in progress we felt the full force of the insufficiency of hand labour upon the heavy soil, the cattle having been attacked by fly on the first appearance of rains without our having any opportunity of working them, although they were trained.

The deep black retentive alluvium, which is the most lasting in richness of any soil, became hard baked in dry weather, so that the hoes hardly penetrated more than three inches, while wetness rendered it unmanageably sticky for this form of implement.

It is not difficult therefore to explain why so few plants appeared after sowing, necessitating further and costly re-sowing operations.

The fields were found afterwards to be more or less water-logged by the infiltration of water from a swamp hidden in the impenetrable bush beyond. This could easily have been remedied, had it been anticipated, by thoroughly ridging the land before planting and connecting the furrows with a few open water channels, a poor attempt at which was afterwards made.

The facts remain that a series of misfortunes, the effects of which could certainly have been partially averted had we previous experience of similar lowland in similar weather, resulted in exceptionally poor yields.

The results are nevertheless valuable for comparison ; and good pickings of very long fibre were obtained, from which the seed may in all probability be relied upon to have retained the quality of its imported ancestor.

The monthly rainfall over the period from October, 1904, to September, 1905, inclusive, is supplied in the following table:—

—	1904.			1905.								
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Rainfall, monthly inches.	1·54	5·72	0·59	0·25	0·00	3·15	12·15	13·81	5·25	4·40	2·30	5·35
Field number ..	—	—	—	—	—	I.	2A 2B	3 7	4 8	— 9	— 10	— 11
Field per acre of cotton seed to 31st December.	—	—	—	—	—	Lbs. 430	274 Average.	200 Average.	113 Average.	To date. Nil	Nil	Nil.

It should be borne in mind that the object of this season's work was not only the production of a pure true-to-type seed, but to ascertain:—

(*a*.) The best season for planting.

(*b*.) The suitability of different soils.

(*c*.) The best kind of cotton to grow.

(*d*.) The value of permanent cotton crops.

(*e*.) The costs of cultivation.

The experiments therefore embraced a wide field of work. The new land had to be divided into various sized fields according to the amount we were able to break up and sow each month.

Last year fields were in part re-sown, part left standing, and on one part the cotton plants cropped in 1904 were cut down to within one foot of the ground and allowed to produce new branches on the old stock.

The results of this varying treatment of the preceding year's fields are summarised in the following table, and serve to answer the question as to the value of growing Egyptian cotton on the same land a second year.

—	Field I. of 1904.	Field II. of 1904.	Field III. of 1904.
Details of treatment ...	Plants of 1904 season cut down to 1 foot from ground.	Plants uprooted and field re-sown.	Plants thinned out to 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet and left to crop.
Yield per acre 1st crop, 1904.	655 lbs.	444½ lbs.	799 lbs.
Yield per acre 1st crop, 1905.	200 „	227 „	58 „
Cost per acre, 1905 ...	Rs. 13	Rs. 17 4 0	Rs. 6 12 0

The yields of the new sowings upon last year's fields were similar to the yields upon the newly broken up low land, in being much smaller than those of the first crop in 1904, a fact which compels one to observe that the small yields were due not only to poor management of the new land, but to the effects of the season.

Pursuing this point, it should be observed that the latter part of May was exceptionally dry for that month, and the weakened plants were noted to become severely attacked by aphidae. Comparing the rainfall over the three general planting months, viz., April, May and June, of the two years, the record is 13·23 inches more in 1904 than in the same period of 1905.

Great interest attaches to Field I. of 1904, which has been described (*see* Report for 1904, Africa No. 2/05) as consisting of light, free-working red hill soil. On this field 200 lbs. of cotton were produced at an expense of Rs. 13 per acre. A sample of this cotton has been recently valued by the British Cotton Growing Association at 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb. In other words, 66 lbs. of cleaned fibre valued at £1 13*s.* 6½*d.*, were produced at a cost of 16*s.* 4*d.*

Field II. was cleared of its last season's plants, the residue of which was not returned to the fields. The difference in produce between this year's and last year's first crops cannot, however, be taken to fairly represent the loss to the soil from the removal of one crop, as the general diminution is evidently the effects of the season.

On Field III. the last season's plants were merely thinned out to allow 2 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. to each remaining plant, and the soil surface hoed. The resulting crop is little more than one-fourth of the weight of either of the other two fields, while the plants are now reduced to straggling skeletons. Comparing this with Field I., the value of cutting down the plants to encourage the growth of new branches springing clean from the main stem is obvious.

It was the earnest request of the British Cotton Growing Association that experiments upon the comparative suitability of different kinds of cotton should be undertaken.

While, however, it was not desirable to have more than one variety on the seed farm where one of the main objects was to produce pure seed, the small vote granted for the experiments did not allow the taking in hand of another farm at a sufficient distance.

A piece of the land presented to the Department for the purpose of a house, store, and nursery at the seaside 4 to 4½ miles away was therefore sown with comparative plots of Egyptian and Sea Island cotton between the lines of young fruit trees which are being reared.

It was intended at the same time to make this a check on the other experiment as to the effects of planting at different dates, but unfortunately the bags of seed became mixed in transit, and a plot supposed to be sown with Sea Island cotton in March turned out to be sown with Egyptian. Two fields planted similarly with test plots of the two varieties, belonging to a private owner near by and possessing the same kind of soil but rather more of it, have therefore been selected, measured, and the crops weighed. By this means a useful comparison is afforded of the relative effects of early and late sowings of the two varieties as set forth in the following table:—

Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton grown on Coral rag.

—	Egyptian Cotton.		Sea Island Cotton.	
Field number	15A Malindi	Field belonging to J. E. Jones, Esq.	31A Malindi	Field belonging to J. E. Jones, Esq.
Date sown ..	March 22nd	May	May 1st to 19th	June
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	1,597	1,118	514	639

The soil consists of coral rag, which is a red adhesive sand thinly covering underlying coral rock.

The results are both surprising and gratifying, the quality of the lint bearing comparison with the best Sea Island and Egyptian anywhere producible, while the crops in the case of the Egyptian appear abnormally large.

Caution is, however, necessary when comparing crop yields of small plots, in which only the actual area covered with plants is taken, with the yields obtainable from larger fields in which there is invariably a certain amount of waste ground, often amounting to a considerable percentage.

In the present instance the earlier sown Egyptian gave the greater weight, while later sowing had not the same effect upon the Sea Island crop. Second pickings now in progress may perhaps alter this result.

The produce of the Egyptian cotton is seen to be in each case far greater than that of the Sea Island variety. This difference would render the gross return, irrespective of the greater expense of picking the latter, at least £4 5*s.* per acre in favour of the Egyptian, taking the extra value of the finer and longer Sea Island Cotton at 6*d.* per lb. more than the Egyptian.

Before entering upon the question of costs, regard must be paid to certain particulars:—

Firstly, the supply of labour being very irregular, loss occurs through operations such as cutting and burning out not being completed at the right season, which is in the dry weather just before the greater rains.

Secondly, all the operations have been carried out by imported Wanyamwezi labourers paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per month, with exception of part of the cultivation in May, when a few score Wanyika at Rs. 8 per month were employed.

Thirdly, the supervision of the clearing operations at the end of 1904 when no European overseer was available, and part of the cultivation when the latter was being constantly changed, had to be entrusted to unreliable natives.

In the following table is given the cost of a man's work in days during the different months of the year on 22 acres of virgin forest-clothed alluvium-bottom land:—

—	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total—men-days.	Rate	Amount per acre.
														Rs.	Rs.
Number of men-days for clearing and burning.	791	526	9	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,522	10/30ths.	23 0
Cultivation, including ridging and cutting water channels, &c.	351	465	125	16	636	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,138 686	10/30ths. 8/30ths.	24 15
Sowing, including filling up blanks several times over.	—	—	20	150	29	140	47	—	—	—	—	—	386	10/30ths.	5 13
Surface hoeing several times over.	—	—	—	—	79	101	157	96	81	104	164	50	832	10/30ths.	12 9

Taking the labour at the rate of Rs. 10 per month, with the exception of 686 men-days in May at Rs. 8 per month, the costs were as follows:—

Clearance.—Rs. 23 per acre, to which must be added Rs. 12 per acre spent to practically no purpose on account of the heavy after rains in the last three months of 1904. This clearance work is of course capital expenditure, the value of which increases with the density of the cleared vegetation, the residue of which remains to the benefit of the land over many years. In this case, as the clearance was particularly dense, the cost should be spread over at least a term of six years.

Cultivation.—This has been taken to include, not only the original breaking up with the hand hoe of the hard dry or sticky wet soil, but a certain amount of root clearing inseparable from the hoeing, also ridging and all operations, such as cutting water furrows not included in the costs of sowing or after hoeing.

All estimates of a new country are uncertain, and the excess of the total of Rs. 24 15a. per acre thus incurred over our former estimates for primary hoeing can be easily understood when the costs of the additional items above mentioned are taken into account.

Sowing.—The costs again are large, owing to the inclusion of frequent re-sowings and filling blanks.

Surface Hoeing.—This had to be kept in progress every month following that of sowing, the frequent small showers again quickly choking the fields with rank grass.

Picking.—This is not included in the table, being paid for by piece-work at the rate of 5-32*d.* per lb. of seed cotton, equivalent to practically ½*d.* per lb. of lint.

Ginning and Transport.—The costs are still unsettled, as the gins which have hitherto been run singly at great cost in the Uganda Railway Works are now being replaced by a ginning factory, in which a number of gins will be run together.

Freight Costs.—Last year the freight costs amounted to practically ¼*d.* per lb. of lint, owing to the cotton bales having been pressed by hand-power to the weight of only about 3 lbs. per cubic foot. If this weight be increased four times, and a reduction obtained in steamer rates, we shall hope to be able to place freight costs at below 3-16*d.* per pound.

The total costs of breaking in difficult bottom lands by hand labour under the present drawbacks, as ascertained by one year's experiments, may therefore be thus summarised:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One-sixth of the capital expenditure of Rs. 35 per acre of clearing	0	7	9
Cultivation, including breaking-up, ridging, and draining, &c.	1	13	7
Sowing, including filling blanks	0	7	9
Surface hoeing	0	15	9
Total for cultivation of the crop ...	£3	4	10

This is far in excess of what the average cost of growing the crop need be, and for this the circumstances previously related are to be held responsible.

The expense of cultivating light land not subject to water-logging and not filled with roots and stumps would be much less.

If we take into consideration the costs of growing the crop in after years upon the same land, which is gradually improving in texture, the average yearly expense is greatly reduced.

In the following table the cost of growing cotton during the second year on the same land and the number of days required are given:—

Date.		Field I. of 1904 cut down in March, 1905, and allowed to grow.	Field II. of 1904 uprooted, hoed, and re-sown in 1905.	Field III. of 1904 thinned to plants 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet apart only.
January ...	No. of men-days	—	—	—
February ...	„	—	—	—
March ...	„	21	2	10
April ..	„	—	113	23
May ...	„	—	—	—
June ...	„	15	69	20
July ..	„	—	69	—
August ...	„	—	8	29
September ...	„	—	15	8
October ...	„	—	—	—
November ...	„	—	—	—
December ...	„	—	—	—
Total days		36	276	90
Cost per acre		Rs. 13	Rs. 17 4 0	Rs. 6 12 0

It will be seen that clearing Field 2 of its old plants, hoeing, and re-planting, cost Rs. 17 4a., or 25*s.* per acre, which, compared with first year's costs, show a remarkable reduction.

The Field III. cost only 9*s.* per acre, but only 58 lbs. of poor cotton were obtained; while Field I., as previously mentioned, cost 16*s.* 4*d.* per acre to cut down, with several after hoeings, and yielded 66 lbs. of lint valued in Liverpool at £1 13*s.* 6½*d.*

E. Brand.

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MORENDAT (NAIVASHA) FOR 1905.

The rains and weather generally have been favourable for a dry farm. Both the heavy rains in the spring and the light rains in the autumn were very good, and the result is a strong head of grass all over the farm. The months of January and February were very dry, and the greater part of the grazing has been eaten into the earth by thousands of Masai sheep. The heavy rains started in March, resulting in a rapid growth of bushy green grass. The stock went back a bit owing to the sudden change, and I had great difficulty with the cattle, which suffered much from hoven.

The Merino Flock.

Nothwithstanding the losses amongst the ewes originally imported from South Africa, the increase in this little flock totals slightly over 133 per cent. in rather under two years. The losses have been almost entirely confined to the old ewes. During the year three died of heart-water, two of inflammation after lambing, one of blue tongue, and one of gangrene of the udder. On the other hand, the losses amongst the progeny of the imported ewes have been practically nil; out of 65 lambs born this year, there are now 61 alive and thriving. The young ewes from the first crop born in the country had their lambs last autumn, and are doing well. These and the yearling ewes are developing into finer sheep than the parent stock. The total losses amongst the progeny of the imported ewes during the year are:—One ewe after lambing, a pair of twins which never did any good, a lamb which accidentally had its tail cut too short—inflammation supervening—and another young lamb.

The young rams for sale, numbering only eleven, were eagerly sought after by the settlers at £5 each; in fact, there would have been no difficulty whatever in disposing of two hundred. Three rams have been retained for use in the home flock. The lambs dropped last autumn are thriving and doing as well as previous crops. It is regrettable that this small flock of merino sheep is not increased by further importations, seeing that the experimental stage is now passed, and country-bred rams would be of material assistance to settlers. I have received excellent reports of the young rams sold last year.

Lincoln and Welsh Ewes.

I have again to report a failure with both the above. There are now seven of the original 15 Lincoln ewes alive. They are fat and healthy in appearance, but they have never yet produced a lamb, and probably never will. They all, however, took the tup last season; three only proved in lamb, and they all aborted. The Welsh ewes have done very little better; there are six alive out of the 15 imported. Four were sent to Nairobi Farm, where one aborted, two lambed sickly lambs, which died, and one has a fair lamb at foot. There is one good young ram, however, about 18 months old, which is doing good service in the native flock. The above continued failure proves somewhat conclusively that there is little or no use in imported English females, when the merino, on the other hand, are so eminently successful.

Wool.

The sheep were shorn in May, the resulting clip being very satisfactory. The yearling merino rams averaged 8½ lbs., and the yearling ewes 7¼ lbs. of wool per head. The wool was of good quality with plenty of yolk, but rather short in the staple. This, however, is accounted for, as the stud ram carries a very dense but short-stapled fleece and is also somewhat small. A couple of stud rams, the best procurable, are now required for the merino flock. The Lincoln and Welsh ewes clipped out beyond my expectations, but their failure is so persistent in other respects that it is barely worth recording. The Lincolns averaged 11 lbs. and the Welsh 4½ lbs. of wool. The wool on the first-cross sheep increases with age both in quantity and quality, much hair falling out and being replaced by wool. The merino cross, as might be expected, is the most marked in this respect, and, when clipped, have the appearance of a somewhat leggy woolled sheep. Nine months' old lambs produced about ¾ lbs. of wool per head.

Progress of Breeding Experiments from Native Ewes.

These experiments are rapidly approaching a very interesting and instructive stage, clearly demonstrating the value of native sheep as foundation stock. I am much in favour of the Welsh ram for a first cross, and fancy that my theory, expressed a year ago, is a sound one: which is, that it is better to start low down in the scale of woolled sheep, breeding up by more gradual stages, than to introduce a high-class, old-established breed at the outset. The Welsh-cross yearlings are showing infinitely more uniformity in scale, substance and symmetry than the merino cross. Flock owners would understand and appreciate the term "pretty sheep," and this exactly applies to the Welsh cross yearling ewes. There is, on the other hand, no uniformity with the merino cross yearlings and they are all shapes and sizes, and in no sense are so pleasing to the eye. The following is another strong argument in favour of the Welsh cross: I was asked by a Nairobi butcher to send him a few first cross wethers for his Christmas trade, and I accordingly sent him a small batch of first cross Welsh yearling wethers. These sheep weighed 85 lbs.; after a 14 hours' fast they handled well, brisket, loins and tail, and were excellent butcher's sheep. There was, however, not a single merino cross wether of the same age fit for the butcher, although they were all running together in the same mob. The most advanced specimen amongst the sheep-breeding experiments is a second cross Welsh ram lamb, now seven months old. It has the appearance of a moderate pure-bred Welsh, the increase in the wool being a very marked feature. The value of the Welsh ram, however, lies entirely in the first cross, and, as the Welsh sheep is in no sense the type to be aimed at, a further cross of this strain would be a disadvantage and practically retrogressive. The initial object has been gained, that of introducing a strain of blood which nicks well with the native and establishes a good frame for mutton and wool. Two cross-bred lambs, two months old, command much attention from future flock owners; these are from first cross Welsh and native ewes by a Lincoln ram. They give evidence of great frame and style and a great increase in wool, compared to first cross lambs; in fact, contrary to expectations, the improvement of the second cross is even more marked than with the first. In my anxiety to bring forward the experimental stage with the sheep I ran all the first cross ewe lambs, seven months old, with the tups last spring, but none of them, excepting these few instances, came in season. As a matter of fact, although there is longer to wait for the development of these experiments, it will be of benefit to the flock and effect a more reliable result than if the ewes had been bred at such an undeveloped age. I have 50 first cross yearling ewes running with a merino ram, born on the farm, which is well grown and well matured. All, except ten of these, are first cross Welsh, the former being the merino cross, which are much slower to develop. Nearly all these ewes have been served, and will lamb at the end of April. With the advent of these lambs I hope to be able to demonstrate the advantages to be gained by producing a good mutton-framed sheep, by means of the Welsh cross, as a foundation for the wool to be produced by successive generations of the merino. It is of the utmost importance, with the native sheep as foundation stock, to breed up a good commercial animal, and not to follow in the footsteps of South Africa, where they succeeded in producing a wool-bearing animal—but one quite worthless for the butcher—by using the merino cross alone. A first cross Welsh and native ram, 12 months old, before shedding his two first teeth scaled 116 lbs., whereas no merino of the same age weighed over 70 lbs. Another feature this year is a crop of 32 lambs from native ewes, by a Lincoln ram. These lambs, at birth, were the largest I have seen of any breed, and the Masai herdsmen were of the opinion that a donkey was interested in their parentage. Notwithstanding this, I only lost one ewe and one lamb, as, anticipating trouble, only the largest ewes were selected. These lambs are doing very well but they are, with a few exceptions, being rapidly passed by the Welsh cross, although they were only half the size at birth. It is disappointing that, although the Lincoln ram appears to be in perfect health and condition, he would not work with the native ewes during the recent tupping season, or take any notice of them. The same ram, when first imported, although he served 50 ewes, failed to get a single lamb.

In order to demonstrate the value of lambs by half-bred tups on native ewes, 12 were put to first cross Welsh-native ram, the result at date being 11 lambs, now six months old. These lambs are very good and far superior to native in size and frame, five of them having been sold as fat lambs to a Nairobi butcher. This little experiment, and the appearance of the lambs, caused an immediate and ready sale of all the available half bred rams to settlers, and I was quite unable to supply the demand.

Native Flock, and Lambing Seasons.

This little flock, numbering only 300 head, has done well and shewn excellent returns, whilst both the spring and autumn lambing seasons were very good for those who have proper accommodation to cope with the rains; the best months for lambing are the latter part of April, and May, and again in October and November. It is not practicable to obtain two certain crops of lambs from the same ewes in 12 months, as it entails the dragging of one lambing season into another, and it is not desirable to extend a season longer than six weeks. The early lambers in the spring season will, however, come in again with the late lambers in November, whilst the late spring lambers would miss the autumn season altogether, and in their turn have two crops the following year. The history of one old ewe for two years has a particular interest, and is worth recording. She cost Rs. 6 with a ewe lamb at foot. She has had a lamb by a Welsh ram, one by a merino and one by a Lincoln, and is now in lamb again by a Welsh ram; whilst her native ewe lamb has had a lamb by a merino and is again in lamb to a Welsh. This old ewe's lambs by the Welsh and merino sold for Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively.

The result of the autumn lambing is as follows:—40 ewes mated with the Lincoln ram produced 33 lambs; one lamb died at birth, three ewes cast their lambs, 5 ewes barren. One hundred ewes put to two Welsh rams produced 92 lambs; two died at birth, five ewes cast their lambs, and eight ewes were barren. Two merino rams had 110 ewes, and four cast their lambs.

The barrenness of some of the ewes was due to their having fat, heavy tails, and they have since been drafted out of the flock on that account. The lambs quoted above are now nearly three months old, and are in a very thriving condition. The only trouble I have had with these lambs this year has been the prevalence of tape worm during December, for which I found the following an immediate and effective remedy:—one tablespoonful Cooper's dipping powder to a gallon of water, mixed over-night, and one ounce of the mixture administered on a fasting stomach in the morning. A stronger dose can be given with safety, but that quoted is reliable and certain vermifuge. The Masai saying that "it is bad luck to have twins" is fraught with much sense, as twins appear to do no good in this country, except from a very exceptional ewe. It is, in fact, better to knock one of the twins on the head and thus make sure of having one good lamb. If a ewe, however, loses its lamb it will take very readily to a twin from another ewe. Native ewes also make excellent foster-mothers for a twin merino lamb, and there is little or no trouble to make them take to it.

Ram Sales.

The actual number of rams sold, for service, to settlers during the year are:—Nine pure-bred merinos at £5 per head, and 27 first cross rams at prices varying from Rs. 8 for merinos to Rs. 15 for Welsh.

There are a number of rams coming on which will command an immediate sale as soon as they are ready for service, and only a few of the worst are being castrated. There is, at present, a prejudice in favour of merinos, and the merino cross for mating with the native ewes; a mistake which will be dispelled as the experiments in other directions become fully demonstrated. It is a serious disadvantage to the furtherance of these experiments to have such a small flock of native ewes to work from, as, after successive generations, there must be a deadlock from want of females to carry on the line.

English Cattle.

With the exception of the loss of a Hereford cow shortly after calving, in April, these cattle have done equally as well, if not better, than they would have done on their native meadows at home. Counting calves, there are now seven young bulls on the farm, only one of which, a Guernsey, is imported. These comprise four Guernseys and three Herefords. A Hereford bull, now nearly two years old, has developed into a fine beast and is doing good work in the herd; whilst a nine months' old calf, out of the same cow, is promising well. Unfortunately it is the dam of these two bulls which died. The cause of death was probably heart-water, and the symptoms before death and also the post-mortem point to this being a correct diagnosis. This cow had never had a day's illness previous to her death, and was always in fine condition. Her loss leaves the farm with only one Hereford cow out of the three originally imported in October, 1903, the other one having cast her calf and died from the effects shortly after landing in the country. The one remaining cow is a fine specimen of the Hereford, and her condition is such as is seldom seen in grass-fed cattle of any other breed, being mud fat, with a curly, blooming coat. She calved a fine bull calf two months ago, to the young bull, and is milking well, giving far in excess of the requirements of the calf. The Guernsey cattle have done very well throughout the year, more especially two heifers that were imported during October, 1904, at a little over a year old. These two heifers were served within two months after landing, and have grown and thrived without a semblance of a check and produced two healthy and strong bull calves. Their yield promises well for their future career as milkers, four gallons per day being very fair for first calves. The older heifers originally imported, in calf, have not been nearly so successful as the younger ones; they all cast their calves. It was with great difficulty that they were induced to start breeding again; consequently their career in this country was seriously interfered with. This emphasises an opinion I have always held, that it is merely a policy of greed to import cows or heifers in calf. A young heifer, served shortly after her arrival in the country, settles down and acclimatises quickly; she is not so imbued with the conditions of her native land as an older animal, and, moreover, the fact of her first service being effected in the country induces a thrifty and settled condition at the outset, a state of things which is unobtainable with a cow already in calf. There is only one solitary instance of a cow imported into British East Africa, in calf, that has done any good, and that was the Hereford cow on this farm which died after giving birth to her second calf. In order to prove what I believe to be a fact, but what may be considered by some to be merely theory, it would be of great value to the country to import both heifers and cows in larger numbers for the guidance of settlers. With only two breeds, the Hereford and Guernsey, and such a limited number of either, it avails little to draw comparisons between the two as to their suitability for the country. I am of opinion, however, that both in rough districts, and also in those similar to the Morendat Farm, with permanent running water, Herefords would be eminently suitable either for crossing on scrub cattle or in bulk as a pure breed. The fact that the Guernseys have done so well speaks great things for the country as a whole, seeing that the Guernsey, together with other milking breeds, cannot claim to the hardy constitutions of the more robust half-breeds. Both the Hereford and Guernsey stud bulls are in the pink of condition, and have done good work both in the home herd and for settlers. My system of working them is to run them half a day each with the native herd, the cows thus getting familiar with their size and appearance, instead of being frightened to death on seeing them for the first time. They have daily allowance of 5 lbs. of maize meal and 1 lb. of bran. During the last four months these bulls have been in increasing request by settlers, and the time has now arrived when the work is too much for two bulls to command success. The present number of settlers' cows, that have been served, total 31, and the number now on the farm, for service, is 37. No cows leave the farm until they are known to be safely in calf. The arrangement I make with the settlers is to serve and keep the cows free of charge in return for their milk; but in the event of its being preferred that the calves should get all the milk, a fee is charged. The chief difficulty lies in a large number of cows requiring attention at the same time, so that actual numbers can hardly be considered. With the expected increase of 50 cows to the home herd from the Nandi captured stock these two bulls are quite inadequate, especially as the neighbourhood and the Rift Valley will shortly be stocked up by settlers who are even now clamouring for their services. The young pure-bred bulls will be of great value to the country, and have already been applied for by go-ahead settlers.

First-crosses by English Bulls from Native Cows.

The young stock are showing increasing promise with age, and are most satisfactory from every point of view. The yearling heifers by the Guernsey bull are both developing rapidly and are an extraordinary improvement, both in size and symmetry, on the native. All symptoms of the native's hump have disappeared, and they have the appearance of well-bred English stock. In fact, there appears to be so much possibility of success from crossing with the native cows that it is doubtful whether the importation of English females will warrant the risk and expense to the ordinary settler. All the young bulls, numbering eight, are applied for by settlers, even down to calves a week old, and these will be delivered as soon as they are old enough to be of use. There is, at present, a prejudice in favour of the Guernsey cross as being a milking strain, and against the Hereford, by those who are mistakenly of the opinion that they are worthless as milkers.

The Native Herd.

The native cattle have done very well, and there has been no disease of any kind. There was, however, a mysterious case of poisoning in March, when five cows died in two days. The nature of the poison was never determined, but the symptoms before death had all the appearance of strychnine or some alkaloid. The herd was increased, in August, by 30 cows from the Sotik captured stock, which were a fine class of native cattle, and for a small herd it is undoubtedly now the best in the country. There are 47 cows in calf to the Guernsey and Hereford bulls, so that the result for the ensuing year promises to be very satisfactory. These cows vary much in type and are selected in accordance with the suitability of the two breeds of bulls. The best cows will give from 10 to 12 bottles of milk per day, besides rearing their calves; but the calves, especially the bulls, are done very hard, as the milk is the most valuable product of the two. A bull or bullock calf at ten months old is only worth Rs. 15, whereas a heifer of the same age finds a ready sale at up to Rs. 75. It does not pay a stock farmer to keep his heifer calves over 10 months to a year old. Their value at that age is equal to, if not greater than, at two years old; and they are, besides, very slow to develop and are nearly three years old before they come into profit. The advantages, therefore, of selling the yearling heifers are obvious. With the money obtained from the sale of three calves, two good cows in calf, or with young heifer calves at foot, can be purchased, which come into immediate profit, instead of locking up capital for two years. On the other hand, yearling bullocks at Rs. 15 are not worth selling, and it would pay to run them on two years old, or more, when they would be worth from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

Goats

The increase in the herd has been steady and satisfactory, and there has been no disease amongst them throughout the year. The objective is the crossing of the Angora ram on native ewes for the production of mohair, the result of the first cross being all that could be desired. South African farmers, who are interested in and are anxious to introduce Angora goats, are much struck with the appearance of the first cross, and are confident of the future of this industry and the quick production of mohair by breeding up from the native. The stud ram has been nearly two years in the country and has never had a day's illness. As no other ram has been available, I had to use the sire on his own get to produce the second cross. There should be no ill-effects, seeing that the first out cross was so complete. The ram, however, is not suitable for any but the first cross on the native, as, although a hardy animal, he is very faulty in the hair, which is full of kemp. The best pure-bred rams are now badly needed, and it would also be to the advantage of the country to introduce some pure-bred ewes in order to have pure country-bred rams for distribution. The young first cross rams have all been bought up by settlers, who seem to be very pleased with them.

Pigs.

The Berkshire pigs have done well without exception, 24 young pigs having been distributed or are now ready for distribution amongst settlers during the year. Two of the three brood sows are gilts bred on the farm. The original boar imported by Sir Charles Eliot was sold to Lord Delamere, and the last importation, which arrived in the country in October, 1904, is now used in the herd. This boar has developed into a good long pig, and his stock show excellent quality. The pigs are raised and kept practically free of cost on separated milk, lucerne, mangolds and sweet potatoes, all grown on the farm.

Poultry.

The poultry have shown good returns considering the paucity of material to work with. Game fowls are, perhaps, the most difficult to rear of any breed; their chief value lies in the cross of native hens, which make excellent table fowls and also very fair layers. The number of pure Game disposed of, including eight hens and one cock to the Nairobi Farm, is seven cocks and 21 hens. Pure eggs, sold for sitting, number 175. The half-bred Game bred on the farm only came into profit during the last four months, as I had no opportunity of developing this live stock previously. Their eggs are larger than the pure Game, and command a ready sale at 14 per rupee; and the chickens, when dressed, sell at four shillings per couple. Eight-and-a-half couple dressed fowls and 987 eggs have been sold. Ducks also thrive well and are in great demand, but as the parent stock at my disposal only consisted of one Aylesbury duck and one drake, the actual returns are, perforce, somewhat limited. The young drakes are sold as soon as ready, but all the ducks are retained to increase the stock. The geese were disposed of early in the year, as they did no good. There is nothing to prevent poultry doing well and being a good asset to the revenue of a farm.

The Dairy.

Financially, and perhaps in every other respect, the dairy has been the greatest success of the year. The new dairy was finished and in working order in August, and the separator started just in time to utilise the milk from the Sotik cattle. There has been a constant demand for fresh butter at prices ranging from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. The native cows are rather troublesome to work, and the methods which are essential at first strike English dairymen as laborious and unnecessary. The cows will not give down their milk unless the calf has first sucked and is standing by whilst they are being milked. I have tried taking the calf away at birth, but gave it up and resorted to the native method, as they otherwise would go dry altogether. In the event of the calf dying, the skin is hung up in front of the mother. Masai women, at Rs. 3 per month, are employed as milkers. Seeing that the calf has the first and last suck at the cow, the average yield of milk from the herd is very small indeed; as it can be quite understood that, until all the bad milkers are drafted out, there are several that can do little more than rear their calves. During December, taking an average of 63 cows for 10 days, the yield per cow only amounted to four pints per head. On the other hand, there are cows that give 15 to 17 pints of milk as well as rear their calves, which, at market rates, brings in Rs. 2 8a. per day, reckoning milk at 4 annas per bottle. As the stripping from the cow is the richest in butter fat, the fact of the calf taking it interferes with the yield in this product, and is thus apt to depreciate the true quality of the milk. During the rains in April, May, and June the milk gave the best returns. It then took 13 pints of milk to make 1 lb. of butter; whilst from July to the end of December it required 16 pints of milk to effect the same return; 1¾ pints of cream to each pound of butter. The great disadvantage of the native cows as milkers is the short period at which they are at their best, and the fact of their falling off soon after they have been served. This entails a large herd of cattle to keep a dairy going. It must be borne in mind that the calves are a great asset to the paying qualities of the cows, and that they must, therefore, not be taken purely from the dairyman's standpoint. The amount of butter sold during the year totals 2,659 lbs., the great majority being turned out during the last five months. The quantity sold monthly ranges from 23½ lbs. in January to 503 lbs. in December, whilst the largest number of cows in milk at one time was 63. The colour and quality of the butter has been very uniform throughout the year. There must be a great future for dairying in this country, as the cost of production is very low. There is no winter to contend with, no artificial feeding, no housing, and no expensive crops to be grown for the cows; so that, once the cows and plant are acquired, the gross receipts are practically all profit. The local market is, perforce, a limited one, but British East Africa should be able to compete successfully with other countries in the world's markets, and the Agricultural Department can do much towards furthering a foreign trade. Cheese-making, for export, could not fail to be a profitable undertaking, in which the Morendat farms, with a modern plant, might lead the way.

Cultivation.

The year has been very favourable to cultivation on a dry farm, and there is good evidence that, with irrigation, the soil would be very productive. On a stock farm, however, where there is no winter to provide for, only a few crops are worthy of attention, as native-grown gram can be purchased cheaper than it can be grown. Neither cereals nor maize are any use in the district in which the farm it situated, as the rains are not sufficiently constant or prolonged to bring them to maturity without irrigation. Roots, such as mangolds and kohl-rabi, can be grown to a small extent, but it is doubtful if, without irrigation, they are worth cultivating; more especially as such are not essential to the stock. Lucerne will not grow in this district, except on the shores of the Lake, but a patch of about ½ an acre, terraced out of the river bank, has done extraordinarily well and been invaluable to the pigs. Green forage crops cannot be grown to advantage, as, during the rains they are not required and in the dry weather they die down and are useless. The two native beans, kundi and ndigi, can be purchased cheaper than they can be grown, even given a good crop; moreover, no stock will eat either variety. The majority of the cultivated land was planted during the autumn with the large red maragwa beans. These beans are good drought resisters and heavy croppers, and can be grown to advantage. This crop will come to harvest during January, and there is evidence of a heavy yield per acre, and it should pay well. When the bean crop is cleared off I intend to plant the whole of the land with the sweet potatoes indigenous to the country. There is already about one acre planted, and I have little doubt that, for a stock farm, this crop will take the place of all others and fill a much-felt want. It is capable of producing a heavy crop of tops, which is eaten greedily by cattle, sheep and pigs; and tubers also make excellent food for pigs and native labourers. The plant, which is grown from cuttings, covers the ground in two months' time and smothers all weeds. Judging from the astonishing condition of fat to which the Kikuyu natives get their wethers, it must have fine feeding qualities for sheep, and it is my intention to feed off fat wethers by folding them on it in the same manner as rape or turnips at home. As the tops are fed off by the sheep the tubers will be dried up and either eaten or sold, and the land replanted.

Hay Harvest.

I had a most successful hay harvest in June and stacked upwards of 80 tons of hay, of first-rate quality. This is indispensable on a stock farm for calves, bulls, &c., in the houses, and is instrumental in keeping the stock in health during wet weather. The gathering of the hay was troublesome, as I only had wooden tools cut out of the forest to work with. The forks made for me in Nairobi all broke the first time of using.

Insect Pests.

During March the farm was visited by clouds of locusts, but there were none in the hopper stage, and the damage done was insignificant. These were followed by clouds of white butterflies, the larvæ of which ate off all foliage of the trees and spoilt a crop of beans. They were rapidly spreading over the grass when the rains started and put an end to their depredations. Generally speaking, the district is very free from troubles arising from insects.

Buildings.

There has been no expenditure on buildings during the past year, beyond the completion of the dairy. A quantity of old and waste material has been worked up and utilised for extra sheep and cattle sheds. A post and wire fence was erected on the southern confines of the farm, enclosing the extra land granted by the late Commissioner, which raised the average to about 3,000 acres, all of which is now in a ring fence.

Labour.

No difficulty has been experienced with labour, and all the best stockmen remain at their posts. The Masai, who have been with us nearly two years, are reliable and attentive, and are, without exception, the best natives for the care of stock.

Finance.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the revenue of the farm is considerably in excess of the expenditure and that, during the financial year, all the affairs under my charge will have been worked free of cost to the Government. Whilst being fully aware that it is not the objective of a Government experimental farm to make a revenue, the fact that it is capable of doing so, in spite of the many difficulties working against a financial success, speaks very forcibly for British East Africa as a stock-raising country, and for the prospects of farming generally. I can, moreover, state without hesitation that, if the Morendat farms could have been worked on a sound business footing, the revenue would have been doubled if not trebled. From a business point of view nothing works so much to the disadvantage of a farm as not having control of its revenue; whilst the hampering effect of having to be continually on one's guard not to overshoot sub-head votes, on a farm that is making a gross revenue of from £50 to £70 per month, is very great indeed, especially when it is considered that £42 4*s.* 6*d.* constitutes the collective votes available for all expenditure—exclusive of labour and railway transport, which amounts collectively for the two farms to £380, plus £20 for building material. The understocked condition of the farm must also be taken into consideration, as it adds very considerably to the evidence of what it would be capable of had it been worked to its fullest capacity. The farm is capable of carrying six times the number of breeding ewes, and at least four times the number of cows that there are at present.

The excellent returns, therefore, from the small number of stock available must be most encouraging for the settler with a limited capital. In giving the following figures for the past six months I have included the expenditure of the zebra farm, as, although the accounts of the two farms have been officially kept separate, for practical purposes both farms have been worked as one. Capital expenditure in the purchase of stock is not included in the monthly expenditure.

—	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
July	869	2	0	439	14	0
August	345	7	0	374	6	0
September	765	3	0	640	7	0
October...	1,201	4	0	443	11	0
November	939	3	0	456	15	0
December	1,283	15	0	453	8	0
Total ...	...		...	2,808	13	0
Credit Balance	...		...	2,595	5	0
Total ... Rs.	5,402	2	0	5,402	2	0

The increase in the value of stock born on the farm during the present year, and the appreciated value of those born during November and December of the previous year, amounts to Rs. 6,750, or £450. This is exclusive of the Sotik cattle or their calves since born. From a financial point of view the farm should do well during the ensuing year, more especially if it were possible to work it on a business footing.

The Zebra Farm.

The zebra farm, as such, has practically ceased to exist. This unfortunate ending to an undertaking full of promise is due to the complete failure of the drive in March. A great deal of trouble was taken to fence a large tract of grazing land, with roping yard, crush kraal, &c., to cope with a newly captured mob of zebra; but, with the exception of a few foals, all of which died but one, none were caught. Three broken-in stallions have been sold during the year, and one savage, unreliable brute I shot as being useless for any purpose. The remainder, five mares, one two-year old stallion and two yearlings, were turned out into the large enclosure, where they have done very well. Of these one mare has foaled, and two more will probably foal during the ensuing month. Without more fencing to separate the young ones from the mares, it is very difficult to do anything with them, as there is too much risk in rounding up mares heavy in foal, and the young foals at foot are almost certain to get knocked over and injured in the yards. It is not possible now to obtain more zebra by drives, as the district is all taken up by settlers, and the major portion of the old driving ground is fenced in. As the zebra experiments in the past have been the reverse of popular, and the farm has received neither encouragement nor support, I am of the opinion that the future does not warrant any further expenditure in this direction. The expenditure in fencing and building the yards has not been wasted, as they are a valuable asset when taken in conjunction with the stock farm; neither has the zebra farm been a source of expense during the past year, as the two farms have been worked as one and the labour voted to the zebra farm has been used entirely for developing the stock farm, whilst the money voted to "other charges" was used for the purchase of stock.

John K. Hill,
Manager.

Stock Returns.

Description of Stock.	31st December,	
	1905.	1904.
Guernsey bull	1	1
„ „ calves	3	—
„ cows	4	4
Hereford bull (two years' old)	1	—
„ „ (two yearling)	1	—
„ calf	1	1
„ cow	1	2
1st cross Guernsey-Native (heifers)	7	2
„ „ „ (bull calves)	8	—
„ Hereford-Native (heifer calf)	1	—
„ „ „ (bull calf)	1	—
Native cattle, cows	66	33
„ „ calves	36	—
„ „ oxen	13	13
Merino flock (inclusive)	101	61
Lincolns (including one ram)	8	14
Welsh (including one ram and one lamb)	6	13
1st cross Merino-Native	178	6
„ Welsh-Native	160	66
„ Lincoln-Native	32	—
2nd cross Welsh-Native (ram)	1	—
Cross-bred Native-Welsh-Lincoln	2	—
Native sheep	298	330
Goats (Angora) (ram)	1	1
„ 1st cross Angora-Native	53	12
„ 2nd „ „ „	1	—
„ Native ewes	65	61
Pigs	20	6
Donkeys (including half-bred Muscat yearling jack)	11	—
Poultry (inclusive)	89	92
Zebra	9	13
Horses	1	2
Mules	1	1

Increase and Decrease, Naivasha Farm, for the Year 1905.

Name of Stock.	Total 1st January.	Bought.	Born.	Total.	Sold.	Deaths.	Total.	Total 31st December.
Guernsey cattle	5	—	3	8	—	—	—	8
Hereford cattle	3	—	2	5	—	1	1	4
Merino sheep	59	—	65	124	6	17	23	101
Lincoln sheep	14	—	—	14	—	6	6	8
Welsh sheep	13	—	3	16	2	8	10	6
Berkshire pigs	5	—	27	32	12	—	12	20
Native cows	22	66	23	111	9	6	15	96
Guernsey x Native, calves	2	—	14	16	—	1	1	15
Hereford x " "	3	—	2	5	—	1	1	4
Total	27	66	39	132	9	8	17	115
Native sheep	327	51	4	382	63	17	80	302
Merino x Native, lambs	6	3	181	190	9	3	12	178
Lincoln x " "	—	—	33	33	—	1	1	32
Welsh x " "	66	—	144	210	23	27	50	160
Total	399	54	362	815	95	48	143	672
Native goats	78	—	7	85	10	7	17	68
Angora x Native, kids	6	—	59	65	3	5	8	57
Total	84	—	66	150	13	12	25	125

DEATH RATE :—

Sheep	5·9	per cent.
Merino sheep	13·7	"
Native cattle	6·0	"
Goats	8·0	"

APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

CATTLE DISEASES.

African Coast Fever.

This disease was unfortunately introduced from German East Africa by Somali traders, and for some months past we have kept it from spreading by fencing for about a mile and a half around its original location. Until a few weeks ago we considered that its spread had been checked, but unfortunately several cases occurred in February and March, 1906, outside the area.

Every precaution had been and is being taken to prevent the spread of this disease, a disease which threatens the whole of the live stock industry of the Protectorate with disaster, for, should coast fever spread to the cattle of the numerous pastoral nomad races, we cannot hope to stamp it out except at tremendous cost.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

A number of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have occurred during the year. In all cases inoculation and quarantining have been resorted to. We can only hope to deal with this disease with a regular system of compulsory inoculation and the institution of a fencing ordinance. Many rules and restrictions have been promulgated with very indifferent success, as a native will evade regulations wherever possible. It is to be hoped that the permit system now in force will in some measure aid us.

Rinderpest.

No case of rinderpest has occurred during the last twelve months.

Texas Fever.

This disease is prevalent throughout both Protectorates, and is well-known to the natives.

The greatest mortality is seen in herds changing altitude. It is worthy of note that when natives are trekking their cattle from one district to another, they take about three weeks to cover a distance of 50 miles. This is done to acclimatise the cattle.

The symptoms and post mortem appearances do not differ from those already well-known.

Importers of cattle would do well to obtain their animals from countries where the disease is common, thus insuring a certain degree if immunity.

"*Mkebbe.*"

This disease first came under my notice in Uganda in 1899. It is prevalent in both Protectorates, and well-known to the natives. It is the cause of a heavy mortality amongst calves ; and in Uganda it accounts for a considerable death rate in grown-up stock.

The disease is characterised by sudden onset, and quick and high rise of temperature. The coat stares, the muzzle becomes dry, and the breathing accelerated. The lymphatics in the pectoral and precrural regions become much enlarged, and may attain the size of a cricket ball.

The glands are never firmly attached to the underlying tissues, but can be grasped in the hand and moved about ; in many cases pain is exhibited on manipulation. As the disease progresses, marked emaciation and anaemia take place.

Dr. Ross, who has reported on this disease, has described the circular bodies which he has demontrated in the gland juice and blood of animals suffering from mkebbe, and has given an accurate description of the post mortem appearances.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

An ox manifested this disease round the throat and submaxillary space, the growths were large, round and hard, varying in size from a hen's egg to one's fist. They were not ulcerated, but extensive ulceration was found on the dewlap, extending between the fore-legs, along the line of the penis, to the groins. These ulcers were about the size of a sixpence, they lay close together, and each contained a slight amount of pus ; in smears taken from the ulcers, the Cryptococcus was demonstrated. This beast was destroyed, and the carcase burned.

Ringworm in Calves.

This disease is fairly common among young animals, but surrenders easily to treatment.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Horse Sickness.

A severe epidemic of this disease broke out in March, 1905, and continued until the middle of September.

The first case to come under notice in East Africa was that of a mule belonging to the Uganda Transport which suddenly became ill and died at Kiboko Camp, mile 217, on the 8th April, 1898.

During 1898 and 1899 a heavy mortality was sustained by both the Uganda Transport Service and the Uganda Railway Transport Service. In 1901 a renewed manifestation of the disease took place, causing the death of 16 ponies in the then newly occupied Nairobi.

During the following three years, 1902 to 1904 inclusive, no renewed manifestation of horse sickness was recorded.

In March, 1905, an imported gelding, belonging to a settler, became suddenly ill after a hard gallop. The symptoms were those of weariness, disinclination to move, and muscular tremors. During the second day of illness large quantities of yellow-coloured serum were blown from the nostrils, the breathing became laboured, and the animal died on the 8th of March. It was not, however, until the month of May that horse sickness broke out in epidemic form.

In all, 84 deaths were recorded.

Coley's intravenous injection was the chief medicinal means used to combat the disease, and in a few cases with satisfactory results. It was conclusively proved, however, that this treatment did not in any way confer immunity, but was only useful in the initial stages of the disease.

Nairobi, with its comparatively small number of horses, may be justly considered to have been a large experimental station, in which every horse was known and the conditions under which it was kept. The following observations were made:—

1. That the disease commenced and travelled along the banks of the Nairobi river.
2. That no cases occurred on the higher land until the epidemic was well established.
3. That the horses on the plain suffered most, more especially those in the livery stables belonging to Messrs. Jevanjee & Company and Mr. Ali Khan, whose stables were open, and in the case of the latter, situated on the bank of the river and in close proximity to a papyrus swamp.
4. That horses tended with greatest care and fed on the driest of provender, did not escape infection.
5. That a sudden rise of temperature, in an epidemic of horse sickness, is always to be regarded as a premonitory symptom.
6. That horse owners who made their stables mosquito proof, suffered little loss during the course of the epidemic.

Five captive zebras, the property of Colonel J. H. Bailey, Athi River Ranch, also died of horse sickness.

Biliary Fever of the Horse.

Piroplasmosis of the horse is not so common as might be expected, only three cases having come under notice during the last twelve months, none of which proved fatal. Treatment adopted was hypodermic injections of hydrochlorate and hydrobromide of quinine with arsenic and iron per os.

Glanders and Farcy.

No cases of glanders and farcy have occurred in the interior during the past year. One case occurred at the port of entry, and was immediately destroyed. No equine is allowed to proceed up country until it has passed the mallein test satisfactorily.

Trypanosomiasis.

A number of cases of tsetse fly disease have come under notice during the year. The advent of a large number of sportsmen, who purchase safari ponies to penetrate into the remoter parts of the Protectorate in search of big game, has done much to produce evidence of the districts in which fly exists; thus, ponies which have traversed the districts of Baringo, Tana Valley, Tkika, Athi River, and Kisumu have died, on reaching Nairobi, of trypanosomiasis. Also several cattle and dogs have died from this disease, contracted on the Island of Mombasa.

As already reported, specimens of fly *(glossina pallidipes)* have been caught at Mombasa, necessitating the removal of the quarantine and testing stations to Nairobi.

It may be of interest to note that the following varieties of the genus glossina are prevalent in the Protectorates of East Africa and Uganda, *i.e.* :—

Name.	Distribution.
Palpalis	See Mr. Austen's report included in No. 6 of the Royal Society's Reports on Sleeping Sickness. This variety only occurs in the East Africa Protectorate in a few places along the north-eastern shore of Lake Victoria.
Pallidipes	Coast line and Athi River.
Fusca	Kibwezi.
Longipennis	Kibwezi, and Guaso Nyiro.
Morsitans	Gondokoro.

Operations.

A large number of operations of all classes have been performed during the year. Several animals have been castrated, most of them over five years old; the operation was also performed upon four aged stallions that had become unmanageable. All have done well.

Epizootic Lymphangitis.

One mare, two mules, and one ox suffered from this disease during the year 1905. The mare, a valuable polo pony, showed ulceration in the submaxillary gland. She was strictly isolated, and the parts cauterised with the actual cautery; a good recovery ensued. The two mules were affected about the legs sheath, and perineum. Both were destroyed.

In 1900 the transport mules suffered considerably from this disease, and in nearly every case ulceration commenced in the lower portion of the limbs, due, I consider, to the cryptococcus gaining an entrance by the wounds made by Bont ticks.

Pulex Penetrans.

The jigger attacks very frequently the coronets of horses, causing nasty, indolent sores, which tend to extend and become gangrenous.

The treatment is careful evacuation of the engorged female, and dressing with strong antiseptics.

Other Diseases.

Cases of intractable eczema, colic, and other dietetic diseases, due to the large amount of maize used, are constantly occurring.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

Sheep pox.

Four outbreaks of this disease occurred during 1905-6, and all of them were confined to the Rift Valley.

The native sheep, more particularly those belonging to the Masai and Kamasia, possess a high immunity. Ovination has been practised in every outbreak, with satisfactory results.

Importers of sheep will require to exercise the greatest caution to prevent the introduction of this scourge into their flocks. My best advice to them is "Fence," the stockowner's safeguard.

Scab in Sheep.

Until quite recently we have only had one outbreak of sheep mange, and I had considered that East Africa was free from this disease. Two outbreaks have, however, occurred quite recently, one on the Government Farm, Nairobi, and one at Lord Delamere's farm at Saysambu. Compulsory dipping is being instituted, and every means possible will be enforced to get the disease in hand.

The danger from this disease is increased by the constant moving of native flocks, such movement being so difficult to control. It is worthy of note that on the hairy native sheep the disease is not of a virulent nature, one dipping having proved sufficient to destroy the acari.

Heart Water.

Heart-water is seen at considerably higher altitudes than is recorded in South Africa.

The Bont tick *(Amblyomma hebraeum)*, the progenitor of this disease, is found in this country at altitudes as high as 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

Nostril Fly.

The larvæ of the *oestrus ovis* cause considerable loss to stock owners in various parts of the Protectorate, more particularly in the Machakos district and in the humid atmosphere of Muhoroni. It is common on the Nandi Plateau and in the Rift Valley.

In many cases the frontal sinuses have been found packed with larvæ, and in one case as many as 58 larvæ were taken from the sinuses of one sheep.

Subdural abscesses, due to the irritation set up, are of frequent occurrence.

This pest is indeed a serious one for the sheep farmer, as treatment becomes difficult, for no sooner is one brood of larvæ ejected than the animal is reinfested.

Although the mortality cannot be considered a high one, yet the loss accruing from the falling off of the animal's condition is decidedly serious.

This low condition favours the development of intestinal and other parasites, particularly the *distoma hepaticum* and the *strongylus contortus;* indirectly, therefore, the nostril fly is accountable for serious ravages amongst flocks.

Foot Rot.

Only one outbreak of contagious rot has come under notice. The sheep, unfortunately, at the time were in the lambing season, so that extra care with regard to treatment had to be exercised. The flock has now, I am glad to say, practically recovered.

During the dry weather numbers of sheep suffer from extensive sores in the interdigital space, from injuries received from the hard, coarse grass, which, after being burnt, is of a very stubbly nature.

Strongylus Contortus.

This parasite (wire worm) is common over the whole Protectorate, and during last year was the cause of a high mortality among the lambs in the Rift Valley. Top dressing the pasture with lime or salt for prevention of this disease is at present out of the question, as the quantities of salt and lime required are not procurable on a practical and economical basis.

Sulphate of iron has been tried in small flocks with fair results.

Fluke.

Fluke is common to every province in both sheep and cattle, and in Lumbwa and Nandi scarcely a sheep can be found free from this parasite.

The soil of the Rift Valley being of a sandy nature, the fluke is not as common as in other districts of the Protectorate.

As the country becomes settled and owners drain away stagnant pools and cultivate their land generally, abatement of this pest is sure to follow.

Piroplasmosis.

Only two cases of piroplasmosis have come under notice during the past year.

Ulcerative Stomatitis.

A large number of lambs and kids died from this affection in the Rift Valley; sheep owners, however, are fast becoming conversant with this disease, and, with the treatment adopted, the mortality has been reduced to a minimum.

DISEASES OF THE DOG.

Piroplasmosis.

This disease kills a very large percentage of imported dogs. The progeny of imported animals also suffer severely. The native dog is peculiarly immune, and if affected, the disease runs a very benign course.

There is nothing peculiar in the symptoms more than has already been recorded, except that there is a marked tendency to dropsy of the abdomen (ascites) in young animals.

The *haemaphysalis leachii*, the tick which propagates this disease, is common all over the country.

Varieties of drugs have been experimented with, but generally with indifferent results.

Eczema.

This disease is a common complaint among dogs, and is one of the usual sequelæ of tick fever. It is to some extent intractable, and yields very slowly to treatment.

Snake Bite.

Five cases (two foxhounds, three native dogs) of death from snake bite have been recorded. In most cases the species of snake has been the puff adder *(batisarictons)* and the black mamba.

The site of the inoculation was tremendously swollen, and on dissecting the part extensive necrosis was found to have taken place.

Ankylostomiasis.

Ankylostomiasis is a common disease among all classes of dogs in Uganda, but no case has come under notice in the East Africa Protectorate.

DISEASES OF PIGS.

Swine Plague.

Only one outbreak of contagious disease amongst swine has occurred in the country.

In December, 1905, 91 pigs succumbed, and 16 were slaughtered owing to an outbreak of swine plague.

No further outbreak has occurred.

DISEASES OF FOWLS.

Fowl Cholera.

Two outbreaks of cholera occurred last year. It is noteworthy that the native fowl exhibits a high degree of immunity, while a high mortality is sustained by imported poultry.

Fowl Flea.

The pulex avium is exceedingly common in this country, and is a source of great trouble to poultry-keepers, causing loss of condition in their fowls.

MUSEUM.

The nucleus of an Entomological and Pathological Museum has been commenced, and has proved not only of interest but of great usefulness to stock owners and settlers in helping them to a better knowledge of the stock diseases of this country.

Ticks.

The following varieties of ticks have been collected and classified:—

Species.	Distribution.	Altitude.
		Feet.
Rhipicephalus Appendiculatus (Brown tick) ...	Muhoroni	4,140
	Lumbwa	6,220
	Nairobi	5,450
	Machakos	5,250
	Ngongo	5,700
Rhipicephalus Decoloratus (Blue tick)	Muhoroni	4,140
	Nairobi	5,450
	Machakos	5,250
Rhipicephalus Pulchellus—		
Extremely common	Athi Plains	4,850
Also found	Nairobi	5,450
	Kiambu	5,600
	Ruiru	5,400
Hæmaphysalis Leachii	Everywhere	—
Rhipicephalus Evertsi	Everywhere	—
Rhipicephalus Simus	Nairobi	5,450
Amblyomma Hebræum (Bont tick)	Muhoroni	4,140
	Lumbwa	6,220
	Molo	7,940
	Naivasha	6,230
	Njoro	6,990
Hyalomma Ægyptium	Muhoroni	4,140
	Lumbwa	6,220
	Molo	7,940
	Naivasha	6,230
	Njoro	6,990

Three other varieties of amblyomma were found on rhinoceros, eland, and other game. In appearance these are similar to the Bont, but as yet we have not been able to identify them.

Also one or two unidentified varieties of rhipicephalus have been discovered.

Helminthes.

The following worms have been collected and classified:—

Amphistoma Conicum.
Ascaris Canis.
    „ *Lumbricoides.*
Fillaria Papillosa.
Strongylus Armatus (*Sceclerostoma Equinum*).
    „ *Tetracanthus.*
    „ *Contortus.*
Spiroptera Megastoma.
Taenia Cucumerina.
    „ *Perfoliata.*
    „ *Plicata.*
Various forms of *Cysticerci*, particularly in game (hartebeeste), and *Echinococcus* in wild pig.

MEAT INSPECTION.

A daily inspection of meat is carried out at the slaughter-houses in the various townships. This inspection has effectually prevented the sale of diseased or injurious meat.

IMPORTATIONS.

The schedule below shows the numbers and species of live stock imported into the Protectorate during the financial year:—

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Horses	8	19	30	7	16	5	9	2	2	34	31	18	181
Mules..	5	1	—	—	29	—	1	—	12	10	—	1	59
Donkeys	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	26	8	35	93
Cattle..	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	2	1	41	32	46	148
Buffalo	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8
Camels .. .. —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	13	7	45
Sheep and Angora goats	38	40	—	—	—	6	—	50	171	5,528	488	410	6,731
Pigs	—	—	—	10	—	—	22	6	—	—	—	—	38

Quarantining Station and Dipping Arrangements.

A concrete dipping tank has been constructed at the Kilindini Quarantine Station, 40 feet long and capable of dipping 3,000 to 4,000 sheep per diem.

One is in course of construction at Naivasha, and another will shortly be commenced at Nairobi.

Cruelty to Animals.

Several convictions under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, India, have been made during the year.

The chief offenders have been Indians and Somalis.

Species of Animals Treated.

Besides the usual domestic animals (horses, mules, donkeys, camels, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, cats, and fowls) the following wild animals have been treated:—Lions, leopards, cheetahs, rhinoceros, zebra, monkeys, bush-buck, dik-dik, and ostrich.

CONCLUSION.

The past year has done much towards furthering our knowledge of the nature, modes of propagation, and best methods of prevention and suppression of many of the diseases that affect stock in East Africa and Uganda. East Africa is a young country, whose future prosperity largely depends upon the success of its live stock and agricultural industries, and a moderate expenditure at the present time in supplying the machinery necessary for controlling and properly supervising the Protectorate's grazing and pastoral districts, will do much towards the furtherance of the prosperity of the country.

R. J. STORDY,

Chief Veterinary Officer.

APPENDIX IX.

REPORTS RELATING TO THE WORKING OF THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ACTING MANAGER FOR 1905-6.

1. I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Uganda Railway for the official year 1905-6.

Following the practice which pertains on Colonial railways, I pass on in original, uncommented on, the reports submitted by the Departmental Officers, and only remark on the detailed results where it appears necessary for the purpose of bringing some circumstances prominently forward. The accounts are in themselves so far complete as to render it unnecessary; it is, however, a privilege to be able to show such satisfactory results even in the baldest manner.

2. The financial statement, Table III., clearly shows how the railway stood on 31st March, 1906. The result of the year's working was a net profit of £56,678 7*s.* 3*d.*, compared with £2,639 9*s.* in the previous year and a dead loss of £60,100 in the year 1903-4.

3. The gross receipts amounted to £204,928, as against £153,794 in the previous year and £131,567 in 1903-4, an increase of 33·25 per cent and 55·76 per cent. in each succeeding twelve months.

4. The percentage of expenditure to gross earnings in the year under review was 72·34, against 98·29 in the previous year and 145·68 in 1903-4. In these figures lies the secret of the success which has been attained.

Confining comparison to the previous year's working, which is more in line with our present development, the percentages for the departments are:—

—	1904-5.	1905-6.
Maintenance of way, works, and Stations	36·51	23·34
Locomotive and carriage department ...	28·95	22·66
Traffic department	10·19	9·64
Steamers	6·70	5·03
General	9·39	7·38
Special	6·75	4·29
Net profit	1·71	27·66
	100·00	100·00

5. The fall in rate under maintenance is due, as explained in the accounts, to less work having been carried out. It is a department under which an increase in traffic at first is less felt than in any other, but one which later asserts itself, and work which is left undone in one year must be carried out later on.

6. The drop in percentage under locomotive, carriage and wagon working is due to the more economic conditions which pertain under increased mileage and larger traffic, it is a department which will always spend more, yet look better, as the business increases; for information as to its internal working, *see* the report attached.

7. The Traffic Department (for the success of which all other departments practically exist) was, with a very substantial increase in turnover,

run on a reduced rate, a rate which but for the misfortune to the s.s. "Sybil" would have showed still better, but really it is quite immaterial whether this loss referred to stands against general traffic or steamboats, they are for practical purposes one and it is simply a question of accounts and the net results are the same. The actual figures of merit for 1904-5 and 1905-6 are 10·19 per cent. against 9·64 per cent., an improvement of 0·55 per cent. (one-half per cent.).

8. The steamboat service stands well at 5·03 per cent. for the year under review, compared to 6·70 per cent. in 1904-5, and when it is borne in mind that the expenditure incurred in working the steamers in the two years under comparison was almost exactly the same, and that the earnings increased from £14,466 to £22,340, it will be seen how substantial is the improvement; it means that we did a business larger by over 50 per cent. for the same money, and is a very clear demonstration of the fact that increased traffic spells economy in working the railway.

9. General and special charges, in sympathy with the increased earnings and larger mileage, are both lower than in the previous year, standing more than 2 per cent. better in each case.

* * * * * * * *

10. The length of the line worked was the same (584 miles) as in the previous year, and the composition of miles run as below:—

Total Train and Engine Mileage.		1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Train miles run for public traffic.	Passenger miles	1 740	16,154	14,414	—
	Goods "	92,535	161,393	68,858	—
	Mixed "	230,525	251,662	21,137	—
	Light "	3,070	8,703	5,633	—
2. Train miles run for locomotive department.		24,754	33,575	8,821	—
3. Miles of construction and water trains		60,128	58,491	—	1,637
Total train mileage		412,752	529,978	117,226	—
4. Miles of assisting engines		—	—	—	—
5. Miles of engine shunting and in steam for traffic purposes, &c.		58,525	77,115	18,590	—
6. Miles run for miscellaneous services ..		2,288	2,298	10	—
Total miscellaneous engine mileage		60,813	79,413	18,600	—
Total engine mileage ..		473,565	609,391	135,826	—

Results per Train Mile.

—	1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Shillings.	Shillings.		
Gross earnings per train mile	6·33	6·46	0·13	—
Total expenditure per train mile	6·40	4·88	—	1·52
Profit per train mile	− 0·07	1·58	1·65	—

* * * * * * * *

11. Coaching traffic shows less improvement than earnings under goods and steamers, yet it has increased from £35,199 to £43,188 (some 22·69 per cent.), but the margin of profit is small, viz., 1·40 pies, say, 1*s.* 9*d.* per passenger per mile, nor is it at all likely that any reduction in fare would largely increase the number travelling or induce a more paying business. The rates, compared to African railways, are not high, nor, until

the country becomes more populated, need we expect material improvement under this head; yet, notwithstanding what I have stated, the proportion which the coaching receipts bore to the total earnings in the two years do no differ largely, being 22·89 per cent. in 1904-5 to 21·07 per cent. in 1905-6.

12. Goods traffic is much more encouraging, and although a reduction in rates on some important staples and on machinery have been effected, the earnings have increased from £102,357 to £137,299, or by 34·15 per cent., and average receipts were lowered from 33·36 pies to 29·21 pies per ton per mile, indicating a reduction in rate of over 12 per cent. The rates are, however, still high for a poor country.

13. The earnings from steamers have improved from £14,466 to £22,340, an increase of £7,874 or just on 54 per cent., but the steamers have really done much more for the combined system than is shown by these figures, for not only have the steamers actually earned the sum shown, but in addition have directly contributed to the increased earnings on the railway, insomuch as practically the whole of the steamer-borne traffic, representing over 10,000 tons, has been carried over the whole line between the Lake and the Coast, and I approximate the additional earnings to the railway at fully £25,000 and that, correctly appreciated, the steamers might claim a larger proportion of the success than shown. The steamer system is the real feeding ground and mainstay of the railway.

Projects which East Africa is now developing are yet in their infancy and need time to mature, and it will be years before any of these can yield much traffic to the railway. Of the two countries, Uganda is far the richer.

14. In the immediate future, it is a hard struggle for the pioneers, and although it may be encouraging to see rates for fibre, rubber, cotton, &c., lowered, yet (except where capital is behind them), the growers are sorely pinched by the high rates of many of the principal necessaries of life—flour, rice, sugar, &c.—all of which are exceedingly expensive up-country, entirely due to the high cost of carriage, and although a railway officer's business is to take what the traffic can bear, it is possibly not in the best interests of the country. The Uganda Railway was not projected as a money-earning system; its aims are far broader—the development of a new country—and if I dare offer an opinion, it is that the smaller the surplus over the working expenses for the next few years the better. By all legitimate means strive to increase traffic and lower expenses with due regard to the up-keep; but, as stated, for some years to come at any rate we should use a proportion of the increased earnings for the improvement of the line and the reduction of rates. By and by the time will come to reap the benefit of forbearance. Foremost among the improvements or additions must be placed 10 of the most powerful locomotives that the road can carry, to be used on those sections where at present we are handicapped by the grade. The initial outlay cannot be great, while the immediate effect will be a marked economy in haulage.

For any further detail, I refer to the numerous statements accompanying this report.

15. I have pleasure in certifying to the excellent conduct of the staff and to the zeal and ability with which they have carried out the duties entrusted to them. The increased earnings and almost immunity from accident carries its own confirmation. The new form on which the accounts have had to be submitted has somewhat delayed the compilation and added to the labour, which principally fell on the Accounts Department.

C. Sandiford,

Acting Manager, Uganda Railway.

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1906.

I have the honour to submit the annual statements and a report on working the Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon, and Marine Departments for the year ending 31st March, 1906.

The length of line working was the same as in the previous year (viz., 584 miles). The lake service was also the same.

The total engine mileage run rose from 473,565 in the previous year to 609,391 in that under review, but the ratio of train to engine miles was better than in 1904-5, showing a more economical service.

The increase in mileage has, I am glad to say, contributed to an improvement in the rate of expenditure noticeable under all heads directly effected.

The cost of fuel was low in 1904-5, and although still lower in cost per mile, having dropped from 2·85a. to 2·51a. per mile in 1905-6, I must sound a note of warning and predict that no further reduction can be expected ; on the contrary, the cost is now abnormally low for a 2 per cent. graded road like the Uganda railway, and even a partial return to the use of coal will at once run up the cost per mile.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced, and is now felt, in securing a supply of wood fuel, entirely due to labour difficulties ; the present contract price is certainly exceedingly low, but so long as labour was procurable we found no great difficulty, except on the 250 miles nearest the coast. It is, however, more than probable that even a moderate increase in traffic cannot be met by any immediate improvement in the wood fuel supply on this particular length, while training wood fuel long distances is impracticable ; wood was forthcoming so long as the mileage was very small and there was abundant leisure to collect and distribute it, and the labour required to cut and carry was procurable, and I may state in this connection, that although much larger numbers of Africans are now employed on the railway than formerly, yet at the particular time that we substituted wood for coal, viz., in 1901-2-3, large numbers of coast natives were thrown out of employment as porters for caravans, the carrying trade being monopolised by the railway, and for a time the men were willing to cut wood, never a very congenial occupation.

I have commented on this wood fuel question rather fully, remembering that in 1901 we spent Rs. 849,962 on fuel alone, in fact, more on fuel alone than we do now altogether in working the Locomotive and Carriage Department ; the cost ran out to 9a. per train mile and in quantity to over 27,000 tons of coal and 4,000 tons of wood. The mileage was of course greater (about double), but immediately the Magadi traffic or other large increase in business comes, we must look to coal or liquid fuel at fully three times the price of wood, and are now laying in a few thousand tons of coal to meet it.

A year ago this difficulty in providing wood fuel was not fully appreciated ; indeed the indications did not exist, nor was the substantial increase in traffic we now run, counted on, so our difficulties are largely discounted ; indeed, to the extent of the greater prosperity.

The labour difficulty commented on is mainly due to the advent of shooting and excursion parties, requiring the use of porters for caravans, a very congenial work, and to an extent to the absorption of African labour by settlers and residents of all sorts, and lastly, yet most important of all, to the material improvement in the condition of the natives. Thanks to the security of our rule they are now safe in the enjoyment of their herds, crops, and above all in their idleness, safe from raids, a sufficient number of helpmates to cultivate a fruitful soil, an occasional trip with a caravan to break the monotony of home life; under these conditions an African is supremely happy and despises work.

I will not make much comment on the other sub-heads under B. and C. directly effected by an increased mileage, all of which show the satisfactory results discernable in the accounts; some are more or less independent of the mileage, such as supervision, office establishment, upkeep of buildings, machinery, &c., the outlay on which varies little within large limits; on others the expenditure is commensurate with the mileage, only to a moderate extent, such as the labour connected with fueling, water, &c., and exhibit best results when a good mileage is run.

Drivers' and firemen's wages, an important item under running expenses, show improvement, having fallen from 3·74a. in the previous year to 3·17a. in the year under review, while in 1903-4 the rate was 4a. Again, maintenance and the general upkeep of locomotives and rolling stock are lower, standing at 5·32a. as against 8a. in the previous year.

It may be mentioned that, adhering to the principal of bettering everything at the expense of earnings (with a closed capital account there is no option) a good deal is done and appears under this head in revenue accounts, which on a new line usually goes to swell the capital account. This explanation particularly applies to the workshops, which were fully employed, and the whole of the outstanding repairs from former years have been cleared off, no less than 24 locomotives, or 34 per cent. of the whole, passed through the shops, yet never more than 8 per cent. were at any one time withdrawn.

Under carriages and wagons, 621 vehicles, or 54 per cent. of the whole, were overhauled and repaired, but never more than 4 per cent. were withdrawn at any one time, giving traffic the fullest use of the stock. Among special works may be mentioned the widening of 43 third-class carriages, increasing the carrying capacity by 25 per cent., with only an appreciable addition to the tare. Five saloon carriages were also widened, and one second-class carriage reconstructed to hold 40 passengers, as against 12 in the old vehicle.

Over and above the purely locomotive and carriage repairs executed in the Nairobi shop, a great deal of general manufacturing work for engineering, stores, and traffic departments was carried out, while Government and outside enterprises are constantly calling for assistance, which, although attended with little or no profit, is distracting. However, in a new country where there is no other establishment with skilled labour, assistance cannot be refused.

To sum up, the result of the year's working shows an expenditure of Rs. 696,577, against a sanction of Rs. 737,909, a difference of Rs. 41,332 (under 6 per cent.). The rate per mile, which perhaps is the surest test of economy, runs out at 18·29a., as against 22·56a. in previous year, a 4·27a. reduction, which can only be looked at as very satisfactory.

Turning to the personnel of the staff from the returns submitted, it will be seen that no considerable change has taken place in the totals. The number of men employed rose from 1,053 on 1st April, 1905, to 1,226 on 31st March, 1906, including the staff employed in the Marine Department and men engaged for the erection of the steamer "Clement Hill."

The proportion of Indian to African labour changed little during the twelve months, as will be seen by comparing the 585 Indians and 402 Africans on 1st April, 1905, to 690 Indians and 461 Africans on 31st March, 1906, the increase in Indians being due to artizans imported to build the third steamer. These figures of course do not include Africans employed by contractors—and on fuel cutting operations (fully 1,200 men).

I am glad to record that the conduct of the staff was satisfactory; the general health of the men employed was on the whole good, and except from plague, which appears to be a pretty constant visitor, the number of deaths was not great. Still it is disquieting, and when I state that in three years I have lost two head accounts clerks out of the small locomotive office, men very difficult to replace, it will be seen that it is not comfortable and keeps us constantly on the alert.

The difficulty experienced in housing men, turned out of their quarters after cases of death from this cause, is very great, and there can be no disputing the fact that, although a fairly sufficient amount of menial accommodation is provided, we are greatly crowded in the subordinate quarters, none of which can be called commodious and all of which are far from sanitary.

So long as the staff was almost, if not entirely, a bachelor staff, we had house accommodation enough, but now that a good many men have brought their families (many more would do so and marry if they could only find accommodation) it is difficult to house them. I hold, and a long experience has confirmed the opinion, that a married railway staff is infinitely preferable to a body of men living single or away from their families, and any arrangement under which more men could be enabled to settle down and make this country their home, would add to the comfort and well-being of the staff.

Steamers and Barges.

During the year ending 31st March, 1906, little could be done to improve the service, beyond running the two steamers as constantly as practicable, and the "Winifred" and "Sybil," with the exception of the short time the latter vessel was laid up, ran regularly, but were quite unable to cope with the tonnage offered, and a large quantity of goods lay for months, particularly at Mwanza, and there can be no question that the third steamer, the material for which has lately arrived, is much wanted, but she will be found insufficient, and the additional craft lately sanctioned by the Colonial Office will be fully employed in the future.

The tug "Percy Anderson" was utilised in running the Munyonyo service, and during the temporary withdrawal of the "Sybil" was found useful in keeping down accumulations of goods for Entebbe. The loan of the Uganda Protectorate steamer "Sir William Mackinnon" also helped by running the mails.

It did not need the grounding of the "Sybil" and the great inconvenience of her withdrawal from the service, even for the short time she was laid up, to emphasize the important increase to our resources afforded by the completion of the Port Florence Dock, the provision of which enabled us to execute the repairs necessary, and increases the desire to see it restored as speedily as possible, which is rendered more difficult due to the unusual height of the lake.

The extension of the Port Florence Pier has reduced the difficulties under which the service was worked, while the completion of the piers at Entebbe, Mwanza, and Jinja (now in course of erection) this year will not only further do so, but will reduce the length of the stoppages at these ports and make the voyages shorter. Both the "Winifred" and "Sybil" had a thorough overhaul when in dock last autumn, and it is a satisfaction to know that in the case of the "Winifred," which had been afloat three years, the bottom plates show little, if any, signs of corrosion and goes to establish a long life for lake vessels.

The total expenditure on the flotilla was Rs. 154,697, within a few rupees of the sum spent in the previous year (Rs. 154,600), but the service was much better and far more profitable, while a good deal more work was carried out. The expenditure is Rs. 23,000 under the estimate (Rs. 177,156), almost entirely accounted for under the head of fuel, due to favourable prices and to a smaller quantity being used than anticipated, through the vessels being in dock. Other small economies made up the difference.

The superior staff of the steamers is difficult to keep up; men are not so easily found as for the railway, we are quite out of touch with the sources of supply, and can only recruit in Europe, which is expensive, or from India, where engineers and navigating officers are by no means plentiful. Holding no surplus staff, when a man falls sick (and the lake has not proved particularly healthy), we are at once in difficulty. The provision of the bare number at work on a service of this sort is a faulty arrangement, and we must in future arrange for spare officers to meet sickness or accident. It is in the long run more economical than laying up a vessel, or worse still, being forced to run her under-manned or incompetently officered.

The conduct of the officers and men in the Marine Department was during the year excellent with one exception, that of the Commander (Captain Hutton) of the "Sybil," whose services it was judged desirable to terminate in connection with the grounding of that steamer.

The material for the third steamer "Clement Hill" arrived at Kilindini on 26th March, and is being carried up to the lake.

In conclusion I must remark that so far as practicable I have followed the instructions contained in Colonial Office Despatch dated the 5th October, 1905, but it has been quite impossible to produce the mass of detailed matter exhibited in the Ceylon Report, much of which can serve no useful purpose, and as a system of accounts they are not to be compared with the more modern practice in force on Indian railways. The reason it is impossible to go into such minute detail is that the initial compilations necessary to reproduce it are not kept, clerical labour is probably three times as expensive in East Africa as in Ceylon, and further, the suggestion comes too late in the year, even had we the staff necessary to carry it out. I feel certain, however, that Government will find in the accounts, as submitted, amply sufficient information for all practical purposes.

C. SANDIFORD,

Locomotive Superintendent.

May 8th, 1906.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.

1. *Coaching Traffic.*—The passenger service throughout the year was worked satisfactorily and with an entire immunity from accident to the travelling public. As regards injury to passengers, this applies also to the steamer service on the Victoria Nyanza, which is run as part and parcel of the railway. Unfortunately, however, one of the two vessels, the s.s. "Sybil" (Captain Hutton), while on a trip round the lake, struck a reef on the 26th of June, and a considerable amount of cargo had to be jettisoned

to save her. Much inconvenience was caused, and there was heavy delay and disorganisation to the lake traffic while she was being repaired. There are no mail or purely passenger trains run on the system, and the traffic was carried by mixed trains only, three each way weekly from Mombasa to Nakuru, mile 448, and to each way from that point to the lake. So far this has been done in the interests of economy and because of the small passenger traffic offering. With the rapid development of the country, however, and the ever increasing influx of sportsmen, tourists and settlers, a faster and more frequent service of passenger trains will become a necessity in the near future. Several extra mixed trains had to be run to clear the traffic. In connection with the Nandi War a number of troop trains were run for the field force.

2. The following statement shows satisfactory improvement over the previous year under practically all the various heads, viz.:—

—	Passengers carried.		Increase.
	1904-5.	1905-6.	
1st Class	2,233	3,342	1,109
2nd „	3,687	8,393	4,706
Intermediate Class...	802	735	-67
3rd Class	65,767	166,319	100,552

3. The earnings for the above were Rs. 542,934, against Rs. 430,740 for the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 112,193. Receipts on passengers' luggage show the large increase of Rs. 21,699; this is due chiefly to the large number of sportsmen and tourists who visited the country from October to March.

4. On the lake steamers there was also the following improvement in passenger traffic, viz.:—

—	Passengers carried.		Increase.
	1904-5.	1905-6.	
1st Class	469	558	89
2nd „	415	490	75
3rd „	3,633	5,089	1,456

The earnings on the above were Rs. 65,735, against Rs. 43,660, or an increase of Rs. 22,074. On live stock carried by steamers there was a small increase of Rs. 305, while the increase on luggage carried amounted to Rs. 2,662.

5. *Goods Traffic.*—The tonnage in "upwards" public goods on the railway amounted to 25,293 tons, against 15,460 tons in the previous year. The tonnage in "downwards" goods was 14,359 tons, against 8,255 tons in the previous year. The "upwards" goods traffic continues to exceed considerably the "downwards" traffic, and in consequence there is necessarily a certain amount of light running of vehicles in the latter direction. In the interests of economy merchandise is, therefore, moved up from the coast in full train loads only. In the next few years, I anticipate, the

balance will become more even, at any rate in bulk, as the development of bulky staples such as fibre, cotton, chillies and ground nuts has now got a start and will undoubtedly prove a success.

6. The results of both coaching and goods working for the year under report are far above expectations, and show a surplus revenue over expenditure of £56,678, as against an estimated deficit of £8,640. The undertaking has, therefore, earned over 1 per cent. on its large capital cost.

7. The following figures show the comparative monthly earnings in coaching and goods for the railway, excluding the steamers, as against the previous year:—

—	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	55,695	45,290	94,949	117,362	150,554	162,652
May	48,703	51,998	93,860	137,971	142,563	189,969
June	39,609	42,905	124,726	116,843	164,335	159,748
July	45,276	49,658	111,690	124,973	156,966	174,631
August	42,092	53,244	102,058	159,129	144,150	212,373
September	42,121	48,103	116,331	178,954	158,452	227,057
October	45,548	73,800	107,619	153,368	153,167	227,168
November	42,578	51,698	116,014	162,903	158,592	214,601
December	52,211	61,634	143,206	173,549	195,417	235,183
January	49,090	65,968	108,408	213,214	157,498	279,182
February	40,768	60,406	108,970	137,657	149,738	198,063
March	40,752	74,645	128,062	207,452	177,814	282,097
Rs.	553,353	679,349	1,355,893	1,883,375	1,909,246	2,562,724
Increase	Rs. 125,996		Rs. 527,482		Rs. 653,478	

8. The comparative figures for the traffic carried by the two steamers on the Victoria Nyanza for the same period are as follows:—

—	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	4,486	5,000	9,236	15,579	13,722	20,579
May	5,059	6,880	9,547	17,895	14,606	24,775
June	4,983	5,336	12,807	13,539	17,790	18,875
July	3,817	3,993	12,633	18,080	16,450	22,073
August	3,842	4,822	12,013	26,201	15,855	31,023
September	4,301	5,532	14,272	24,163	18,573	29,695
October	4,582	7,342	14,785	20,824	19,367	28,166
November	5,124	6,640	13,799	22,998	18,923	29,638
December	5,174	9,448	15,650	25,157	20,824	34,605
January	3,590	6,890	15,366	23,915	18,956	30,805
February	3,683	7,947	16,882	17,597	20,565	25,544
March	6,311	9,945	15,024	29,378	21,366	39,323
Rs.	54,982	79,775	162,014	255,326	216,996	335,101
Increase	Rs. 24,793		Rs. 93,312		Rs. 118,105	

For the railway and steamers combined, the total increases were:—

Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
Rs. 150,789	Rs. 620,794	Rs. 771,583

9. "*Upwards*" *Traffic.*—The following statement gives the commodities in which there were important improvements in this traffic over the previous year:—

—	1905-6.	1904-5.	Increase.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Building material	7,856	4,290	3,066
Rice	1,281	991	290
Wheat flour...	1,089	882	237
Agricultural implements ...	187	153	34
Ale and beer	205	157	48
Spirits	233	156	77
Wines	174	108	66
Machinery	224	127	97
Paint and tar	115	61	54
Provisions	888	742	146
Sugar	636	490	146
Trade goods	794	738	56
Piece goods	2,061	1,269	792

10. An important factor in connection with the foregoing figures is that a large share of the traffic was for the lake ports, for which we get a lead over the entire length of 584 miles of railway, apart from profitable freights on the steamers themselves.

Below are the figures showing the improvement in this respect over the previous year:—

—	Upwards traffic to Lake Ports.					
	1905-6.			1904-5.		
	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	Tons	cwt.	qrs.
April	367	3	3	212	9	2
May	447	3	0	264	7	2
June	329	2	0	318	2	1
July	420	18	3	299	7	1
August	500	6	1	251	6	2
September	462	8	2	314	17	1
October	455	18	1	379	19	2
November	467	19	2	312	19	0
December	521	1	1	328	17	3
January	476	2	3	454	7	3
February	376	3	3	424	14	2
March	656	16	2	357	12	0
Total	5,481	4	1	3,919	0	3
Increase	1,562	2	3	—		

11. The various commodities comprising the above tonnages were distributed over the British and German ports on the lake as follows:—

(i.) British—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.
Entebbe	2,077	14	3
Munyonyo (Kampala)	1,410	6	1
Jinja	647	15	1
Karungu	19	5	1
Total Tons ...	4,155	1	2

(ii.) German—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrts.
Mwanza	1,327	13	0
Bukoba	328	4	1
Shirati	45	0	1
Total Tons ...	1,700	17	2

Of the above, the Congo Free State took 312 tons of general trade goods, machinery, cement, paint, and Burmah rice. It was booked in about equal proportions to Entebbe and Mwanza.

Country Produce Traffic.

12. There is a considerable increase on the previous year's tonnage and the following comparative statement will show the progress made in the various staples carried:—

Commodity.	1905–6.			1904–5.			Increase.		
	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.	Tons	c.	q.
Beans	929	0	0	379	0	0	550	0	0
Bark cloth	18	6	2	0	4	2	18	2	0
Cotton	45	0	0	20	0	0	52	0	0
Coffee	242	0	0	24	0	0	218	0	0
Fibre	230	0	0	181	0	0	49	0	0
Chillies	1,545	0	0	378	0	0	1,169	0	0
*Fresh fruit and vegetables	393	0	0	304	0	0	89	0	0
*Ghee	257	0	0	212	0	0	45	0	0
Ground nuts	1,651	0	0	594	0	0	1,057	0	0
Ivory	80	0	0	73	0	0	7	0	0
*Miscellaneous	1,424	0	0	237	0	0	1,187	0	0
*Rice	387	0	0	210	0	0	177	0	0
Hides and skins...	1,589	0	0	1,306	0	0	283	0	0
Rubber	92	0	0	23	0	0	64	0	0
*Sand	3,363	0	0	1,639	0	0	1,724	0	0
Sim Sim	168	0	0	92	0	0	76	0	0
Trophies	51	0	0	29	0	0	22	0	0
Wax	223	0	0	45	0	0	178	0	0
†Grains and food stuffs	1,847	0	0	1,577	0	0	270	0	0
*Bamboos	50	14	1	45	0	1	5	14	0
Copra or cocoanut	74	9	2	61	13	1	12	16	1
*Mats	13	11	3	30	14	3½	17	3	0½
*Carbonate of soda (crude)	111	10	0	60	4	0	51	6	0
*(Raw sugar) Jagree	77	0	0	39	0	0	38	0	0
*Sugar-cane	12	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
*Eggs	9	13	2	6	3	1	3	10	1
*Timber	2,259	0	0	558	0	0	1,701	0	0
*Soap (country)	2	0	3	—			2	0	3
Gum	5	18	0	—			5	18	0

* These articles were not exported.
† A portion only of these was exported.

13. A very large share of the above staples came from the lake ports, comprising practically all the traffic for export with the exception of beans and potatoes. Thus, but for the steamers serving through the railway, the lake districts in "upwards" traffic, and as valuable feeders to the railway system in "downwards" traffic, the year's working would show very poor results indeed.

This is also accountable to a great extent for the large increases in the Mombasa customs receipts.

14. The British and German ports contributed the more important staples referred to above in the following proportions, viz. :—

Staple.	British.	German.
	Tons c. q.	Tons c. q.
Bark cloth	17 8 2	0 15 3
Cotton	23 0 0	5 0 0
Coffee	23 0 0	152 0 0
Fibre	150 0 0	—
Chillies	1,545 0 0	—
Ghee	55 16 2	137 3 2
Ground nuts	55 12 0	1,123 8 0
Ivory	42 18 0	6 2 0
Rice	26 0 0	237 0 0
Hides and skins	501 0 0	692 0 0
Rubber	44 6 2	45 13 2
Sim Sim seed	99 7 2	4 12 3
Wax	—	180 0 0
Jagree	72 0 0	—
Total	2,655 9 0	2,583 15 3

The total export tonnage carried by the steamers was 5,482 tons, against 2,599 in the previous year.

15. *Live Stock.*—Taking the combined figures shown under coaching and goods, the improvement in this traffic over the previous years was as follows :—

—	Number carried.		Increase.
	1904–5.	1905–6.	
Horses	338	439	101
Mules and donkeys... ...	447	745	298
Cattle	754	2,632	1,878
Sheep	1,798	6,269	4,471

The increased earnings amounted to over Rs. 33,000.

The following animals were imported into the country, viz. :—

Horses	178
Mules and donkeys	240
Cattle	16
Pigs	39
Sheep	5,042

The sheep were practically all imported by the East African Syndicate from Australia for their farm in the Rift Valley.

16. *Traffic Working.*—Referring to the statistics accompanying the accounts for the year and the Chief Accountant's memorandum thereon, it will be observed that on practically all heads of working of the traffic department satisfactory results appear.

Excepting the sum of Rs. 29,000 paid in claims for cargo jettisoned by the s.s. "Sybil," which was debited to this department, there was an actual saving in the estimated expenditure of some Rs. 20,000, while the percentage of expenditure on gross receipts fell from 10·19 to 9·64.

As regards "coaching," two items show slightly unfavourable results, viz., receipts per train mile and fewer intermediate class passengers carried. Both are easily explained. The train mile receipts, owing to 80,000 passengers carried by the local Mombasa-Mazeras train service instituted in October, and over 5,000 labourers for contractors, carried for longer distances, both at considerably reduced rates; also to a considerable amount of light running of troop trains from point to point to meet the requirements of the Nandi Field Force from October to the close of the year.

As regards intermediate passengers, in the previous year, during the heavy influx of Europeans from South Africa, a large number travelled in batches in this class of carriage.

In all other cases figures of vital importance, such as goods receipts per train mile, train and vehicle tonnage per mile, haulage cost of a train, a vehicle, and goods unit per mile, all show improved results.

17. *Claims.*—Excluding the amount paid for the s.s. "Sybil" jettisoned cargo, the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,725 (£181) only. To the railway proper the share of this was extremely small, damage by rain and loss in handling to and from the steamers and thefts at lake ports owing to unsatisfactory police arrangements, were accountable for the main portion of it.

18. *Rates.*—During the year important reductions were made in rates on edible stuffs and seeds with a view to assist settlers to export. Deductions were also made in a few cases for upwards traffic, such as machinery and building material.

These reductions have been a great benefit in the development of the country, but they likewise explain the decrease in receipts on cost per ton mile carried.

The upwards rates in several commodities which now vitally affect the existence of a struggling white population might be reduced to a more reasonable figure, and recommendations to this effect will be made the subject of a special memorandum.

19. *Staff.*—On the whole the staff have worked well during the year. Considerable inconvenience, however, was caused through sickness amongst the Indian station-masters, signallers, and clerks during the two rainy seasons. This was further accentuated, due to sickness amongst their families, who have come from India in large numbers, and in the more unhealthy districts black water fever and malaria were not uncommon. A large proportion of European guards was also sick, at the close of the year especially, and one lately died of black water fever.

I wish to express my thanks to my assistants, Messrs. Sweenie, Wilson and Stanley for their good work during the year, also to Mr. E. H. Biffen and Mr. A. E. Stobbs, District Station Masters.

Mr. Biffen had a very large share of work to do as District Station master of Nairobi, while Mr. Stobbs, as District Station Master at the lake, worked hard until he had to be withdrawn on account of his bad health.

Mr. Berry, the District Station Master of Mombasa, though a comparatively new hand, gave general satisfaction.

20. *General Remarks.*—The present capacity of the two steamers on the lake has proved insufficient, and for several months during last busy season cargo offered had to be left behind.

This was especially the case with the ship doing the round trip to German ports, and during the current year matters will be much worse, as the coming crops are reported to be far heavier.

The construction of the new ship s.s. "Clement Hill" has just been started, and she will be ready about a year after she was needed.

To meet the expected traffic next year, another large cargo boat in addition to the s.s. "Clement Hill" should be arranged for at once.

The rapid development of the valuable staples produced in both the British and German regions around the lake requires serious and immediate attention, and ships must be provided to cope with it, for without this, the only means of transport, disaster would result to producers and traders, while the Government revenue and the railway must also suffer.

In the present season, should anything occur to take either of our two ships off their regular running, the above would actually happen. The lake vessels were originally intended as feeders to the railway, but from the accounts it will be seen how very handsome a dividend they have themselves earned on their capital cost.

In short, in the lake Victoria we have an equivalent to a free gift of some hundreds of miles of railway requiring no maintenance, and therefore no reasonable sum to provide it with necessary facilities should be grudged, nor the supplying of such facilities be delayed.

The first-class cabin accommodation on the present steamers is too limited, and passengers have frequently to sleep in the dining saloon.

The question of extending the railway terminus to a deep water pier I have before brought to notice, and every year the necessity for this will become more apparent. The lake rises and falls considerably, and should it ever fall as much as it has risen this year, our ships could not enter Port Florence.

In the East Africa Protectorate no staple of importance for export (except a small out-turn of potatoes and beans) has been produced, and I do not anticipate much in the way of export traffic from the farmers in the Highlands for the next year or two.

At Voi an American firm is turning out a certain amount of fibre, but so far it has not got much beyond the experimental stage.

Postal Facilities.—These have greatly improved throughout the system, and, under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General, all roadside station masters where post offices are too expensive to be kept up act as post masters.

A. E. CRUICKSHANK,

Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,

Nairobi, 22nd June, 1906.

TABLE I.

Abstract of Chief Statistical figures relating to the working of the Railway in 1904–5 compared with 1905–6.

Note.—*Unless where otherwise stated these figures are exclusive af Steamer Service.*

	Details.		1904–5.	1905–6.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Gauge of railway		Metre.	Metre.	—	—
	Mean mileage worked		584	584	—	—
	Number of stations		42	40	—	—
	*Total length of following gradients:—					
	2·00 per cent.	Miles.	99·60	98·28	—	—
	Under 2 per cent. to 1·50 per cent. ..	"	99·30	100·71	—	—
	" 1·50 per cent. to 1 per cent. ..	"	92·86	93·02	—	—
	" 1 per cent.		191·42	191·34	—	—
	Level		100·82	100·86	—	—
	Steepest gradient worked	Per cent.	2·00	2·00	—	—
	Length of steepest gradient	Miles.	99·60	98·28	—	—
	Capital outlay per mile open ..	£	9,255	9,091	—	164
Colonial Classification.	Total expenditure (including new works)	Rupees	2,112,720	2,069,059	—	43,661
	PROFIT.					
	Profit per cent. on capital cost (inclusive of steamer earnings) ..		Nil.	1·068	1·068	—
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts	Per cent.	101·09	75·55	—	25·54
	Percentage of total expenditure to gross receipts (inclusive of steamer service)	"	98·28	72·34	—	25·94
	Per mile of line open. Receipts	Rupees	3,579	4,690	1,111	—
	Working expenditure	"	3,619	3,543	—	76
	Profit	"	− 40	1,147	1,187	—
	Per train mile. Receipts	"	5·06	5·17	·11	—
	Working expenditure	"	5·12	3·90	—	1·22
	Profit	"	− ·06	1·27	1·33	—
	Per 1,000 gross ton miles. Receipts	"	38·63	36·97	—	1·66
	Working expenditure	"	39·06	27·93	—	11·13
	Profit	"	·43	9·04	9·47	—
	COACHING TRAFFIC.					
	Receipts from coaching traffic	Rupees.	527,994	647,818	119,824	—
	Coaching train miles run	Miles.	118,554	156,411	37,857	—
	Average coaching receipts per train mile	Rupees.	4·45	4·14	—	·31
	Gross ton mileage of all coaching trains:					
	Freight	Ton miles.	786,307	1,017,152	230,845	—
	Dead weight	"	13,272,575	18,311,365	5,038,790	—
	Total	"	14,058,882	19,328,517	5,269,635	—
	Average weight of a coaching train:					
	Freight	Tons.	6·63	6·51	—	·12
	Dead weight	"	111·95	117·07	5·12	—
	Total	"	118·58	123·58	5·0	—
	Average cost of hauling a coaching train one mile	Rupees.	4·57	3·40	—	1·17
	Average cost of hauling a coaching vehicle with its load one mile	Pies.	99·66	77·53	—	22·13
	Average cost of hauling a coaching unit one mile:					
	Per passenger unit	Pies.	9·93	6·58	—	3·35
	Other traffic per ton	"	55·07	90·12	35·05	—
	Average profit on working a coaching train one mile	Rupees.	− ·12	·74	·86	—
	Average profit on working a coaching unit one mile:					
	Per passenger unit	Pies.	− 1·26	1·40	2·66	—
	Other traffic, per ton	"	54·75	22·22	—	32·53

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* The gradients show that the total length of line open on 31st March was 584·21 miles. For statistical purposes for the past year 584 miles only have been taken.

Details.		1904-5.	1905-6.	Increase.	Decrease.
GOODS TRAFFIC.					
Receipts from Goods Traffic	Rupees.	1,535,206	2,059,482	524,277	—
Goods train miles run	Miles.	294,198	373,567	79,369	—
Average goods receipts per train mile ..	Rupees.	5·22	5·51	·29	—
Tons of goods for carried one mile ..	Ton miles.	11,007,959	16,299,975	5,292,016	—
Average sum received for carrying one ton one mile	Pies.	26·78	24·26	—	2·52
Average number of tons in a train ..	Tons.	37·42	43·63	6·21	—
Number of goods vehicles hauled one mile—					
Loaded	Vehicle miles.	1,984,982	2,795,127	810,145	—
Empty	"	769,393	1,020,852	251,459	—
Brake vans	"	294,965	365,213	70,248	—
Total		3,049,340	4,181,192	1,131,852	—
Average number of vehicles in a goods train—					
Freight vehicles		9·36	10·22	·86	—
Brake vans		1·00	·97	—	·03
Total		10·36	11·19	·83	—
Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile	Pies.	107·02	103·62	—	3·40
Carrying capacity hauled one mile ..	Tons.	27,572,970	38,159,790	10,586,820	—
Per cent. of freight upon capacity hauled	Per cent.	40·00	42·71	2·71	—
Average load of a goods vehicle (including both loaded and empty)	Tons.	3·99	4·27	·28	—
Average load of a loaded vehicle ..	"	5·55	5·83	·28	—
Gross ton mileage of all goods trains—					
Freight	Ton miles.	11,007,959	16,299,975	5,292,016	—
Dead weight	"	29,034,511	38,452,550	9,418,039	—
Total		40,042,470	54,752,525	14,710,055	—
Average weight of a goods train—					
Freight	Tons.	37·42	43.63	6·21	—
Dead weight	"	98·69	102·94	4·25	—
Total		136·11	146·57	10·46	—
Average cost of hauling a goods train one mile	Rupees.	5·25	4·03	—	1·22
Average cost of hauling a goods vehicle with its load one mile	Pies.	107·62	75·77	—	31·85
Average cost of hauling a goods unit (viz., one ton) one mile	"	26·93	17·74	—	9·19
Average profit on working a goods train one mile	Rupees.	- ·03	1·48	1·51	—
Average profit on working a goods vehicle with its load one mile	Pies.	- ·60	27·85	28·45	—
Average profit on working a goods unit (viz., one ton) one mile	"	- ·15	6·52	6·67	—
TRAIN AND ENGINE MILEAGE.					
1. Train miles run for public traffic. Passenger ..	Miles.	1,740	16,154	14,414	—
Goods	"	92,535	161,393	68,858	—
Mixed	"	230,525	251,662	21,137	—
Light	"	3,070	8,703	5,633	—
2. Train miles run for Locomotive Department	"	24,754	33,575	8,821	—
3. Miles of construction and water trains	"	60,128	58,491	—	1,637
Total train mileage ..		412,752	529,978	117,226	—
4. Miles of assisting engines	"	—	—	—	—
5. Miles of engines shunting and in steam for traffic purposes, &c.	"	58,525	77,115	18,590	—
6. Miles run for miscellaneous services	"	2,288	2,298	10	—
Total miscellaneous engine mileage ..	"	60,813	79,413	18,600	—
Total engine mileage ..	"	473,565	609,391	135,826	—

TABLE II.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1905–6.

1904–5.				1905–6.		1904–5.				1905–6.	
Amount.	Per cent. on Gross receipts.	Expenditure.	Abstract.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross receipts.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total Earnings.	Receipts.	Abstract.	Amount.	Per cent. to Total Earnings.
Rs. a.				Rs. a.		Rs. a.				Rs. a.	
837 694 7	36·31	To Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	A.	717.572 14	23·34	527,903 9	22·89	By Coaching Traffic ..	H.	647,818 2	21·07
667,842 3	29·95	" Locomotive Expenses .. " Carriage and Wagon Expenses ..	B. & C.	696,577 1	22·66	1,535,205 8	66·55	" Goods Traffic ..	I.	2.059,481 11	67·00
235,021 10	10·19	" Traffic Expenses	D.	296,202 12	9·64	216,995 14	9·40	" Steam-boat Service.	J.	335,101 1	10·90
216,556 0	9·39	" General Charges	E.	226,932 2	7·38	16,419 0	1·16	" Sundries	K.	20,379 7	1·03
154,600 7	6·70	" Steam-boat Service.	F.	154,697 8	5·03	10,298 4		" Electric Telegraph Earnings.	—	11,151 13	
155,605 12	6·75	" Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	G.	131,774 6	4·29						
39,591 12	1·71	" Balance Net Profit	—	850,175 7	27·66						
2,306,912 3	100·00			3,073,932 2	100·00	2,306,912 3	100·00			3,073,932 2	100·00

Audited and found correct.
H. C. E. Barnes,
Local Auditor,
14th June, 1906.

A. S. Cooper,
Acting Chief Accountant,
3rd June, 1906.

TABLE III.

Financial Statement (Working Account) for the year ending 31st March, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash transferred from Railway Account to Protectorate Administation Account during the year.	..	..	..	79,477	0	3
" Liabilities outstanding on 31st March, 1905:—						
Traffic Account	5,352	12	8			
Demands payable	8,039	7	10	13,392	0	6
" Bills drawn on the Crown Agents during the year 1904-5, but not met until 1905-6.	..	..	..	1,315	1	11
" Earnings of 1905-6 accounted for in 1906-7 ..	..	..	..	2,584	12	1
" Wages paid for period prior to 1903-4	..	..	..	9,854	4	9
" Cash balance on 31st March, 1906	..	..	..	428	15	0
Total .. .. £	..	..	..	107,051	14	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash balance at 31st March, 1905	..	..	..	10,102	3	1
" Disbursements by Crown Agents during the year.	36,525	2	8			
" Less payments on account of s.s. "Clement Hill" not brought to account in Railway Working Account.	22,899	14	11			
Net disbursements Working Account ..	..	..	..	13,625	7	9
" Bills drawn on Crown Agents during the year, but not met until 1906-7 as per schedule annexed.	..	..	..	965	7	8
" Liabilities outstanding on 31st March, 1906, viz.:—						
Demands payable	18,951	14	1			
Unpaid wages	394	19	7			
Liability in respect of earnings prior to 1903-4.	6,333	15	1			
Total Liabilities	..	..	..	25,680	8	9
" Balance, being net profit on working as per Table II.	..	..	..	56,678	7	3
£ s. d. Loss on working to end of 1904-5. 107,461 5 3 Profit on working for 1905-6 56,678 7 3 Loss to end of 1905-6.. £50,782 18 0						
Total .. .. £	..	..	..	107,051	14	6

Audited.

H. C. E. BARNES,
Local Auditor,
14*th June*, 1906.

A. S COOPER,
Acting Chief Accountant,
12*th June*, 1906.

APPENDIX X.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS.

Return for half year ended 30th June, 1906.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
Chas. Anderson	Mangrove purposes.	Land situated at Gazi and known as "Gazi Bay."	—	5 years lease from Jan., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 300	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 18 Jan., 1906.
Liwali Salim Bin Khalfaud and Assistant Liwali Ali bin Salim.	Round the house of the Agricultural Department.	Malindi	—	Freehold ..	Rs. 1	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 19 April, 1906.
Messrs. William Oswald & Co.	Piece of land ..	Tana river in the Malindi district	—	Leasehold ..	Annual, Rs. 300	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 11 May, 1906.
The Mombasa (B.E.A.) Trading and Developing Syndicate.	Land between low and high water marks.	Kibakoni and Wambogo Creeks (Kilifi Creek).	—	Do. ..	Annual, Rs. 300	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
UKAMBA PROVINCE.									
Suliwan Virji & Sons ..	Building, 50 ft. by 75 ft.	Nairobi township.	1 Aug., 1904	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 24	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 4 Jan., 1906.
W R. Cowell	Building, 10 acres	Parklands ..	—	25 years' lease from 1 May, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 30	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 22 Jan., 1906.
C. H. Ringer	Grazing, 5,000 acres.	Donyo Sabuk ..	16 May, 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 156 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

Mary Walsh	Grazing and agricultural, 10 acres.	Near Nairobi ..	23 Oct., 1905.	10 years' lease from 1 July, 1905.	Annual, Rs. 30	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 7 Feb., 1906.
T. H. Howitt	Building, 2 acres.	Nairobi Hill ..	14 May, 1904	25 years' lease from 1 July, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 72	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
J. Walsh	Grazing and agricultural, 20 acres.	Near Nairobi ..	13 July, 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 60	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
W. J. Walkden	Agricultural: 160 acres .. 330 „ ..	Limuru district Do.	28 Nov., 1904 Do.	Homestead .. Pre-empted .. 1 Feb., 1905.	Rs. 640 Rs. 1,320	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
C. W. Webber	Grazing, 1,000 acres.	Tharika and Thata R.	20 May, 1904	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 21 Feb., 1906.
R. W. Johnson	Building, 3·8 acres.	Parklands ..	11 Feb., 1905.	Do. ..	Rs. 16	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
T. H. P. Corke	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	18 Nov., 1905	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 6 Mar., 1906.
Johnson & Co.	Building, 75 ft. by 56 ft.	Do.	18 Sept., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Nov., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Chas. Grant	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	30 Aug., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 20 Mar., 1906.
Rev. D. Ruffelle-Scott..	Agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Kikuyu district	27 Oct., 1903	Freehold ..	Rs. 2,000	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 19 April, 1906.
A. A. Ortlepp	Building, 2 acres	Nairobi Hill ..	1 May, 1904	25 years' lease from 1 July, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 72	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
S. Janatos	Building, 110 ft. by 61 ft.; 110 ft. by 61 ft.	Nairobi township.	1 Nov., 1904	25 years' lease from 1 Nov., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 360	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 25 April, 1906.
M. R. D'Souza	Building, 75 ft. by 56 ft.	Do.	8 Sept., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do
O. J. Edwards	Building, 5 acres	N'gara Rd., Nairobi.	16 Aug., 1904	25 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H, B. Dooner	Business, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	6 June, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
J. H. Ross	Agricultural : 160 acres .. 155 „ ..	Limuru district Do.	24 Sept., 1904 Do.	16 years' Homestead .. Pre-empted from 1 Mar., 1906.	payments. Rs. 640 Rs. 620	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 25 April, 1906.
R. M. Holmes .. .	Agricultural : 160 acres .. 498 „ ..	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	16 years' Homestead .. Pre-empted ..	payments. Rs. 640 Rs. 1,992	Do.	Do.	—	Do
G. S. Morrison	Building, 5,000 sq. ft., No. 37.	Nairobi township.	2 Sept., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 3 May, 1906.
Mrs. E. Wood	Residential, 5 acres.	Nairobi Hill ..	24 Nov., 1904	Freehold ..	Rs. 20	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 21 May 1906.
J. H. Whittenbury ..	Building, 4,498 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	23 Aug., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do	—	Do.
C. N. Harrison	Residential, 5·14 acres.	Nairobi Hill ..	8 May, 1905	Freehold ..	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. M. Gargasoula ..	Business, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	30 May, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. C. Harries	Grazing, 5,000 acres.	Chania river ..	8 May, 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 156 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H. A. Bennett	Building, 3,750 sq. ft., No. 56.	Nairobi township.	4 Oct. 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do
W. W. Lloyd	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Chania river ..	8 May, 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1906	Annual, Rs. 156 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mrs. S. Eliot	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	4 Oct., 1904	25 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

A. Waddell	Agricultural, 774 acres.	Kikuyu	—	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 120	Do.	Do	—	Do.
Guy Wooler	Agricultural: 160 acres ..	Kikuyu, Limuru district.	20 June, 1904	3 years' Homestead ..	Rs. 640	Do.	Do	—	Registered 29 June, 1906
	483 ,, ..	Do.		Pre-empted ..	Rs. 1,932				
Henry Tarlton	Grazing, 443 acres.	Kasarani river ..	5 May, 1904	Freehold ..	Rs. 443	Do	Do	—	Do
S. Madicks	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi township.	23 Aug., 1905	99 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 48	Do	Do	—	Do.
United Methodist Free Church Mission.	Building, 5 acres.	Nairobi Hill ..	27 Feb., 1905	Freehold ..	Rs. 20	Do.	Do	—	Do.
W. M. Taylor	Grazing, 1,000 acres.	Kasarani river ..	22 April, 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Jan., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 31 4 a	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 31 Dec., 1905.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE

A. A. Visram	Building, 100 ft. by 140 ft.	Naivasha township.	—	49 years' lease from 10 Mar., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 60	Granted	Locally	—	Registered, 4 Jan., 1906.
R. Chamberlain	Building, [illegible] acre	Nakuru township.	16 May, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Annual Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 31 Jan., 1906.
R. B. Wills	[illegible]ming, [illegible]res.	Naivasha Lake..	Mar., 1902	Lease	Annual, Rs. 100	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 31 Mar., 1906.
C. Chambers	Building, 1 acre	Nakuru township.	19 June, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 6 Apr., 1906.
H. B. Dooner	Do.	Do.	5 June, 1905	Do.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do
Miss A. Lassen	Grazing: 3,655 acres ..	Segeri river ..	17 Mar., 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 114 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	1,000 acres ..	Do. ..	Do.	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Do
Miss F. Lassen	1,000 acres ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
C. Lassen	Grazing, 1,000 acres.	Do. ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
J. Grice	Building, 1 acre	Nakuru township.	2 June, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 36	Granted	Locally	—	Registered, 28 Apr., 1906.
Mead, Byron, & Harrison.	Do.	Do.	7 Dec., 1904	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
C. Lassen	Grazing, 4,036 acres.	Segeri river ..	17 Mar., 1904	99 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 126 3 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 4 May, 1906.
Miss F. Lassen .. .	Grazing, 3,975 acres.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Rs. 124 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. D. Cameron	Building, 1 acre	Nakuru township.	20 Oct., 1904	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Registered. 17 May, 1906.
P. W. Molony	Do.	Do.	11 Mar., 1905	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
E. P. Smyth	Grazing: 1,000 acres ..	Molo	7 Sept., 1904	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 29 May, 1906.
	4,000 acres ..	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1 Mar., 1906.	Annual, Rs. 125	Do	Do.	—	Do.
A. J. R. Frew	Grazing, 1,887 acres.	Molo River ..	12 Mar., 1904	99 years' lease from 1 May, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 59	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 14 June, 1906.
A. S. Frew..	Grazing, 5,000 acres.	Do. ..	Do.	99 years' lease from 1 May, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 156 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
E. C. Atkinson	Grazing, 10,000 acres.	Njoro	22 Dec., 1903	99 years' lease from 1 April, 1906.	Annual, Rs. 312 8 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 26 June, 1906.
F. Penny	Building, 1 acre	Nakuru township.	1 Feb., 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. E. Linton .. .	Building 1 acre	Do	2 May, 1905	25 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1905.	Do.	Do.	Do	—	Registered 30 May, 1906.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

Kanshi Ram	Building plot. 45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 9.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Leasehold from April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 33	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 13 Nov., 1905.
Hariram Prab-Dial ..	Building:								
	45 ft. by 50 ft., N. 9.	Ngada Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from April, 1904.	Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., N. 9.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Kanji Velji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 12.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 30	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 14 Nov., 1905.
Valji Bhanji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 18.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 13 Nov., 1905.
Alibhai Kanji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 21.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 18 Nov., 1905.
D. C. Mendonea & Co...	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 22.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 14 Nov., 1905.
Danpat Manilal.. ..	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 23.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 23 Nov., 1905.
D. C. Mendonea & Co. .	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 24.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 14 Nov., 1905.
Omar Mohidin	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 25.	Do.	—	Lease from April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 13 Nov., 1905.
Hariram Prab-Dial ..	Building, 30 ft. by 50 ft., No. 31.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Omar Mohidin	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 27.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Panja Kauji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 36.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 14 Nov., 1905.
Inteas-alli..	Building:								
	45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 3.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 28 Dec., 1905.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 2.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Societa Coloniale Italiana.	Building:								
	50 ft. by 50 ft., N. 15.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 29 Dec., 1905.
	45 ft. by 50 ft., No. 1.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. A. Visram	Building:								
	45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 5.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 28 Dec., 1905.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 1.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

KISUMU PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
A. Alidua Visram ..	Building: 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 11.	Station Road, Kisumu	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 24	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 28 Dec., 1905.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 13.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 50 ft., No. 14.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do	—	Do.
	50 ft. by 50 ft., No. 26.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	50 ft. by 50 ft., No. 29.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 28.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No 34.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mockanji	Agricultural, 50 acres.	Kibos	—	Freehold ..	Rs. 100	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 12 Jan., 1906.
Dharmsi Khatao ..	Building: 45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 7.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 28 Dec., 1905.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 3.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Harbaj Narain	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 6.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Dharmsi Khatao ..	Building, 30 ft by 50 ft., No. 10.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Sheik Noor Din	Building, 45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 6,	Kowzi Lane, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 29 Dec., 1905.
	45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 7.	Do.	—	Do.	Annual, Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	45 ft. by 50 ft., No. 2.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	45 ft. by 100 ft., No. 4.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 42	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

Buta Budha	Building, 30 ft. by 100ft., No. 30.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Noor Mohomed	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft. No. 32.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Sheik Noor Din	Building:								
	30 ft. by 50 ft., No. 33.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 60 ft., No. 1.	Kouzi Lane ..	—	Do.	Rs. 30	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 8 Mar., 1906.
	30 ft. by 60 ft., No. 2.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 60 ft., No. 3.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	45 ft. by 45 ft., No. 6.	Odera Street, Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Nazareth Bro.	Building Plot, No. 38.	Station Road Kisumu.	—	Do.	Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Virji Hirji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 5.	Do.	—	Do.	Annual Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 29 Dec., 1905.
Jeewan Lall	Building:								
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 8.	Do.	—	Do.	Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 16.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Dhirtram	Building, 30 ft. by 50ft., No. 19.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 28 Dec., 1905.
Valji Hirji	Building, 30 ft. by 100 ft., No. 21.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
W. F. van Breda ..	Grazing:								
	1,000 acres.	G. N'gishu, Sirgoi District.	12 Nov. 1903	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Registered, 27 April, 1906.
	9,000 „	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1 April. 1904.	Annual, Rs. 281 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
P. A. van Breda	Grazing:								
	1,000 acres.	Do.	Do.	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	9,000 „	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1 Sept., 1904.	Annual. Rs. 281 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
D. van Breda	Grazing:								
	1,000 acres.	Do.	Do.	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
	Grazing, 9,000 acres.	Sirgoi district ..	—	99 years' lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 281 4 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 27 April, 1906.

KISUMU PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
H. A. Cameron	Grazing, 990 acres.	Lumbwa	8 Oct., 1904	Freehold ..	Rs. 990	Granted	Locally	—	Registered 28 April, 1906.
Do.	Grazing, 3,802 acres (1,212 acres within railway zone).	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1 Dec., 1904.	Annual, Rs. 118 13 a.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. A. Visram	Building, 45 ft. by 50 ft., No. 5.	Ugada Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 33	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 21 Dec., 1905.
P. H. Clarke	Building, 8.26 acres.	Victoria Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1906.	Annual, Rs. 3,000.	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 3 May, 1906.
Suliman Virji	Building, 30 ft. by 50 ft., No. 17.	Station Road, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 24	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 29 Dec., 1905.
Friends African Island Mission.	Agricultural, 859 acres.	Kaimosi	23 Aug., 1902	Freehold ..	Rs. 1,718	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 7 June, 1906.
Messrs. G. and Geo. Matthews.	Agricultural, 100 acres.	Kibos	20 May, 1904	Do.	Rs. 200	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Hassau Tyab	Building, 45 ft. by 50 ft., No. 1.	Kouzi Street, Kisumu.	—	Lease from 1 April, 1904.	Annual, Rs. 30	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 29 Dec., 1904.

KENYA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
Charles B. Clutterbuck	Grazing, 4,000 acres.	Between Theka and Kitimuru rivers.	10 Oct., 1904	Leasehold, 99 years from 1 Jan., 1905.	Annual, Rs. 125	Do.	Do.	—	Registered 22 Feb., 1906.

JUBALAND PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Reference to Correspondence, if any.	Remarks.
H.H. Sultan Mohomed Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.	Khoja mosque, 150 ft. by 117 ft.	Kismayu township.	—	—	Free Grant.		Do.	H.M.'s Sub-Commissioner, Kismayu, No. 114 of 10 Feb., 1905.	Registered 26 Mar., 1906.

E. L. WARING,
for Commissioner of Lands.

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500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
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516	Northern Nigeria...	1905–1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
30	Pitcairn Islands	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture.
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.

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1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 557.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1906-7;

with Returns of Concessions granted for the period 1st July, 1906, to 31st December, 1907.

(For Report for 1905–6, *see* No. 519.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1908.

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No. 557.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 519.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Governor's Office, Nairobi,
6th March, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Administration of the East Africa Protectorate for the year ending the 31st March, 1907.

2. The submission of this report has been delayed as it was intended that it should accompany the Blue Book for the same year, which it has not yet been found possible to get through the press.

I have, &c.,

J. HAYES SADLER.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1906-7.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

1. The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31st, 1907, was £381,646; and the actual revenue collected exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £164,000 was £461,362 14*s.* 8*d.* This shows an increase of £191,000 11*s.* 3*d.* over the revenue of the year 1905-6, which, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £214,000, amounted to £270,362 3*s.* 5*d.* The gross receipts of the Uganda Railway were, for the first time, shown under Protectorate Revenue.

2. The following table shows the detailed actual revenue collected in 1906-7. The total revenue only for 1905-6 is given, the details being of little use for purposes of comparison owing to the reclassification of revenue in accordance with the financial instructions:—

—	Amount collected in the year 1905-6.			Amount collected in the year 1906-7.			Increase.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Parliamentary Grant	214,000	0	0	164,000	0	0			
Total Grants	214,000	0	0	164,000	0	0			
Customs				81,302	13	0			
Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues.				666	12	8			
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.				83,200	19	1			
Fees of Court or Office Payments for specific services, and Reimbursements-in-Aid.				19,703	1	3			
Post Office and Telegraphs				15,734	1	10			
Government Railways				231,375	1	1			
Rents				10,991	13	4			
Interest...				1,825	1	2			
Miscellaneous Receipts				8,720	4	1			
Sale of Government Property ...				3,974	4	5			
Total exclusive of Land Sales.				621,493	11	11			
Land Sales				3,869	2	9			
Total	484,362	3	5	625,362	14	8			
Total exclusive of Grant	270,362	3	5	461,362	14	8	191,000	11	3

3. It is still possible, however, to compare some of the main sources of revenue, and of these the most gratifying is the Uganda Railway, whose revenue amounts to £231,375 1*s.* 1*d.*, being an excess over expenditure of £68,838 10*s.* 11*d.* for the year. These figures indicate a general steady increase of the total traffic, and are the more encouraging inasmuch as great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining suitable labour, and as the goods traffic during the last part of the year under review was disappointing, owing partly to the very scanty rainfall and partly to financial difficulties among the traders in the Protectorate.

Customs show an advance of £7,626, which is due to increase in trade and to the low rates of freight introduced by the Dale Line of steamers. It should be mentioned, however, that this sum includes £2,600 import transit duty, which is liable to be repaid.

Hut Tax also has risen from £44,541 to £61,292 18*s.* 7*d.*, owing largely to the more extensive area brought under administrative control and partly to the increase of the tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in various provinces during the year.

Although, as noted above, the reclassification renders comparison between the two years, except in a few instances, of but little value, yet the total increase of revenue shows a very gratifying development of the Protectorate's resources.

Survey Fees show a decrease of £6,927, but it should be noted that the 1905-6 figures include the balance of the old Survey Fee deposit account, and further that these fees are payable in advance and the larger amounts were naturally paid when the first rush of settlers arrived in the country.

The apparently large increase in the revenue derived from rents of land must be largely discounted by the fact that a sum of £7,274 from the Railway Zone Suspense Account was credited under this head.

Expenditure.

4. The following table shows the actual detailed expenditure for 1906-7:—

—	Expenditure.					
	1905–6.			1906–7.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan ...				17,000	0	0
Pensions				1,349	11	9
H.M. Commissioner				2,691	15	10
Deputy Commissioner and Secretariat ...				5,425	4	6
Provincial Administration				34,407	12	4
Treasury				5,522	12	10

—	Expenditure.	
	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs Department		8,994 18 4
Port and Marine		9,168 7 2
„ Special Expenditure		2,639 19 9
Audit Department		2,104 9 9
Legal Departments		8,030 0 9
Police		37,072 6 7
Prisons		7,012 18 1
Medical Departments		8,789 7 4
Hospital and Dispensaries		4,812 5 4
Education		68 0 7
Transport		28,662 1 11
Military Expenditure		70,604 8 11
„ Special Expenditure		1,790 14 9
Miscellaneous Services		5,528 8 0
Bombay Agency		893 14 6
Post Office and Telegraphs...		15,516 2 10
„ Special Expenditure...		3,137 18 5
Railway Department		162,536 10 2
„ Special Expenditure		31,619 16 3
Agricultural Department		7,512 1 4
Forestry and Scientific Departments ...		3,871 0 7
Veterinary Department		3,372 6 9
„ Special Expenditure		1,985 2 2
Immigration Department		688 9 1
Survey Department		15,104 19 9
„ Special Expenditure		4,012 9 6
Land Office		3,000 6 4
„ Special Expenditure		1,451 0 5
Public Works Department		12,655 3 5
Public Works Recurrent		22,732 2 5
„ „ Extraordinary		62,756 5 7
Famine Relief		86 18 4
Nandi Expedition		1,481 1 7
Total	418,839 3 10	616,088 13 11

5. For the same reason as mentioned above with regard to the detailed revenue, the detailed expenditure for 1905-6 is omitted, but the total for 1906-7, viz.: £616,088 13*s.* 11*d.*, shows an increase of £197,249 10*s.* 1*d.* over the preceding year. This is to a certain extent to be expected as a natural outcome of the largely enhanced revenue which necessitates in many cases a larger initial outlay—*e.g.*, building new stations, additions to the staff—but the large increase shown above is mainly attributable to the inclusion of the Uganda Railway expenditure of £193,156 6*s.* 5*d.* (including special expenditure of £31,619 16*s.* 3*d.*), whereas in the previous year only the profit on the working was shown.

The military expenditure shows a decrease of some £30,000 on last year, which may be ascribed largely to the reduction of the strength of the 1st and 3rd King's African Rifles by two companies each. Moreover the Zanzibar Government contribute a sum of £10,000 on account of the two companies stationed in Zanzibar.

6. The totals of the revenue and expenditure for the last six years, exclusive of Parliamentary Grants, are as follows:—

	Revenue			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1901-2 ...	68,453	8	9	278,151	12	7
1902-3 ...	95,283	12	11	311,469	0	5
1903-4 ...	108,856	19	3	418,877	0	3
1904-5 ...	154,756	1	1	302,559	12	9
1905-6 ...	270,362	3	5	418,839	3	10
1906-7 ...	461,362	14	8	616,088	3	10

(B.) TAXATION.

The only direct tax levied in the Protectorate is the Hut Tax, which shows an increase of £16,751 over 1905-6; with a total of £61,292, as against £44,541. This advance may partly be ascribed to the fact that the tax was raised during the year from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in several provinces; but in a far greater degree to the extension of the area under administrative control. Increases to the staff of Collectors and Assistant Collectors were sanctioned enabling the Government to get more closely into touch with the natives of the existing districts and to open up and develop hitherto unadministered country; a new station was built in the Kenya Province with the most satisfactory results, inasmuch as the Hut Tax in that province showed an increase of £7,587. In certain cases the natives are allowed to pay the tax in labour or kind, but as a rule they now prefer to pay in specie.

(C.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on March 31st, 1907, was			£225,708
From this must be deducted:—			
Sanctioned in aid of expenditure, 1907-8 ...		£81,177	
Nairobi, intercepting sewer		12,000	
Nairobi, removal of bazaar (on account) ...		8,000	
Removal of Treasury and Audit Offices to Nairobi		23,500	
Railway Surveys		10,000	
Remanet Expenditure on Railway Special works:—			
S.S. "Clement Hill"	£772		
Kilindini Pier	7,574		
New Cargo Boat s.s. "Nyanza" ...	6,225		
Piers and goods sheds at Jinja and Entebbe	696	15,267	149,944
Balance available to be placed at interest ..			£75,764

(D.) PUBLIC DEBT.

The Protectorate has no Public Debt.

(E.) CURRENCY.

The East Africa Currency Order in Council, 1905, was brought into force as far as notes were concerned on April 1st, 1906; the subsidiary decimal coinage was not circulated during the year under report and the rupee currency continued in use. The actual amount of paper money in circulation during the year was £160,333 6*s.* 8*d.*

(F.) BANK.

The National Bank of India, Limited, under the authority of the Companies Acts, with branches at Mombasa and Nairobi, is the only bank which does business in the Protectorate. It has a paid-up capital of £5,600,000 and a reserve fund of £600,000.

(G.) MUNICIPALITIES.

There are two municipalities in the East Africa Protectorate, Nairobi and Kisumu. As pointed out in the previous reports, the possession of treaty rights by foreign Powers has hitherto prevented the creation of municipalities on the coast strip.

2. The comparative revenue and expenditure for the last five years are given in the following table:—

Name of Municipality.	Revenue and Expenditure.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nairobi ...	Revenue ...	12,770	17.233	40,866 0 0	44,036 0 0	58,742
	Expenditure	12,770	17,233	40,866 0 0	51,191 0 0	48,257
Kisumu ...	Revenue ...	—*	—	8,779 12 3	12,843 14 6	15,432
	Expenditure	—	—	8,418 4 3	15,727 3 6	14,409

* Kisumu was only made a municipality in 1904–5.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1. The annual value of the Protectorate trade for the last five years was:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1902–3	443,032	148,060	591,092
1903–4	436,947	159,815	596,762
1904-5	518,143	234,664	752,807
1905-6	672,360	332,838	1,005,198
1906–7	753,647	440,705	1,194,352

Imports.

2. The above figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa or Uganda Administrations or for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, of specie or goods in transit. Including these figures, the total imports for the years in question amount to:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1902-3	700,660
1903-4	604,367
1904-5	741,785
1905-6	974,402
1906-7	1,226,649

There is a satisfactory increase of £81,287 in trade goods imported as compared with the previous year.

3. Comparing the principal articles imported in 1906-7 with those of 1905-6, the following call for notice:—

Agricultural implements have increased from £12,893 to £19,104, showing that serious work is being undertaken by landholders.

Wood consisting principally of scantlings and ceiling boards from Norway, has advanced from £14,560 to £22,670, an increase of over 50 per cent. As stated in the report for 1905-6 a decrease in the importation of timber will probably take place when the working of the large areas of forest in the Protectorate is commenced. Towards the end of the year under review a report on the Kenya Forests was submitted by Mr. D. E. Hutchins, which shows that they are of even greater value than was supposed.

Furniture shows a slight decrease, owing to the fact that indigenous woods are now being used for local manufacture.

Iron and steel wares show an advance from £23,919 to £33,406, and machinery, consisting principally of plant for fibre, cotton, and timber industries, has increased from £4,478 to £15,516.

Bags and sacks, chiefly imported from India and used mainly for packing produce, have risen by 33 per cent.

Provisions have increased by £10,000, a fact attributable to the importation in excess of actual present requirements, induced by the cheap freight of the Dale Line of steamers referred to above.

The import of spirits remains approximately the same, although the average price has increased.

Beer has advanced by 40 per cent. from £2,924 to £3,963, of which Great Britain and Germany each contributed half. The import of tea has doubled, partly owing to consumption by the natives.

Live stock shows a slight diminution, but to account for this it should be remembered that a consignment of 5,000 Australian sheep was imported in 1905-6.

Of trade goods, cotton is still far in advance of other importations, although only showing a slight increase as compared with 1905-6.

Exports.

The value of exports in 1906-7 amounted to £440,705. This sum, which, as in preceding years, includes the exports of produce from the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, as well as goods in transit from German East Africa, Italian East Africa, and the Congo Free State, shipped through Mombasa, shows an increase of £107,867 on the figures of 1905-6, and of £206,041 on those of 1904-5.

The principal products exported were hides, rubber, ivory, mangrove poles and bark, chillies, beeswax, grain, cotton, fibre, copra, and potatoes.

The value of *hides and skins* exported has risen from £103,558 to £141,209. The trade in this commodity is almost entirely in the hands of Italian and American houses, who have agents in Uganda and German East Africa, as well as in the East Africa Protectorate.

Rubber has increased from £44,061 to £55,734. This is in a great measure due to the larger output from Uganda, which has advanced from £11,919 in 1905-6 to £20,403 in 1906-7.

The exports of *Ivory* have risen from £62,603 to £68,217. An analysis of the returns shows a slight increase in the quantity obtained from the East Africa Protectorate, and a corresponding decrease from Uganda. The amount shipped in transit from the Congo Free State has risen from £6,836 to £12,362.

The shipments of *mangrove bark and poles* show a slight increase in value (£10,036, as compared with £9,365 in 1905). The bark, used for its tanning qualities, fetches a good price in the home markets.

Chillies have advanced from 1,202 tons to 1,712 tons, the whole of which comes from Uganda. The price has gradually fallen from two rupees four annas to one rupee two annas per frasila of 36 lbs., so the export value in sterling remains the same. Half the chillies are exported to the United States and 20 per cent. to France.

The quantity of *copra* shipped has doubled in the past year, nearly the whole quantity exported being destined for France.

The export of cotton, which is now emerging from its initial stages, has increased in quantity from 80 to 200 tons, and has been mostly shipped to Great Britain, the value being £7,408, as against £2,726 in 1905. Considerable attention is now being paid to this industry, which promises to furnish one of our staple exports. The coast districts and the country near the lake are comparatively well suited for the cultivation of cotton, and the quality produced is of high marketable value.

Fibre shows a slight falling off, due to the machinery of the principal firm getting out of order and work being retarded for some time in consequence. Early development in this direction may be looked for.

A novel feature in our exports is 30 lbs. of *gold*, which came from the mines of Ikoma in German territory close to the lake.

Sixteen tons of wool from imported Australian sheep, belonging to the East Africa Syndicate, appear for the first time as an export.

Potatoes have increased by 50 per cent., and nearly half the quantity is shipped to South Africa.

(B.) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

There was a reported discovery of diamonds on the Thika River during the year, but though many prospectors pegged out large claims, no results of any value were forthcoming. A copper reef was found at Tsavo, close to the Uganda Railway, but the ore has so far not proved of such a grade as to repay the cost of working. A mining expert has been sent out to investigate the possibilities of the existence of paying minerals in the Protectorate, and his report should throw some light on the question. Stone and lime quarries still continue to be worked, but in this connection there is little to add to the remarks made in the report for last year.

A most encouraging feature is the advance made in the fibre industry, which shows considerable progress, especially at the works of the Afro-American Trading Company at Voi. There can be little doubt that this will in time become a most important factor in the country's development. Another step in advance is the establishment of a cotton-ginning machine in Mombasa, which has done a considerable amount of work as reported last year.

Native manufactures in the coast districts include the extraction of vegetable oils, the production of copra and coir, the weaving of cloth, and the making of mats and baskets.

Ice and soda-water factories also exist in Mombasa and Nairobi. Many of the European farmers in the Highlands have met with success in the preparation of bacon for local consumption.

The fish supply in the coast towns still remains plentiful, and fish are now regularly sent from Mombasa to Nairobi.

The trout, the introduction of which was reported last year, have proved a successful experiment, and some of the fish have now reached a not inconsiderable size.

4. Indigenous woods are used in large quantities for the construction of furniture, and for building purposes, and with the further development of the large forest areas in the Protectorate, the import of timber will, to a very large extent, cease.

(C.) Agricultural Industries and Farms.

Highlands.

Considerable progress was made on many of the farms, and live stock including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry increased in numbers on most of the homesteads; sheep breeding for local consumption and wool purposes is progressing in the Naivasha Province, where the mortality is on the decrease.

The local demand for milk butter and cheese still continued good, and pig breeding proved a success in many districts.

Several varieties of wheat, more or less rust-resisting, were introduced with promising results, and potato growing for local consumption and export is still a feature on many farms.

Attention is still being given to ramie growing, but the want of a cheap decorticator is retarding the development of this industry.

The exploitation of forests has made considerable progress, and largely increased quantities of local timber have been used for building purposes. Coffee-growing has made a very marked improvement, and fruit-growing is receiving attention.

Lowlands.

In the lowlands, that is, the coast districts and the low-lying country in the vicinity of Lake Victoria, all tropical fruits and plants do well. There are large cocoanut plantations, and a considerable quantity of rice, which forms the main article for consumption by the natives, is grown in the coast districts. As pointed out in previous reports, this area is a very fertile one, and in return for a minimum amount of labour, the native can produce sufficient for his immediate wants.

Cotton has made considerable progress at Malindi, and the export of this commodity is increasing rapidly. This industry is also carried on at Kibos and in other suitable districts. The output of Sanseviera fibre has made great strides, more especially at the Afro-American Company's works at Voi, referred to elsewhere in this report.

The cultivation of sisal hemp is being largely taken up in the coast areas, and there is a considerable demand for these plants.

Experimental Farms.

Nairobi.—This farm has given on the whole satisfactory results; many seeds and plants were distributed and the fibre industry, to which great attention is being paid, should shortly show considerable progress. Fruit trees have also done well; but the trees are still young, and it is impossible to say how they will turn out eventually.

2. It is regrettable to have to report the total failure of a series of experiments of various kinds of wheat imported from India and Australia, owing to the depredations of caterpillars which also affected other crops to a greater or less extent. It is proposed to appoint an entomologist whose services should prove of value in checking the ravages of these and other insect pests. The question of manures suitable to the soil is one of primary importance and requires careful study.

3. It is proposed to move the situation of the farm inasmuch as the area of good land is very limited on the present one, and for general agricultural purposes a better one is desirable, and steps were taken in this direction after the close of the year under report.

Naivasha.—Much good work has been done at this farm during the past twelve months, and much information gained on various points tending to make farming in the East Africa Highlands more successful.

Tick fever is at present one of the greatest obstacles to successful stock farming, all imported stock being particularly liable to contract this fatal disease though native cattle on the farm have been immune. Inoculation, it is hoped, will ultimately provide a remedy, but pending this, good results are being obtained by cross breeding with native cattle and then grading up with purer bred bulls, and it has now been clearly established that cattle can be bred successfully once they are acclimatized.

In the graded herd with 65 head of calves and yearlings only two deaths were recorded and those shortly after birth, and though several cases of tick fever occurred none of them were fatal. The cross-bred animals in the first generation showed a distinct advance on native stock, and in the second generation this was even more marked.

Sheep have proved very satisfactory during the past year, though, as in the case of cattle, pure bred stock have not answered when grazed on the veldt.

Cross-bred and graded stock have again been most successful, yearling rams producing 8½ lbs. of wool and yearling ewes 7¼ lbs. Insistence is laid on the necessity of crossing a pure breed of mutton sheep with native ewes and thus obtaining hardiness and a large framed animal before introducing a merino strain for wool purposes.

Crossing a native sheep at once with a merino ram does not seem to be productive of good results.

Pigs would seem to hold out special hope of success, though until a bacon curing industry is established the market for store pigs must necessarily remain uncertain.

Attention is drawn to the somewhat erroneous notions that have hitherto existed as to the carrying capacity of farms in the Highlands. Applicants for land consider a 5,000 acre farm too small; the Government farm of 2,600 acres, 300 acres of which is rough land outside the ring of fence, has proved sufficient for nearly 3,000 head of various kinds, mainly sheep, and even then the whole area has not been utilized.

The farm has once more been of great service to settlers in supplying them with young stock.

Mazeras.—Many valuable commercial plants and trees have been experimented with at this farm during the past twelve months with most encouraging results as regards rubber, fibre, cocoa, coffee, cotton, and tobacco.

This farm is now being moved to a more accessible situation in the vicinity of the railway line, and will be placed under the charge of skilled West Indian cultivators, so that it may prove of real service to intending settlers in the tropical coast region.

Kibos.—This farm, which is situated near mile 575 of the Uganda Railway, was established mainly with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of cotton in this district, and though the site chosen has since proved to be not particularly good, the experiments as far as they go may be said to be a success, though complete statistics are not yet available.

Proposals for selecting another larger and more suitable site are now being considered, and it is hoped that this farm may be instrumental in introducing cotton into the surrounding Kavirondo country where, the natives being largely agriculturists, good progress should be made in this increasingly important industry.

Forests.

1. A considerable amount of planting was done in the coast areas during the year, and the teak trees at Shimba and Mazeras have done well. At the latter place they have now an average height of 22 feet and an average girth of 6 inches, at a height of 5 feet from the ground.

A new rubber tree was discovered in the Shimba Hills, which has been very favourably reported on, and should prove of value. A large number of trees have been planted out and are flourishing. The experiment of taking cuttings from Landolphia Kirkii has proved successful.

2. The more successful plantation in the Highlands was that of Croton Elliottianus and Mlangi cedar, but other varieties of trees planted during the year were totally ruined by the excessive drought.

3. There is an increasing demand for podocarpus and juniper for building purposes, and 11,710 fencing posts, made from Muhugu trees, were supplied to the Veterinary Department; these should last a considerable time.

4. 47,309 tons of fuel were delivered during the year to the Uganda Railway, as against 27,947 tons in the preceding year.

5. *The actual revenue of the Forest Department exclusive of rents and royalties on Forest Concessions amounted to £2,439, in addition to which timber to the value of £3,523 was supplied free to the Government Departments, more especially the Uganda Railway.

6. The possibilities of the forests on Mount Kenya have been referred to elsewhere in this report, and have been thoroughly discussed in the report submitted by Mr. Hutchins.

Diseases of Plants and Animals.

The country may be said to have been singularly free from plant diseases during the year under review, though in some cases caterpillars have proved destructive to the crops. The bean crops at Kibos suffered through want of rain, and on the coast much damage was done by insects in many of the cocoanut plantations.

2. Isolated cases of coast fever have occurred among the cattle, and there have been eight outbreaks of pleuropneumonia involving some 1,200 head of cattle.

Rinderpest was reported to be prevalent in Jubaland, and the first outbreak of quarter evil known in the country occurred. Trypanosomiasis proved fatal to a large number of cattle in the neighbourhood of Taveta, and tsetse fly was discovered on the banks of the Voi River.

3. Mortality from horse sickness decreased, the deaths being 36 as against 80 in the previous year, a considerably lower proportion, if the increase in the number of horses is taken into consideration. A number of donkeys died of trypanosomiasis in the Malindi District.

4. Scab was fairly prevalent among sheep, and many deaths were due to nostril fly and intestinal worms.

5. Tick fever and distemper were the cause of a high rate of mortality among dogs.

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* The system by which rents from Forest Concessions are not credited to the Forest Department is somewhat unsatisfactory. In future years all rents will be credited to the Forest Department.

(D.) LAND GRANTS, VALUE OF LAND, AND SQUATTING.

During the year 1906 the total number of land grants amounted to 292,741 acres, as against 549,828 acres in 1905. The apparent decrease is accounted for by the grants of 320,000 acres to the East Africa Syndicate, and two grants of 64,000 acres each to Messrs. Lingham and Grogan and the Afro-American Trading Company in 1905; so that the amount of land granted has in reality nearly trebled. Owing to the separation of the Land and Survey Offices and the increase in the staff allowed, applications were greater.

The land grants dealt with in 1906 were distributed as follows:—

District.	Acres.	—
Seyidie	1,280	½ Leasehold. ½ Freehold.
Tanaland	Nil	—
Jubaland	"	—
Ukamba	120,570	95,028 Leasehold. 25,542 Freehold.
Naivasha	116,123	110,123 Leasehold. 6,000 Freehold.
Kisumu	50,768	42,774 Leasehold. 7,994 Freehold.
Kenya	4,000	Leasehold.

The price of freehold for agricultural purposes averaged 3*s.* 5*d.* per acre, and for grazing 1*s.* 5*d.* All available land in the neighbourhood of Nairobi, Kikuyu, Limoru, and for some 30 miles along the Fort Hall road has been taken up. Many applications are being received for land on the coast belt for the purposes of growing cotton and rice and collecting rubber, and for land in the country between the highlands and the coast for fibre. Steps have been taken to survey land in the Fort Hall and Sotik Districts, which, however, owing to the increased expense of transport is less sought after.

(E.) SURVEY.

This department was separated from the Land Office during the course of the year under review, and divided into two sections, the trigonometrical and cadastral, and a considerable increase of staff was sanctioned, with the result that 870,267 acres were surveyed, as against 745,533 and 618,542 in 1905-6 and 1904-5 respectively. In view of the urgent necessity of setting the department on a proper footing, Major Hills, R.E., was deputed to report and make proposals. He laid great stress on the importance of the formation of a Land Board (which has since been sanctioned), of a full topographical section, and of the immediate survey of the coast districts, which is now being undertaken.

The expenditure on survey in 1906-7 was £15,105 1*s.* 1*d.*, as compared with £9,935 in 1905-6. The fees collected amounted to £3,020 4*s.* 11*d.*

(F.) LAKE SURVEY.

The survey of Lake Victoria was completed by Commander Whitehouse in September, 1906. The whole of the lake has now been carefully and accurately delineated, but a good deal remains to be done as regards soundings.

This work will be proceeded with as opportunity offers.

(G.) SHIPPING.

The two harbours of Mombasa and Kilindini, which lie respectively on the north and south sides of Mombasa Island, form the chief ports of the Protectorate. Kilindini is by far the larger of the two, and is used by the bigger steamers; Mombasa is narrow, and, though more conveniently situated owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town, can only be used by the smaller steamers and dhows.

Landing facilities at Kilindini will be much improved by the extension of the harbour works, for which a sum of £56,000 was sanctioned during the year. Considerable progress has already been made with the work.

Of the five steamship lines which visited the Protectorate, one, the Austrian Lloyd, was definitely discontinued during the course of the year.

The Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie maintained a fortnightly service in both directions to Europe and to South Africa, the Messageries Maritimes Company a monthly service, to and from Europe. The steamers of this line proceed from Kilindini to Madagascar, but do not visit the South African ports.

Two British lines, the British India and British East Africa Line, ran a monthly service to and from Europe, the ships of the latter returning via Bombay, with which port the steamers of the British India and Deutsch Ost Africa Lines also maintained a service. These steamers call occasionally at Lamu, which port, as well as Wasin, Kilifi, Malindi, Kipini, and Kismayu, is regularly served by the Protectorate Steamship "Juba."

The two British lines are chiefly concerned with cargo. The establishment of a first-class service of British passenger boats would be an undoubted advantage, and it is earnestly hoped that some steps in this direction may be taken.

The accompanying table shows the gross tonnage and the quantity of cargo and the number of passengers carried by, these five steamship lines:—

Statement showing the number of steamers, gross tonnage, quantity of cargo and number of passengers landed and shipped by the different lines of steamers entered in the Port of Mombasa during the year ending 31st March, 1907:—

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengers.	
				Europeans.	Natives.		Europeans.	Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
Austrian Lloyd, Europe	21	96,760	978	445	408	1,647	310	401
British East Africa Line, Europe ..	14	52,824	8,468	96	110	1,624	26	240
British India, Aden	17	54,164	1,360	15	319	1,223	28	463
British India, Bombay	13	42,103	4,706	43	1,759	1,389	20	239
British India, Europe	11	38,418	12,923	15	38	76	9	130
Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, Bombay	54	131,820	8,928	155	2,691	1,702	137	2,509
Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, Europe	52	241,987	11,050	810	678	22,999	376	789
Messageries Maritimes, Europe ..	24	94,724	524	209	284	451	259	325
Total	206	752,800	48,937	1,788	6,287	31,114	1,165	5,096

2. The following table shows the increase which has taken place in the number and tonnage of both steamers and sailing ships:—

—	1905-6.		1906-7.		Increase.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered:—					(8,126	decrease.)
Sailing vessels	2,870	75,195	3,235	67,069	365	—
Steamers	426	961.410	484	1,007,655	58	46,245
Cleared:—						
Sailing vessels	2,763	72,142	3,445	72,816	682	2,674
Steamers	425	957,480	484	1,010,944	59	53,464
Total	6,484	2,064,227	7,648	2,158,484	964	94,257

3. The total revenue of the Port Office amounted to £2,515 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1906-7, as compared with £2,419 12*s.* 7*d.* in 1905-6.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Ordinances enacted during the year 1906-7 included the following:—

For regulating the relative rights and duties of masters and servants.

For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the protection of game.

For providing for the registration of Mohamedan marriages and divorces.

For regulating the introduction of and traffic in arms and ammunition.

For prohibiting the immigration of undesirable persons.

For regulating the dredging of rivers and their navigation by steam vessels.

For providing for the registration of books and newspapers.

For empowering His Majesty's Commissioner to authorise certain persons to act as Notaries Public.

For regulating the constitution of the Police Force.

For amending the Mining Regulations.

The following Order in Council was also promulgated.—

The East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council, 1906, to make certain alterations in the East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council, 1905.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

As stated in previous reports, the natives of the interior can scarcely be said to have any religious beliefs, and although the inhabitants of the coast towns mostly profess Mahommedanism, it is only the higher class Arabs who strictly conform to its tenets. Eleven different missionary societies are at work in the Protectorate. The following table, though in some cases the statistics are approximate only, and in others are not available, indicates the extent of their work:—

Name.	Denomination.	No. of Churches and Chapels.	Average Attendance.	Seating Accommodation.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Nationality.
Church Missionary Society	Anglican		Not available.		17	717	British.
United Methodists Free Church Mission.	Methodist	17	825	2,130	13	840	"
Church of Scotland	Presbyterian	1	40	50	2	50	"
Mission du St. Esprit	Roman Catholic.	8	1,360	3,200	The children are given religious instructions in their native languages.		French and Italian.
Algerian Mission	"	Two stations used as Rest Houses for Missionaries *en route* for Uganda, Congo, and German East Africa.					French.
Evangelical Lutheran Mission ...	Lutheran	3	260	520	5	150	German.
Neukirchen Mission	"	11	No statistics available.		14	299	"
African Inland Mission	Undenominational.	8	350	515	5	74	American.
Friends Industrial Mission	Quaker	3	140	675	3	61	"
American Evangelical Mission ...	Protestant		No statistics available.				"
Swedish Mission	"	2	30	70	2	39	Swedish.

2. At most of these schools elementary instruction in reading and writing is given; and a most valuable work will be the industrial training now commenced by some of the missions. The Church Missionary Society has a hospital on Mombasa Island, and medical work is carried on at dispensaries at most of the up-country stations.

3. At Mombasa the Church Missionary Society has established the Buxton High School, which is attended by Indian and Eurasian children as well as by natives. Here, and in the other coast towns, there are Mohammedan schools where Arab and Swahili children are taught to read and write the Arabic character and recite from the Koran.

4. There are two European schools at Nairobi, one at the Roman Catholic Mission, a boarding school, and one kept by the Uganda Railway. The average attendance at the latter is 24 boys and 16 girls. The total expenditure is Rs. 8,745, of which the Government contributes Rs. 7,363.

5. As the country developes and the white population increases, the problem of education must, *pari passu*, become more and more difficult, owing to the long distances which separate the farms from each other and from Nairobi, and to the lack of easy means of transport. Various schemes for solving this question are under consideration.

6. Attached to the Railway European School is one for Indians, which had an average attendance of 45 boys and one girl, the expenditure being Rs. 2,037, of which the Government contribution was Rs. 1,281.

7. There are no Universities or Higher Colleges.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITALS.

1. There are European Government Hospitals at Mombasa and Nairobi. In the former 23 patients were admitted, of whom 15 were cured, 5 relieved, and 3 died, *i.e.*, 13 per cent.; in the latter there were 52 admissions; 26 were cured, 19 relieved, and 6 died, or 11·5 per cent.

2. At the Gaol Hospital, Mombasa, there were 179 admissions, 11 of whom died, giving a death-rate of 6·1, and at the native hospitals the returns were as follows:—

	Kilindini.	Nairobi.	Kisumu.
Admissions	982	334	523
Deaths	59	93	77
Percentage ...	6·01	28·01	14·7

(B.) ASYLUMS.

1. There are, at present, no lunatic asylums in the Protectorate. Native lunatics are confined in the gaol, and Europeans placed under medical supervision and sent to Europe as soon as possible. Provision has now been made for the erection of an asylum at Nairobi.

There are a considerable number of lepers in the Protectorate, and during the year a small Lazaretto was built at Mombasa, but the situation is not a good one, and the building is too small to be of much use. It is proposed to provide for a larger one.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POLICE.

The constitution of the Police Force on March 31st, 1907, was as follows:—

1	Inspector-General of Police.
1	Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
1	Superintendent.
9	Assistant Superintendents.
14	Inspectors.
9	Temporary Inspectors.
7	Sergeant-Instructors.
6	Native Sub-Inspectors.
11	Native Assistant Sub-Inspectors.
1,996	Rank and file.

The distribution of the force was as follows:—

Seyidie	395
Ukamba	527
Kenya	196
Naivasha	327
Kisumu	470
Tanaland	55
Jubaland	85

These are posted at 26 stations, at most of which there are no troops, so that their work is often semi-military, and includes such duties as escorts, guards of honour, &c.

The cost of the force was £37,072 6*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with £37,835 17*s.* 7*d.* in 1905-6.

(B.) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of offences reported to the police and the magistrates during the year 1906-7 was 4,569, composed as follows:—

Offences against the person 667, prædial larceny 43, offences against property (other than prædial) 1,219, and other offences 2,640.

2. The following table shows the number of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals for the last five years:—

—	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates.	2,892	3,315	3,472	4,015	4,569
The number of summary convictions—					
1. For offences against the person.	250	567	431	450	442
2. For prædial larceny	1	48	34	40	35
3. For offences against property, other than prædial larceny.	559	262	761	889	910
4. For other offences...	860	1,821	1,585	1,853	2,371
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts—					
1. For offences against the person.	7	13	1	6	4
2. For prædial larceny	—	—	—	—	—
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny.	1	—	—	8	1
4. For other offences...	1	10	6	3	13
The number of persons acquitted—					
1. In the Inferior Courts.	1,208	594	647	763	773
2. In the Superior Courts.	5	5	6	3	21

3. In 1906-7 39 cases were tried by the Court of Sessions, 18 of which resulted in convictions, the remainder falling through for want of prosecution.

4. There has been a general increase in the judicial work of the Protectorate. The number of persons summoned or apprehended was 4,569, as against 4,015 in 1905-6. The total number of civil cases tried shows a slight decrease, due to a reduction in the number of cases of small value in the Tanaland Province.

5. The revenue has increased from Rs. 43,432 to Rs. 122,091, an advance mainly attributable to fines in connection with confiscated ivory. Court fees, however, show an increase of over Rs. 10,000.

6. During the year the Criminal Procedure Ordinance was issued giving Europeans the right to trial by jury in the more serious cases.

(C.) PRISONS.

1. The number of prisons in the Protectorate is still 28, but, as reported last year, many of these are more in the nature of lock-ups, where long sentence prisoners are not confined. The principal prisons are in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu. Whenever possible, European prisoners are confined in the former. The Nairobi prison is unsatisfactory, and since the expiry of the year under review, the erection of a new one has been commenced, which should provide ample accommodation and replace the Mombasa Prison as the place of detention for Europeans, the latter being unsuitable on account of the heat, although necessity has compelled its use in the past.

2. The total number of convicted prisoners committed to the prisons in 1906-7 was 4,630, and the daily average 657·6. Sixteen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom two were recaptured. The daily average of sick was 49·1, and 31 deaths occurred.

3. Political offenders are as a rule interned at Kismayu, from which place escape is very difficult.

4. Prisoners are employed outside the prisons in road making, cutting wood, quarrying stone, cleaning bush, and work generally on the improvement of the stations. In some gaols they are employed in the manufacture of chairs, baskets, mats, and coir matting, and in Mombasa a considerable amount of tailoring work is done, including uniforms, prison clothing, and flags. Work of this nature has also been instituted in the Nairobi Gaol.

5. Vagrants are confined in gaol until they have earned sufficient to pay for their passage elsewhere—an arrangement by which the Protectorate practically, though not theoretically, is the loser, the work done not being worth the price paid for it. Deserving cases are assisted from a locally-subscribed fund known as the "Distressed British Subjects Fund."

6. The expenditure on the Protectorate prisons amounted to £7,012 18*s.* 1*d.* in 1906-7, as against £5,898 13*s.* in the previous year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

A census of the population of the Protectorate has never been taken, and under present conditions such an enumeration would be quite impossible. Even in the administered districts it is very difficult to give more than a very rough idea.

A very approximate estimate gives the population of the Protectorate at 4,000,000.

Despite the mortality from sleeping sickness in the lake shore, and an abnormally high infant mortality, the native population should tend to increase as internal peace is secured to the administration.

The white population may be taken, roughly, as 1,600, including Government officials.

(B.) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

As reported last year, rules were published in February, 1906, under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, making compulsory the registration of all deaths of Europeans, Americans, and Indians throughout the Protectorate, and of all deaths, including natives, in township areas; and the figures published this year are consequently much more complete than has hitherto been possible.

The registration of native births is optional, so that the returns of births and deaths cannot be compared with a view to ascertaining the increase or decrease of the population.

Moreover it must be remembered that the native deaths registered form only a very small proportion of the total population.

The returns for 1906-7 are as follows:—

Province	Births.	Deaths.
Kisumu	6	127
Naivasha	2	29
Ukamba	34	218
Kenya	4	1
Seyidie	139	770
Tanaland	—	181
Jubaland	5	21
Total	190	1,347

(C.) SLAVERY.

As pointed out in previous reports, the existence of domestic slavery is more theoretical than real. No additions to the number of slaves have been possible since the promulgation of Sultan Ali's decree in 1890, and they are in every case well treated, as is proved by the fact that no prosecutions for cruelty have taken place during the year, and no slaves have been freed on that account. Seventy-four slaves were freed during 1906-7, 69 in Tanaland and 5 in Seyidie.

Since the conclusion of the year under report steps have been taken to abolish the legal status of slavery and to compensate the owners.

(D.) CLIMATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The division of the Protectorate into three zones for the purposes of climatic description is a convenient one, though it must be understood that even within these sub-divisions there are considerable ranges in temperature and rainfall, which have a strong influence on the healthiness or unhealthiness of the districts concerned.

1. *The Coast.*

The region described as the coast may be held to include a strip about 100 miles broad, extending from the Anglo-German frontier to the Juba River. The rainfall is greatest in the more southern districts and least in Jubaland. As a rule the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is not excessive, but owing to the moisture of the atmosphere the heat is more trying to Europeans than would otherwise be expected. In the coast towns, however, during the monsoons a cool breeze blows constantly, and this is particularly the case between May and November, when the south-west monsoon is prevalent. The hottest season is in January, February, and March, but the nights are generally fairly cool, except during the lull between the two monsoons, when they are apt to be very oppressive. Most rain falls during April, May, June, and November, but the seasons are somewhat variable, and cannot be predicted with accuracy. The climate of the coast stations may be summed up as on the whole not unhealthy for Europeans, but after a long residence it is apt to be enervating, and a change is desirable from time to time. Malaria and other tropical illness are not frequent. In Jubaland the climate is hot and dry and the sun powerful, but the nights are cool. It is not an unhealthy region except for nervous diseases, which have been responsible for the invaliding of several officers.

About ten or fifteen miles inland the scrub country begins, and the heat, untempered by the sea-breezes, is less bearable. The stations situated in this belt, such as Rabai and Voi do not enjoy a good reputation for health, malaria occurring with some frequency. The same may be said of the Valley of the Tana, which is at certain seasons rendered almost intolerable by the presence of swarms of mosquitoes.

2. *The Highlands.*

The greater part of the interior of the East Africa Protectorate consists of ridges and plateaux ranging from 4,000 to 9,000 feet in height, one peak (Mount Kenya) reaching an altitude of 18,000 feet. Though naturally the whole of this upland country is not equally salubrious, it may safely be said that it is, generally speaking, exceedingly healthy. The sun, as might reasonably be expected so near to the Equator, is powerful during the mid-day hours, but the air is brisk and invigorating, the nights are cool, and Europeans are able to exert themselves to an extent which would be impossible at the coast. This part of the country is regarded as well suited for colonization, and a large number of settlers have made their homes in it. A striking proof of the excellence of the climate is afforded by the healthy appearance of the children who have been born and brought up in this region. In fact, the only drawbacks appear to be a somewhat unduly great daily range of temperature and a prevalence of strong winds, which, in certain districts, are trying. Some stations, such as Kitui and Baringo, do not come up to the general standard, but they really lie on the outskirts of the highland region.

3. *The District round Lake Victoria.*

The shores of Lake Victoria are comparatively low-lying, and the heat consequently approaches and even exceeds that of the coast. Violent storms are frequent, and the climate is probably less agreeable than in any other part of the Protectorate. Malaria is common, and, if not carefully treated, frequently leads to attacks of black-water fever. Mumias and Kisumu have distinctly bad records in this respect, though an improvement in the accommodation and sanitary conditions of the latter station has rendered it less unhealthy.

4. *Public Health.*

The public health has on the whole been good, though there was a marked increase in the amount of malarial and black-water fever in the districts near Lake Victoria, corresponding with an unprecedented rise of the lake level. Only one European official died during the year and two were invalided. The death was due to blackwater fever. The total mortality among the white population amounted to 13, or about 6 per 1,000.

Sleeping sickness still claims a large number of victims, but the disease seems to be to some extent abating in Kavirondo.

Plague broke out in Nairobi during the year and 26 deaths resulted out of 31 cases. There was also a slight epidemic at Kisumu. Three cases of enteric fever, of which two terminated fatally, were reported in Nairobi, thus proving the existence of this disease in the country. No authentic case had been known previously.

As in former years, the most prevalent diseases were those of the respiratory organs, especially pneumonia and pleurisy, and of the digestive system, which show a considerable increase over 1905-6.

These remarks only apply to cases dealt with in the hospitals which form only a very small proportion of the total population.

(E.) SANITATION.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate and of the Chief Towns.

1. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate must necessarily fall far short of modern ideas, and though there has been improvement at the Government Stations as regards the control of the water supply, clearing bush, &c., progress amongst the natives, and to an even greater degree among the Indians, cannot but be slow.

2. Mombasa, the principal coast town, suffers from want of a sufficient water supply; the European supply is collected in tanks, but in the event of an insufficient rainfall, a shortage might easily occur. The natives drink well water, which, however, is brackish and is responsible for many deaths from ankylostomiasis.

The sanitation of the town is carried out by a Conservancy Department, and as far as the European quarter is concerned is satisfactory. Some improvement in drainage has been effected during the year, but owing to the narrowness and irregularity of the streets the work is slow and difficult.

A considerable amount of bush clearing has been done.

3. The above remarks may be taken generally as applying to Malindi, Lamu, and Kismayu, which are all old Arab towns presenting the same difficulties.

4. The conservancy of Nairobi is undertaken by the staff of the Municipal Council. Nightsoil is buried in trenches situated at some distance from the town. The roads have been greatly improved, but the drainage still leaves much to be desired.

During the year Mr. G. B. Williams was deputed to report on the township of Nairobi and the advisability of removing it; his conclusion was that removal was out of the question in view of the enormous expense and inconvenience which it would entail, and that efficient drainage would be comparatively easy.

He submitted a scheme, which has since been taken in hand, so that a considerable improvement in this respect may soon be looked for.

5. In Kisumu, where there is also a Municipality, the same system of conservancy as at Nairobi is in vogue. Much clearing work has been carried out, the roads and side ditches greatly improved, and a sea-wall has been erected along the lake shore, which has considerably reduced the number of mosquitoes.

The water supply, derived from the lake, is very unsatisfactory, and has been the cause of a large increase in the number of deaths from dysentery.

Steps have been taken, since the expiry of the year, to improve the supply by the erection of water tanks.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

—	1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Revenue	2,529	17	1½	15,267	7	3¾	15,734	1	10½
Expenditure	8,517	6	3	21,657	10	8	20,803	16	0¼
Excess Expenditure...	5,987	9	1½	6,390	3	4¼	5,069	14	1¾

These figures include also the revenue and expenditure of the Uganda Protectorate; the two services being amalgamated.

The figures for East Africa for 1906-7 are £13,161 18*s.* 3*d.* (revenue) and £14,809 8*s.* 11¾*d.* (expenditure), leaving a deficit of £1,637 10*s.* 8¾*d.*

The expenditure includes an item of £3,550 12*s.* 1*d.* for telegraph construction, so that the actual working of the postal department shows a profit of £1,923 1*s.* 4¼*d.*

The general growth of postal business can be seen from the following table:—

—	Letters.	Post-cards	News-papers.	Book Packets.	Parcels.	Telegrams.
1905-6	890,070	52,142	236,706	78,735	12,803	71,688
1906-7	1,194,475	78,381	262,172	132,057	16,476	75,627
	304,405	26,239	25,466	54,322	3,673	3,939

Every item shows a large increase on the previous year, and the total transactions exceed those of 1905-6 by 417,044—1,759,188, as against 1,342,144—or an increase of 31 per cent. The increase in the previous year only amounted to 11¼ per cent. An arrangement was made for a direct exchange of parcels with Natal, much delay being thus prevented.

Mail Subsidy.

A subsidy of £9,000 per annum is paid to the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails to and from Aden. No actual share of this sum is charged to Protectorate funds, but mail transit dues are paid to the different administrations by which the Ocean mail services are maintained.

The Ocean mail services still leave a great deal to be desired. It is hoped that it may be possible to effect improvement, and a direct British service is much to be desired.

Money Orders.

The following figures show the development which has taken place in this Department of postal work:—

Year.	Money Orders Issued.		Paid.		Total Increase.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	
1905-6	17,694	91,872 1 9	6,048	28,600 1 7	Number .. 4,063
1906-7	20,970	117,653 18 5½	6,835	36,054 3 8	Value .. £32,235 18*s.* 9½*d.*

As last year, the Inland Money Order transactions are mainly responsible for this increase, though the United Kingdom, India, Zanzibar, and Natal all show slight advance also.

The number of post and money order offices remains the same, and the telegraph offices have been increased by one.

There are in addition 28 post office agencies at different railway and customs stations.

An arrangement for the issue of British Postal Orders at Mombasa and Nairobi was made during the year, and the system was largely used, especially in the case of small remittances to the United Kingdom.

Telegraphs.

The total mileage open for traffic in the East Africa Protectorate is as follows:—

Districts.	Miles.
Mombasa to Lamu	200
Mombasa to Kilindini	2
Mombasa to Port Florence, three wires ...	1,752
Londiani to Ravine	18
Naivasha to Morendat	8
Nairobi to Fort Hall	55½
Njore to Lord Delamere	13
Lumbwa to Kericho	18½
Kibigori to Nandi	11½
Total	2,168½

This return does not include any telegraph lines in Uganda nor the telephone system, which extends over 38 miles in the Protectorate.

IX.—MILITARY FORCE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Forces of the Protectorate consist of four companies of the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, recruited from the Yao, Atonga, and Angoni tribes in British Central Africa, and the 3rd Battalion, composed partly of Soudanese and partly of various East African tribes.

The strength of the former, which is a reserve battalion for service in any of the four African Protectorates, is 14 officers and 400 men, and of the latter 18 officers and 750 men, approximately. The headquarters of both battalions are at Nairobi. The 1st Battalion furnishes a detachment of 5 officers and 200 men at Zanzibar. The whole of the King's African Rifles, including the British Central Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland Battalions, are under an Inspector-General, who spends six months in each year in tours of inspection, and six months at the Colonial Office.

There is also a Volunteer Reserve, which receives a capitation grant from the Government for each efficient member. In the year under review it numbered:—

Mombasa Section	20
Nairobi Section	63
Railway Section	57

The expenditure incurred during 1906-7 shows a decrease on the previous year of some £33,000 in connection with military defence.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1. The year 1906-7 is particularly noticeable owing to the decision arrived at to form Executive and Legislative Councils in the Protectorate. These Councils first met in July and August, 1907, respectively, and at once set to work to deal with the questions before them with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to their important functions. The Legislative Council, in particular, provides the non-official com-

munity with an opportunity of expressing their views through their representatives, and secures to the Government the advantages of independent criticism and advice. Its establishment marks a very definite step in the constitutional progress of the Protectorate.

2. With one exception, peaceful relations with the various native tribes prevailed throughout the year. The attitude of the Embo, a sub-division of the Kikuyu, necessitated a small expedition being despatched. Its object was very speedily accomplished, the tribe was completely pacified, and a rich and productive district was brought under direct Administrative control.

3. The Nandi have settled down quietly in their reserve, and their conduct is now exemplary, in fact, they bid fair to become one of the most industrious sections of the community.

4. Much attention was paid to the scientific and technical departments during the year, and highly interesting reports were furnished by Mr. G. B. Williams on the sanitation of Nairobi, by Mr. Macdonald on the Agricultural Department, and by Mr. Hutchins on the Forests of the Protectorate. The two latter gentlemen have been appointed heads of these respective departments, and the former is now Consulting Engineer in connection with a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of Nairobi.

5. The year was remarkable for several mining "booms," none of which, however, resulted in anything of practical value. An expert has, however, been appointed to revise the Mining Laws and advise as to the value of any discoveries made.

(B.) PUBLIC WORKS.

The development of the Protectorate and the opening up of new districts necessitated increases in the personnel of the Public Works Department Staff, both European and native, and in the expenditure on construction works. The total expenditure was estimated at £102,134, almost the whole of which sum was actually spent.

Roads.

A sum of £13,195 was allowed in the budget for the maintenance and repair of existing roads and the construction of new ones, and much valuable work was done during the year. A new road was opened across Mombasa Island. The Nairobi roads and the road from that place to Fort Hall were much improved, the latter involving the construction of several bridges.

The Kericho-Lumbwa road was completed, and the Mumias road repaired.

The following is a list of the various roads more or less cleared in the Protectorate:—

Districts.	Miles.
Mackinnon and Sclater Roads—	
Mombasa to Kedong Valley	350
Kedong Valley to Port Victoria	240
Nairobi to Fort Hall	56
Lumbwa to Kericho	19
*Mombasa to Malindi	60
*Mombasa to Vanga	50
†Voi-Taveta Road	75
†Mkonumbi to Witu	22
†Malindi to Mambrui	10
†Nairobi to Dagoretti	9
*Machakos to Kitui	45
†Machakos Road Station to Machakos	22
†Londiani to Ravine	22
†Naivasha to Nyeri	45
†Fort Hall to Nyeri	26
Nairobi Township Roads	22
Nakuro to Baringo	90
Nakuro to Rumuruti	67
Gilgil to Rumuruti	65
Total	1,295

Canal.

The Belazoni canal, which originally connected the Ozi and Tana Rivers, can now scarcely be properly so called.

It has diverted all the water of the latter stream into the former, and is now practically the main outlet of the two rivers.

(C.) RAILWAY.

1. The only railway in the Protectorate is the Uganda Railway, running from Mombasa to Kisumu, the terminus on Lake Victoria, a distance of 584 miles.

It is a metre-gauge line, and the total cost of construction up to March 31st, 1907, was £5,420,840 3*s.* 5*d.*

The railway is now worked as a Protectorate Department in conjunction with the lake steamer service. The telegraph is managed by the Protectorate Postal Department at the larger and by the railway staff at the smaller stations. Two of the wires are leased by the railway, the third is used for public business.

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* Path. † Track.

2. The comparative figures for 1905-6 and 1906-7 are shown below:—

	Passengers.	Goods.
1905-6	178,789	39,657 tons.
1906-7	295,491	52,784 ,,

4,895 head of live stock were carried, as against 62,825 in 1905-6. This decrease is attributable to the fact that large numbers of cattle were carried during the Nandi Expedition in 1905-6, and to the importation of stock for the East Africa Syndicate's farms during that year.

3. The growth of revenue may be seen from the accompanying table:—

Revenue.

Heading.	1905-6.		1906-7.		+ or –.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers	36.195 12 4		40,630 15 2		+ 4,435 2 10
Luggage	2,875 10 0		3,261 5 4		+ 385 15 4
Horses, dogs, &c.	1,273 11 3		1,216 5 11		– 57 5 4
Parcels	658 8 9		1,152 13 6		+ 494 4 9
Special trains	225 17 4		44 13 4		– 181 4 0
Miscellaneous	174 10 2		244 2 5		+ 69 12 3
Postal services	1,784 7 8		1,766 18 8		– 17 9 0
Total Coaching		43,187 17 6		48,316 14 4	+ 5,128 16 10
Merchandise	122,073 12 6		148,843 8 9		+26,769 16 3
Railway material	4,568 5 8		6,368 6 5		+ 1,800 0 9
Revenue stores	6,673 16 10		7,080 9 0		+ 406 12 2
Live stock	3,299 18 4		1,800 8 7		– 1,499 9 9
Demurrage	122 18 1		166 14 6		+ 43 16 5
Miscellaneous	560 4 2		88 9 2		– 475 15 0
Total Goods		137,298 15 7		164,347 16 5	+27,049 0 10
Steamboat service	—	22,340 1 5	—	26,451 6 8	+ 4,111 5 3
Sundries	—	1,358 12 7	—	1,505 2 10	+ 146 0 3
Telegraph	—	743 9 1	—	590 17 4	– 152 11 9
Total	—	204,928 16 2	—	241,211 17 7	+36,283 1 5

Expenditure.

Heading.	1905-6.		1906-7.		+ or –.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance of way and works.	47,838 3 10		55,513 8 7		+ 7,675 4 9
Locomotive, carriage and waggon expenses.	46,438 9 5		55,148 2 2		+ 8,709 12 9
Traffic expenses	19,746 17 0		21,603 4 0		+ 1,856 7 0
General charges	15,128 16 2		15,784 9 11		+ 655 13 9
Special expenditure	8,784 19 2		6,306 5 5		– 2,478 13 9
Steamboat service	10,313 3 4		10,092 10 3		– 220 13 1
Total Expenditure		148,250 8 11		164.448 0 4	+16,197 11 5
Profit	—	56,678 7 3	—	76.763 17 5	+20,085 10 2

4. The working of the railway has given satisfactory results, showing a net profit of revenue over expenditure of

£76,763 17*s.* 5*d.* and an advance on last year's revenue from £204,928 16*s.* 2*d.* to £241,211 17*s.* 9*d.* Expenditure, however, has increased by £16,197 11*s.* 5*d.*, due mainly to the improvements which have been carried out. The total traffic is steadily growing.*

The receipts per train mile have decreased, owing to lower rates being charged, but in spite of this the profits per train mile and the average freight of a goods train have increased.

The local service between Mombasa and Mazeras at a reduced fare of ¼*d.* instead of ½*d.* per mile for natives was largely patronized. This, coupled with the fact that numbers of Wakikuyu prefer walking from Nairobi to Mombasa to paying the fare of Rs. 10 4 a. indicates the advisability of reducing the rates for natives all over the line.†

5. The labour question still continues to present serious difficulties. Until recently, skilled labour, *e.g.*, carpenters, masons, &c., as well as station masters and signallers, was easily obtainable from India; within the past year, however, partly on account of the ravages of the plague and partly on account of the increasing demand in India for this class of labour, the available supply has not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the railway.

The problem of native unskilled labour still remains unsolved, and work on the railway has in many cases been considerably hampered and retarded by the impossibility of obtaining sufficient workmen.

Notable examples of this are the Kilindini harbour extension works and the realignments between Mazeras and Mackinnon Road. Considerable progress has, nevertheless, been made in both cases.

The fuel question was also affected by the lack of labour, so much so that it was found necessary to order a large supply of coal.

It is hoped that the formation of the new Native Affairs Department will tend to mitigate this inconvenience.

6. Sanction was received towards the end of the year to the construction of a wharf at Port Florence, which will enable vessels to come alongside, and will give ample shed accommodation for handling the increasing traffic.

7. The survey of Lake Victoria was terminated during the year.

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* The difference between these figures and those given under the heading of Revenue, paragraph 3 of this report, is due to the fact that the former show earnings and expenses, and the latter actual cash receipts and payments.

† Since the conclusion of the year this reduction has taken place.

8. No accidents involving loss of life or injury to passengers have occurred, and but a few minor accidents. Engine failures were of somewhat frequent occurrence, chiefly owing to bad water.

9. The most important event of the year was the completion and commissioning of the new steamer "Clement Hill" for the lake.

A cargo boat was also ordered.

The earnings of the steamer service show an increase of £4,111 5*s.* 2*d.* over those of 1905-6.

On the year's working there is a profit of 20 per cent. on the capital cost (excluding the cost of the "Clement Hill" but including that of the dry dock). As in previous years, the earnings included shipments for the Congo Government.

10. The goods receipts for the year increased by £27,049.

The upwards traffic shows an increase of 8,821 tons—25,292 to 34,113—consisting chiefly of building materials.

The rates have been reduced in respect of certain commodities, with satisfactory results, but there is little doubt that a further reduction would be beneficial, and every effort is being made towards this end.

The upward consignments are still far in excess of those "downwards," but it must be noted that the latter have advanced from 14,365 to 18,669 tons.

The lake ports are responsible for the main portion, the principal staples being ground-nuts, simsim seed, hides and skins, ghee, rubber, and copper.

A noteworthy feature is the first appearance of cotton as an export; 200 tons of this commodity were sent out of the country.

(D.) EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

1. The Restriction of Immigration Ordinance was brought into force during the year, and has proved most beneficial in keeping undesirables out of the country.

The returns show that 692 Europeans and 1,977 Indians landed in the Protectorate, and that 178 of the former and 1,046 of the latter departed.

The Indians included a number of sepoys for the King's African Rifles in Uganda, and of indentured coolies for the Uganda Railway.*

2. The Indian settlement at Kibos has given satisfactory results, sugar cane and mahindi being the chief crops. Cotton also grows well.

(E.) GAME.

The number of shooting parties which visited the country during 1906-7 showed a marked decrease; this may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that large tracks of land have been fenced in and cultivated by private individuals, with the result that much of the game has deserted the localities where it was formerly easily obtainable.

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* For work on the Mazeras realignment due to the lack of local labour previously referred to.

Another consequence of the fencing and cultivation is that lions have been driven away, resulting in a large increase in the number of zebra, which do considerable damage to crops and fences. It would now seem unnecessary to preserve this species so strictly.

The latter part of the year was unusually dry, which largely affected the distribution of the game, and has led to the idea that the game is being shot out. So far, however, from this being the case, it has been unusually numerous where grass and water have been plentiful.

A sportsman's licence, enabling him to shoot a considerable variety of heads, costs £50, and extra heads of certain species and specimens of several animals not included under the licence may be shot on payment of a fee; a settler's licence, allowing the holder to shoot a limited number of the less rare animals, costs £10; and a landholder's licence, enabling farmers to shoot on their own land, £3.

The amount of game killed in 1906-7 is as follows:—

Game.	No.	District.												
		Laikipia.	Rift Valley.	Athi.	Kenia.	Lake Victoria.	Uasin Gishu.	Coast.	Serengeti.	Jubaland.	Sotik.	Naivasha.	Makindu.	Mau.
Elephant	48	3	24	—	7	3	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Rhinoceros	150	29	40	26	35	—	1	—	—	—	12	3	3	1
Hippopotamus	46	4	12	10	4	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buffalo	27	3	1	2	14	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Giraffe	11	2	2	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Eland	73	22	17	10	16	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
Roan	45	2	2	15	8	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	2	4
Kudu (Greater)	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ (Lesser)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Bongo	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wildebeest	150	—	22	63	22	—	—	—	—	—	33	6	4	—
Hartebeest (Coke's) ..	387	11	50	203	46	1	—	13	—	—	41	—	22	—
„ (Neumann's)	36	9	22	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
„ (Jackson's) ..	270	40	124	—	2	10	17	—	—	—	54	—	—	23
Topi	108	—	—	—	3	6	9	—	—	—	63	—	—	27
Oryx callotis	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
„ beisa	74	37	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	—
Waterbuck (common) ..	152	—	—	69	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
„ (Defassa) ..	180	31	96	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	31	2	—	3
Reedbuck (Bohor)	286	5	123	13	14	15	25	—	—	—	72	—	1	—
„ (Chandler's) ..	60	2	20	29	1	0	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Thom's Cob.	14	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gazelle (Grant's)	520	49	252	141	29	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	13	—
„ (Thomson's) ..	649	31	304	229	49	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	2	—
„ (Roberts's).. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
„ (Waller's)	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palla	404	36	205	97	37	2	3	—	—	—	21	—	3	—
Oribi (Abyssinia)	135	5	—	—	—	2	19	—	—	—	59	—	—	50
„ (Kenia)..	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steinbuck	77	12	24	23	7	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	1
Bush Buck	123	7	34	15	20	1	7	—	—	—	23	—	1	15
Duiker	124	9	25	20	15	1	3	—	—	—	28	—	9	14
Dik Dik and Paa	78	9	25	7	15	—	5	3	—	—	9	—	4	1
Klipspringer	35	—	17	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Sable	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zebra	102	19	36	29	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Colobus	63	10	20		7	5	5	—	—	—	11	—	—	5
Cheetah	22	3	1	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Ostrich	28	9	8	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Marabout	56	11	18	11	3	—	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Total	4,573	416	1,527	1,035	478	76	125	24	—	—	613	25	88	166

(F.) RATES AND WAGES.

1. Wages for domestic servants have shown a tendency to rise owing to increasing demand, and, as reported previously, servants working temporarily for travellers and sportsmen can command a high rate of pay.

2. The cost of living has also risen in many respects. Bread has advanced from 2½*d.* to 3*d.* a loaf, and milk from 2*d.* to 3*d.* a pint. Tea now costs 1*s.* 10*d.* a pound, as against 1*s.* 4*d.* previously, and sugar is ¾*d.* a pound dearer.

The price of beef and mutton has also gone up from 3½*d.* to 4*d.* a pound. The average price of cattle for slaughtering purposes is £3-£5, and of horses £50, an increase on prices formerly prevailing.

3. Payment for laundry work still remains the same, but, as previously reported, the methods are most destructive, and there is little doubt that a good steam laundry would supply a much-felt want and prove extremely remunerative.

4. The supply of labour is by no means equal to the demand, though the average rate of pay remains much the same. It is hoped, as already stated, that the establishment of the Department for Native Affairs will shortly place this whole question on a more satisfactory footing.

5. The following table gives the average rates of wages obtaining:—

	Rates per month.		
	Rs.		Rs.
Domestic servants	10	to	30
,, ,, (juvenile)	6	,,	12
Porters	6	,,	15
Cooks (Goanese)	40	,,	52
,, (Swahili)	20	,,	30
Kitchen boys	5		
Labourers (Coast)	10	,,	15
,, (Interior)	4	,,	8
Carpenters (Native)	15	,,	30
,, (Indian)	60	,,	90
Painters	60		

When working away from home an additional food allowance, amounting to a sum varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per month is given; porters also have to be supplied by Government regulations with blankets, water-bottles, &c.

(G.) SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There is little to add to the remarks made on this subject in the report for 1905-6.

The tendency to make use of European products increases gradually, and it is hoped that in time it may prove strong enough to induce the native to work for longer periods than is the case at present.

The material condition of the various tribes has on the whole been good. Owing to a partial failure of the rains, scarcity prevailed in Kavirondo and Lumbwa during the early months of the year 1907, but prompt measures were taken to meet distress where it occurred, and relief works were put in hand which were of great assistance to the people in the affected districts, and ensured a supply of food until the crops sown during the rains of May, which fortunately fell in sufficient quantity, were available.

The abolition of the legal status of slavery, which was brought into effect on the 1st of October last, may have considerable results on the social life of the coast Arabs and their dependents, but it is as yet too early to appreciate them fully.

The very heavy clove harvest in Zanzibar and Pemba created a demand for labour in those islands, which was to some extent met from the Protectorate, the pay and conditions proving attractive even to tribes like the Wakamba, who are as a rule disinclined to engage themselves.

(H.) EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

The conditions as regards European settlement during 1906-7 differed little from those prevailing in the previous year.

On many of the farms and large holdings good work has been put in, and progress is reported. Further and valuable experience has been gained in the rearing of stock and the products best suited to the conditions of the various parts of the Protectorate.

The conditions are now easier than they were, thanks in a large measure to the efforts of the early pioneers, who made their homes in the country at a time when it was not possible to predict how their venture would turn out, and have steadily made their way, determined to succeed. Unfortunately all who followed them have not emulated their example, and there are a number of holdings where little or no development has taken place, and where the conditions of the lease will have to be enforced; absence of the requisite means has presumably been the reason, as well as too hasty an application for land before the applicant had fully determined to put in his lot with the Protectorate.

Applications for land were made in considerable numbers, but more attention was paid to the coast. Most of the land south of Mombasa had formed the subject of an application by the Uplands of East Africa Syndicate, and the new demands were mainly for grants around Malindi, to the north. It is the prevailing opinion that the coast lands will bring in good profits from the cultivation of tropical products, such as cotton, rubber, fibre, and cocoa-nuts; but here, as elsewhere, complaints are made of the difficulty of obtaining labour.

In the Uplands attention is mainly directed to rearing stock, such as cattle, sheep, pigs, and ostriches. Lord Delamere and the East Africa Syndicate have considerable numbers of sheep, and in this respect the former has been very successful. Pigs also have a promising future, especially as the Uplands of East Africa Syndicate are about to establish a bacon factory in the Highlands. As to the ostriches, seeing that they are indigenous, there is every hope of good profit from them.

Towards the end of the year a rumour was spread abroad that a native rising was imminent. This had the undoubted effect of stopping the flow of capital. The local bank also took steps to realize from many of its customers who had been allowed to overdraw their accounts. The combined result was a depression from which the country has even now scarcely recovered. In so far as it has stopped wild speculation in land, it has done good. The country needs solid men with some capital, who are not anxious for quick returns. There is no place yet for those who wish for quick returns; and it should be carefully noted that as at present situated the Protectorate does not offer inducements to the man, working by himself, who has not enough to keep him until he can realise the fruits of his industry. As plantations and industries develop, a demand for skilled European labour in various branches will arise, but there is as yet little room for persons seeking the country on the chance of such employment.

The Highlands combine beauty of scenery with a good climate, and will necessarily attract immigrants; it is only to be hoped that the immigrants will be of a good class.

For the rest the Survey Department did much good work in both the Trigonometrical and Cadastral branches, but owing to insufficient staff the year closed with considerable arrears. These arrears have since been largely diminished, as will be apparent when the report of the current year is submitted.

The new Land Law has not yet been passed. Soon after instructions were received from the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted from this country in December, 1906, the Land Board was formed, and the opportunity was taken to ask its opinion. The members of the Board gave the subject their careful attention, and submitted proposals, which have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. The delay is not to be regretted. If European settlement is to be encouraged as it should be, it is most important that the law relating to land should be very carefully drawn up.

(I. AND J.) FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TRADE AND OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

The results of the year augur well for the future of the trade of the Protectorate.

Both imports and exports show a satisfactory and steady increase. Practically the net trade of the Protectorate has doubled within the last four years, and considering that it only started 12 years ago, the figure of £1,057,000, representing the net trade of the Protectorate for the year, shows that rapid progress has been made.

In the total is included the trade of the neighbouring Protectorate of Uganda and the German Lake Ports, from which hitherto most of the exports are derived.

In the matter of exports East Africa is still far behind Uganda and the Lake Ports, as is evidenced by the railway and customs returns. With the attention that is now being paid to stimulating the cultivation of payable products and as our industries advance, it is to be hoped that this disparity may soon disappear.

Of the indigenous products, to which we look with the most confidence as important factors in the commercial future of the country, rubber and fibre may be considered the most important. Allusion has been made elsewhere to the activity displayed on the development of these industries; several concessions for rubber have been given out and rubber plantations have been started, whilst two of the fibre concessions are working with new machinery, and machinery has been ordered for others. Rubber will, however, have to compete against the output which is now commencing to be placed on the market from plantations in various parts of the world, and it is discouraging to note the serious fall in prices which are now quoted both for rubber and fibre. But it is hoped that rubber can be utilized for many other purposes than those to which it is at present put, and that the rubber exhibition which is to be held in London next September will help towards advertising the merits of this commodity and raising its price again to former quotations.

The experimental introduction of wool-bearing sheep promises well, the shipments of wool already made being very favourably reported on; sheep, both native and imported, thrive well in the splendid grazing areas on the Uplands, and the improvement of the indigenous breed of sheep has been attended with marked success. The cattle industry has lately had a set-back, owing to the outbreak and spread of African coast fever, but the whole country has now been put in quarantine and a preventive system introduced for controlling the movement of cattle, and these measures, together with the facilities which are being given by the Government of the

Protectorate for fencing farms, should have the effect of controlling, if not extirpating, the scourge. The improvement of the breed of indigenous cattle by crossing them with imported bulls has been extremely successful, and we look forward at no distant date to East Africa becoming a large producer of dairy produce, for which industry a large area in the highlands is eminently adapted, owing to the fact that for the greater part of the year there is a sufficient supply of green succulent herbage to maintain a full supply of milk.

There are large numbers of cattle in the possession of the various tribes, but as the natives show great reluctance in parting with their animals, the settlers find some difficulty in obtaining the number of head they require to stock their farms.

The pig industry is one to which much importance is attached; a factory is about to be started, and it is hoped that before long it will not only supply the local market, but export largely to outside markets. The Government is paying particular attention to this project, as it is one which will greatly help the smaller farmer.

Another industry which is likely to become an important asset to the country is the domestication and breeding of ostriches. There are a large number of wild birds in the Protectorate producing a feather which compares very favourably with the average feather grown in South Africa, and the Government has given permission to registered settlers to collect eggs and capture many young birds. Advantage has been taken of the concession by a good many farmers, and we have now in the pens a very fair stock of young birds.

A good many horses and mules have been imported into the country, and some of the settlers in those parts of the Uplands which are considered to be practically free from horse sickness are taking steps to form small breeding studs of horses.

Turning to the agricultural products, there should be a large opening in the supply of various kinds to the continent. Wheat also is a product of which we have hopes of producing a sufficient quantity to meet local markets and possibly create an export trade. We have now been able to introduce one or two rust-resisting varieties of this cereal, which are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the Uplands.

As regards other farm products, the area under maize has been greatly extended; the demand for this foodstuff is largely on the increase by the natives, and its cultivation has been taken up both by settlers and by natives. There is no doubt that if more money were spent on the importation of selected farm seeds the returns would be greatly enhanced in value.

The collection of beeswax and of various gums from trees indigenous in the forests is receiving attention.

The cultivation of sem-sem, ground-nuts, and other oil-producing seeds is being extended. The demand for these commodities is constant at a remunerative price, the natives are being taught everywhere the advantages of growing such products as these, and are responding satisfactorily to the efforts of the Government to develop remunerative tropical products. Of these, cotton may be looked upon as one of very great importance.

Of late years the disadvantages attached to the dependence of the Lancashire spinners on the United States for their raw material have become increasingly apparent, and the development of the cultivation of cotton on British soil may be now regarded as part of our accepted colonial policy. In the East Africa Protectorate there are large areas of country, particularly on the coast and in the lake districts, admirably adapted for the exploitation of this industry, which is being rapidly taken up by syndicates and settlers, and, in addition, vigorous efforts are being made to induce the natives to undertake its cultivation. Experiments are being conducted in various districts to compare the various merits of the different varieties of cotton. These experiments are being carefully watched by those interested in the development of the industry, and are being particularly undertaken and fostered by the representatives of the British Cotton Growing Association. Special attention is being paid to the importation of only sound, reliable seeds; measures are under discussion with a view to maintaining a high standard of output.

As far as imports are concerned it is to be regretted that Germany and America have secured a very large share of the market for cheap goods sold to natives, but it is understood that the British manufacturer considers this trade unremunerative, the raw African being unable to appreciate and pay an extra price for a reliable article in preference to a shoddy one.

The imports for European colonists are increasing, particularly building materials, implements, and machinery and tinned provisions.

One of the greatest needs of the Protectorate is a direct British service with the United Kingdom at regular intervals by vessels of reasonable speed. It might not at first be remunerative, but if our hopes for the development of the Protectorate are realized, it ought eventually to be run on a paying basis.

Certain minor enterprises which have been alluded to in previous reports, such as hotels and laundries, if efficiently managed, would probably be successful, more particularly now that the facilities afforded by the Uganda Railway are becoming more widely known and are bringing an ever-increasing stream of tourists and sportsmen into the country.

APPENDIX.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED LOCALLY.

Return for half year ended 31st December, 1906.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
A. G. Turnbull	Agricultural: 160 acres	Mazeras	24.2.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 320	Registered— 12.10.06.
Do.	480 acres	Do.	Do.	Pre-empted ...	Price, Rs. 960	Do.
Pattison and Tattersall...	Agricultural, 640 acres	Bura	7.2.04	Free	grant.	13.11.06.
UKAMBA PROVINCE.						
R. E. Hale	Grazing, 1,009 acres ...	Nairobi River	7.2.04	99 years, 1.1.05 ...	Annual, Rs. 31 10a.	22.1.06.
L. Nagler	Agricultural, 640 acres	Karura	29.5.03	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
W. E. Small	Grazing, 986 acres ...	Nairobi	—	99 years, 1.1.05 ...	Annual, Rs. 30 13a.	Do.
P. W. Redford	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kiambu	—	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	15.2.06.
C. Hirtzel	Building, 10 acres ...	Nairobi	—	25 years, 5.10.05 ...	Annual, Rs. 30	6.3.06.
Miss Williams	Building, 2 acres ...	Do.	28.3.04	25 years. 1.3.06 ...	Rs. 72	Do.
S. Milne	Agricultural, 380 acres	Kiambu	—	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 760	2.5.06.
Do.	Grazing: 620 acres	Do.	—	Freehold	Rs. 620 ...	Do.
Do.	3,000 acres	Do.	—	99 years, from 1.1.05	Annual, Rs 93 12a.	Do.
S. J. Deeks	Agricultural: 640 acres	Limoru	—	Homestead.. ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.

S. J. Deeks	Agricultural: 640 acres	Limoru	—	99 years, 1.1.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 100	3.5.06.
H. Edgell...	Building, 10 acres ...	Parklands	—	25 years, 1.4.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 30	10.5.06.
W. Taylor	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Kasaraiu	—	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	21.5.06.
J. Sharpe	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kikuyu	—	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 2,560	24.7.06.
M. Duirs	Agricultural, 645 acres	Limoru	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,290	30.8.06.
D. P. Duirs	Agricultural, 447 acres	Do.	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 896	Do.
W. Hall	Agricultural, 642 acres	Do.	15.6.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 2,568	3.9.06.
A. Rainbow	Agricultural, 661 acres	Do.	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 2,644	Do.
A. D. Impey	Agricultural, 660 acres	Do.	25.4.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,320	Do.
A. Cruickshank	Building, 10 acres ...	Nairobi	—	25 years, 1.9.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 30	Do.
C. Hirtzel	Building, 2 acres ...	Do.	—	25 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 72	Do.
T. C. Hinds	Building, 5 acres ...	Do.	—	Do. ...	Annual, Rs. 15	5.9.06.
A. A. Visram	Building, 1 plot ...	Do.	—	25 years, f. 28.10.99	Annual, Rs. 240	21.9.06.
R. Huebner	Fibre, 32,430 acres ...	Kibwezi	—	11 years, 1.1.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 320	25.9.06.
G. W. Caine	Agricultural, 2,033 acres	Limoru	—	99 years, 1.1.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 315	Do.
M. M. D'Souza	Grazing, 100 acres ...	Kiambu	4.6.03	99 years, 1.9.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 3 2a.	1.10.06.
Do.	Building, 1·50 acres ...	Nairobi	—	99 years, 1.1.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	2.10.06.
Mrs. Adams	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kiambu	—	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	5.10.06.
E. G. Hale	Grazing, 1,006 acres ...	Nairobi River	—	99 years, 1.1.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 62 14a.	Do.
D. Byramji	Building, 3,750 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	25.7.04	25 years, 1.1.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 24.	25.10.06.
B. M. Davis	Building, 4·18 acres ...	Do.	12.7.04	25 years, 1.11.04 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	29.11.06.
Mrs. S. Elliot	Building, 75 ft. by 50 ft.	Do.	22.11.05	25 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	23.8.06.
J. S. Hall	Agricultural, 639 acres	Kiambu	—	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,278	Do.
W. J. King	Grazing, 995 acres ...	Mbagathi	23.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,990	28.8.06.
S. Haller and L. Sorui ...	Agricultural, 685 acres	Limoru	1.4.05	Homestead... ..	Price, Rs. 2,740	Do.
J. Grice	Building, 4,498 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	22.5.05	99 years, f. 1.3.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.
F. R. Findlay	Residential, 5·3 acres ...	Parklands	24.6.04	25 years, 1.3.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.
J. H. L. Findlay	Residential, 5·3 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
Holman James	Building, 5,000 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	6.6.05	25 years, 1.6.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	30.8.06.
M. Abdulla Shah ...	Building, 3,750 sq. ft. ...	Do.	4.1.05	25 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
Limoru Steam Saw Mills Co.	Forest, 640 acres	Limoru	4.1.05	5 years' lease, from 1.9.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 20.	Registered—14.7.06.
Johnson and Cameron	Building, 1 plot	Nairobi	5.10.04	99 years, f. 1.1.05	Annual, Rs. 24	24.7.06.
Moolchand Dhown	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	11.1.05	25 years, 1.3.06	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.
Chirag Din	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	5.11.04	Do.	Do.	9.8.06.
Miss I. Harries	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Chania	8.5.04	99 years, 1.1.06	Annual, Rs. 156 4a.	Do.
H. H. Cowie	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. A. Crawford	Agricultural: 160 acres	Limoru	27.6.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 320	Do.
Do.	375 acres	Do.	Do.	Pre-empted	Price, Rs. 750	Do.
Nooralli Dhanji	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	23.8.04	99 years, 1.11.05	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Do.
C. Moulaleux & Son	Building: 100 ft. by 75 ft.	Do.	8.11.04	99 years, 1.3.06	Annual rent, Rs. 120.	23.8.06.
Do.	3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	23.8.03	99 years, 1.10.05	Annual rent, Rs. 90.	Do.
W. A. Gani	Building: 3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	23.11.04	25 years, f. 1.3.06	Annual, Rs. 36	30.8.06.
Do.	3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Binks	Agricultural, 640 acres	Karula	29.4.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
Suliman Virgi & Sons	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	3.1.05	25 years, f. 1.3.06	Rent, Rs. 36 p.a.	Do.
Viscount J. de Kergeriau	Agricultural, 640 acres	Limoru	6.3.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
H. G. Cullinan	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	2.6.05	25 years, f. 1.4.06	Rent, Rs. 36 p.a.	Do.
H. C. Lydford and Jevers	Agricultural, 642 acres	Limoru	15.6.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 2,468	3.9.06.
H. G. Cullinan	Agricultural, 660 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,320	Do.
Harris, Lewis and Godwu, Ltd.	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.8.05	25 years, 2.3.06	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.
M. G. Mohydin	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Do.	5.11.04	25 years, 1.5.06	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.

M. M. D'Souza	Building, 4,200 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	10.4.05	99 years, 1.5.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 36	3.9.06.
Souza Junior and Dias ...	Building, 5,000 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	99 years. 1.7.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 120	Do.
J. R. Stocker	Residential, 4 acres ...	Nairobi Hill	21.1.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16 ...	Do.
E. Harries	Grazing, 4,047 acres ...	N'darugu	11.4.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 126 8a.	Do.
Hashambhai Jan Mohomed.	Building, 9,320 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	11.6.04	50 years, 1.9.04 ...	Rs. 84	Do.
R. C. Langmore	Agricultural, 505 acres	Limoru	Do.	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,010	Do.
R. W. V. Bunbury ...	Grazing, 4,500 acres ...	Donyo Sabuk	24.2.05	99 years, 1.7.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 140 10a.	Do
H. H. Tarlton	Building, 15 acres ...	Nairobi	Do.	25 years, 1.1.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 45	Do.
C. Watkins	Building:					
	5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	8.6.05	25 years, 1.7.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.
Do.	5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
Times of East A.P. and P. Co., Ltd.	Building:					
	5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	28.8.05	25 years, 1.3.06 ...	Do.	Do.
Do.	5,000 sq. ft	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
S. Haller	Building:					
	5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	22.6.05	25 years, 1.5.06 ...	Do.	Do.
Do.	5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
J. H. Cross	Building, 1·836 acre ...	Do.	26.5.04	25 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.
F. M. J. D'Souza ...	Building, 3,750 sq. ft....	Do.	Do.	50 years f. 1.7.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 90	17.9.06.
Holman James	Building, 5,000 sq. ft....	Do.	6.6.05	25 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	5.9.06.
P. A. Bennett	Agricultural, 640 acres	Reweru and Makuyu River.	18.6.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	25.9.06.
Do.	Grazing, 1,659 acres ...	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease, 1.8.04	Annual rent, Rs. 51 14a.	Do.
Miss M. Ingram	Building, 5 acres ...	Nairobi	14.8.04	Freehold	Rs. 20	Do.
G. M. Johnson	Agricultural, 633 acres	Limoru	15.8.04	Homestead... ...	Rs. 2,532 ...	Do.
W. Sulski...	Agricultural, 660 acres	Do.	5.4.04	Do.	Rs. 1,320 ...	Do.
F. W. Krieger	Agricultural, 639 acres	Kiambu	Do.	Do.	Rs. 1,276 ...	Do.
Mrs. A. Feni	Building, Plot No. 31 ...	Nairobi	11.9.05	25 years, f. 1.7.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	27.9.06.
W. Latham	Residential, 4·62 acres...	Parklands	24.6.04	25 years, 1.9.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	5.10.06.
G. G. Palmer	Building, 2 acres ...	Nairobi	2.9.04	99 years, 1.9.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	8.10.06.
A. R. D'Souza	Building, 1 acre ...	Do.	28.8.04	99 years, 1.10.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 7 8a	12.10.06.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
Shia Asanahry Community.	Burial, 22,500 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	28.7.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 60 ...	Registered—25.10.06.
Henry Tarlton	Grazing : 557 acres	Kasarani	5.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 557	19.11.06.
Do.	3,620 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years, 1.11.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 113 2a.	25.11.06.
Do.	4,443 acres	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Annual, Rs. 138 14a.	12.12.06.
C. Grant and S. Fichat ...	Residential, 2·88 acres...	Parklands	14.7.06	25 years, 1.8.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 9	25.10.06.
A. C. Pirie	Agricultural, 637 acres	Limoru	6.3.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,274	Do.
R. C. Langmore	Building, 5 acres ...	Parklands	29.7.05	25 years, 1.9.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 15 p.a.	Do.
E. Hagenson	Building, 5,000 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	28.8.05	25 years, 1.4.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 48 ...	19.11.06.
T. Skellorn	Grazing, 2,234 acres ...	Thata River	30.3.05	99 years, 1.9.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 69 3a.	29.11.06.
J. Skellorn	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Do.	28.10.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
T. Deacon	Grazing, 3,000 acres ...	Athi River	1.2.05	99 years, 1.5.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 187 8a. p.a.	Do.
T. Skellorn	Grazing : 194 acres	Thata River	30.3.05	99 years, 1.9.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 6 1 a.	Do.
Do.	1,000 acres	Do.	24.9.04	Freehold	Rs. 1,000 ...	Do.
J. Skellorn, Junior ...	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Do.	9.9.04	Do.	Rs. 1,000 ...	Do.
Do. ...	3,571 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years, 1.7.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 111 10a. p.a.	Do.
Guy Tulloch	Building, 3·71 acres ...	Nairobi Hill	21.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16 ...	Do.
Gailey and Roberts ...	Building, 150 ft. by 190 ft.	Nairobi	Do.	25 years, f. 1.9.04 ...	Rent, Rs. 85 8a. p.a.	Do.
Arya Samaj	Temple, 100 ft. by 56 ft.	Do.	Do.	50 years, f. 1.8.04 ...	Rent, Rs. 48 ...	12.12.06.
L. J. Tarlton	Building, 17,500 sq. ft.	Do.	—	25 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 168...	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

A. J. Frew	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	22.2.05	25 years f 1.9.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 36 p.a.	18.7.06.
J. J. Drought	Grazing :					
	1,000 acres	Molo	13.9.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
Do.	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years, f. 1.1.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 125 p.a.	Do.
F. E. Doering	Grazing, 25,000 acres ...	Gilgil and Naivasha ...	6.9.04	99 years, f. 1.12.05...	Rent, Rs. 1,562 8a. p.a.	21.8.06.
E. J. Cocker ...	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	16.11.04	99 years, f. 1.4.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 36 ...	22.8.06.
F. and H. Watkins ...	Grazing, 10,084 acres ...	Obogonotho River ...	29.9.05	99 years, 1.7.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 315 2a.	Do.
F. R. Findlay	Grazing, 10,119 acres ...	Segeri River	2.8.04	99 years, f. 5.7.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 316 4a.	Do.
Mrs. I. James	Building, 1 acre (24) ..	Nakuru	6.6.05	25 years, 1.9.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 36 ...	13.9.06.
Holman James	Building, 1 acre (23) ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
A. S. Flemmer	1 acre (11)	Do.	3.2.05	25 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Do.	14.9.06.
Reginald Holmes ...	Grazing :					
	1,000 acres	Meroroni River... ...	17.6.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.
Do. ...	4,000 acres	Ngosur River	Do.	99 years, f. 1.6.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 250 p.a.	Do.
Miss E. M. Johnson ...	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	9.2.05	25 years, f. 1.9.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 36 p.a.	12.10.06.
Miss V. E. Johnson ...	Building, 1 acre ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
G. M. Johnson	Building, 1 acre ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
G. G. Palmer	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Molo	26.10.04	99 years, 1.9.05 ...	Rent, Rs. 156 4a. p.a.	3.11.06.
J. J. Toogood	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	7.12.04	25 years, f. 1.7.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 36 ...	Do.
A. Zarge	Grazing, 3,348 acres ...	Molo	16.6.05	99 years, 1.11.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 209 4a.	480 acres within railway zone. Registered— 17.12.06.
C. Grant and J. Coryell	Grazing, 10,000 acres ...	Eldama Ravine... ...	8.1.04	99 years, 1.5.04 ...	Rent, Rs. 312 8a.	19.12.06.
W. Brittlebank	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	13.3.04	99 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Do.	27.12.06.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
H. E. Watts	Grazing: 3,990 acres	Lumbwa...	6.5.04	99 years, 1.1.06 ...	Rent, Rs. 124 11a. p.a.	Within railway zone: 633 acres.
Do.	1,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	160 acres. Registered—25.9.06.
E. Edwards, S. Neilson and Mrs. Bartlett.	Grazing: 4,000 acres	Mau Escarpment ...	—	99 years, f. 1.4.05 ...	Annual, Rs. 125	Registered—25.9.06.
Do.	1,000 acres	Do. ...	28.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
J. M. Drury	Grazing: 3,974 acres	Do. ...	26.7.05	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 124 3a.	Do.
Do	1,000 acres	Do. ...	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.

KENYA, TANALAND, AND JUBALAND PROVINCES.

Nil.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED LOCALLY.

Return for half year ended 30th June, 1907.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
U. B. Patel	Agricultural: 196 acres	Mazeras	28.12.05	Lease 99 years from 1.8.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 60.	Registered—16.1.07.
Do.	640 acres	Do.	7.4.04	Free	Grant.	Do.
Industrial Mission Aid Society.	Mission, 1,288 acres ...	Dabida Freretown ...	11.12.03	Free	Grant.	24.12.06.
Holman James	Fibre, 100 square miles	Between Tsaro and Voi	29.6.05	25 years' lease from 1.9.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 1,500.	8.1.07.
H. H. Cowie	Do.	Do.	7.7.05	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. E. Jones	Cotton, 10,000 acres ...	Sabaki River	10.12.05	3 years, f. 1.3.06 ...	Free of rent ...	10.1.07.
Abdul Husain	Agricultural, 640 acres	Mazeras	7.4.04	Homestead ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	22.2.07.
Roman Catholic Mission	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Bura	4.7.05	Freehold	Rs. 1,000 ...	29.3.07.
M. McJohn	Building, 15,050 sq. ft.	Mombasa	6.7.05	99 years' lease from 1.3.07.	Annual, Rs. 150 for first year, and Rs. 180 for succeeding years.	24.6.07.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
W. Thompson	Residential, 10 acres ...	Katisura...	12.7.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40 ...	3.1.07.
J. R. Grewer	Agricultural, 438 acres	Limoru	12.7.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,752	Do.
Holy Family Roman Catholic Church.	Building, 4·002 acres ...	Nairobi	7.5.04	Lease 99 years from 1.1.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 5.	Do.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
P. A. de Andrades ...	Building, 5 acres ...	Nairobi	2.11.04	25 years, from 1.11.06	Annual rent, Rs. 37 8a.	Registered—3.1.07.
R. H. Fawkes	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kiambu	22.1.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
G. E. Ramsay	Building, 5 acres ...	Ngong Road	23.8.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 20 ...	Do.
C. Watkins	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	M'bagathi	20.6.05	Do. ...	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.
J. Walsh	Agricultural, 12 acres...	Katisura...	14.12.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 48 ...	Do.
G. T. Woods	Agricultural, 758 acres	Limoru	24.6.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 3,032	Do.
Mrs. Howitt	Building, 5 acres ...	Ngong Road	30.10.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20 ...	7.1.07.
D. J. Groves	Agricultural, 661 acres	Limoru	15.4.04	Homestead ..	Price, Rs. 1,322	8.1.07.
M. H. Kell	Agricultural, 460 acres	Do.	26.1.05	Do. ...	Price, Rs. 1,840	1.2.07.
A. H. Fernandez ...	Residential, 10 acres ...	Katisura...	2.6.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40 ...	Do.
T. Kendrick	Agricultural, 616 acres	Kiambu	12.2.04	Homestead ...	Price, Rs. 1,232	Do.
S. Watt	Agricultural, 100 acres	Machakos	22.3.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200	Conversion of leashold area. Registered—1.2.07.
E. J. Cocker	Building, 3,750 sq. ft....	Nairobi	16.11.04	25 years' lease from 1.9.05	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Registered—1.2.07.
Mrs. A. O. Thompson ...	Residential, 10 acres ...	Katisura	12.7.05	Freehold	Rs. 40	Do.
E. J. Cocker	Building, 3,750 sq. ft....	Nairobi	16.11.04	25 years' lease from 1.9.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Do.
R. B. L. Premji & Co. ...	Agricultural, 160 acres	Makindu	27.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 320...	14.2.07.
V. Sandiford	Residential, 5 acres ...	Ngong Road	9.10.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 20 ...	Do.
J. E. Turner	Building, 3·71 acres ...	Do.	4.7.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 16 ...	Do.
Cutchi and Gujrati Hindoo Community.	Crematorium, 1 acre ...	Nairobi	25.1.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 60 ...	Do.
Mrs. M. S. Elliot ...	Building, 5 acres ...	Ngong Road	3.1.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 20 ...	Do.
Mrs. M. Bent	Agricultural, 177·62 acres	Fort Smith	29.6.03	99 years' lease from 1.7.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 30.	Do.

Masters and Wardens of Lodges Harmony and Scotia.	Building, 2 acres	Nairobi	9.10.05	99 years' lease from 1.9.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 72.	Do.
C. R. Watson and E. Lushington.	Agricultural, 329·84 acres	Limoru	20.9.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,320	Do.
Nganja Rama	Shamba, 10 acres	Machakos	25.2.05	10 years' lease from 1.1.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 40.	16.2.07.
Naragu Kadmi	Agricultural, 2·5 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.
Amichand	Agricultural, 8 acres	Do.	22.2.05	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Do.
Puran Kisi	Agricultural, 5 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 22 8a.	Do.
Gangaram	Agricultural, 2 acres	Do.	28.3.06	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.
A. B. Duirs	Agricultural, 645 acres	Limoru	18.4.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,290	7.3.07.
H. B. Dunman	Building, 3·41 acres	Nairobi Hill	1.2.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16	Do.
P. C. Filios and F. R. Vincent.	Building, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	20.6.04	25 years' lease from 1.2.07.	Annual, Rs. 120	Do.
Praschkauer & Co.	Agricultural, 684 acres	Limoru	25.4.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,368	Do.
Memorial Industrial School.	Mission, 2¼ sq. miles	Kijabi	—	5 years' lease from 1.5.06.	Annual, Rs. 240	Do.
H. W. Buckland	Fibre, 50 sq. miles	Darajani River	1.12.05	25 years' lease from 1.1.07.	Annual, Rs. 750	Do.
H. B. Dooner	Fibre, 50 sq. miles	Do.	30.11.05	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mohamed Husain	Agricultural, 160 acres	Makindu	9.9.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 320	13.3.07.
F. X. Monteiro	Residential, 11·17 acres	Katisura	5.5.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 48	2.4.07.
A. Johansen	Agricultural, 659 acres	Limoru	16.3.04	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,318	Do.
J. Boyes	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kiambu	9.2.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
A. Gulowsen	Agricultural, 640 acres	Limoru	16.3.04	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. A. Wincarls	Grazing, 10,000 acres	Simba	7.4.04	Lease 99 years from 1.1.07.	Annual, Rs. 312 8a.	15.4.07.
R. M. Heron	Grazing, 10,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. H. Heard	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	9.1.05	25 years, f. 1.11.06	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.
R. B. L. Premji & Co.	Agricultural, 640 acres	Makindu	27.7.04	Free	Grant.	Do.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
R. Meinetzhagen	Building, 10 acres	Nairobi Hill	13.4.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Registered— 15.4.07.
A. Seaton-Winton	Building, 5 acres	Do.	14.2.06	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. H. Lewis	Agricultural, 10·87 acres	Katisura	18.9.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 44	2.5.07.
L. J. Harris	Agricultural, 9·84 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 40	Do.
H. Stewart	Building, 5 acres	Nairobi Hill	22.3.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 20	3.5.07.
G. G. Longden	Building, 2 acres	Do.	12.5.04	25 years, f. 1.3.07	Annual, Rs. 72	Do.
Mrs. L. H. Longden	Building, 2 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. C. Bailie	Building, 4·07 acres	Parklands	10.9.04	25 years, f. 1.11.04	Annual, Rs. 12	Do.
J. Skellorn, Senr.	Building, 5 acres	Nairobi	30.10 05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
F. Skellorn	Building, 5 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
T. Skellorn	Building, 5 acres	Do.	26.9.04	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. Chambers	Building, 5 acres	Do.	19.6.05	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Mackinnon	Building, 5 acres	Do.	21.1.05	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Fein	Building: 75 ft. by 56 ft.	Do.	20.9.05	25 years' lease from 1.2.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Do.
Do.	75 ft. by 56 ft.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. A. Burn	Building, 5 acres	Ngong Road	20.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
L. J. Tarlton	Building, 5·2 acres	Do.	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 24	10.6.07.
P. A. Bennett	Building, 5 acres	Do.	8.5.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
C. A. W. Schwartzel	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Reweru River	11.12.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 156 4a.	Do.
W. Marlow	Grazing, 5,000 acres	N'darugu River	29.12.04	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Pavard	Residential, 9·59 acres	Katisura	29.8.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40	Do.
S. Ellis	Building, 4·651 acres	Parklands	7.9.04	25 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.
W. H. Heard	Building, 4·40 acres	Do.	9.1.05	25 years, f. 1.3.07	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

A. I. Harries	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	9.8.04	Lease 99 years, from 1.4.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 312 8a.	23.1.07.
C. L. R. Harries	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. M. Harvey	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	16.5.05	Lease 99 years from 1.6.06.	Do.	Do.
N. J. Hitchings	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	17.3.05	99 years, f. 1.5.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 156 4a.	9.2.07.
A. H. James	Grazing, 1,350 acres ...	Ngossur River	22.1.06	99 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 84 6a.	25.2.07.
C. G. Palmer	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	17.9.04	99 years, f. 1.4.05 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 156 4a.	20.3.07.
D. Hackley	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	26.5.05	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Do.	Do.
Mrs. S. A. Cocker ...	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	8.4.05	99 years, f. 1.5.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 8a.	Do.
A. D. Rump	Grazing, 2,659 acres ...	Do.	29.4.05	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 166 3a.	Do.
H. A. Walmsly	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Naivasha Lake	23.9.04	Lease 99 years from 1.7.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 62 8a.	Do.
R. Stanley	Grazing, 10,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	8.5.05	99 years, f. 1.12.06	Annual rent, Rs. 625.	30.3.07.
J. Rostron and R. B. Wills.	Building, 15,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha	14.7.06	25 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	Do.
O. J. Edwards	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	23.8.04	99 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 156 4a.	Do.
R. B. Wills	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Do.	—	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.
F. C. Hobson	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Do.	21.3.04	99 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 156 4a.	Do.
A. E. Atkinson	Grazing, 10,000 acres ...	Molo	14.3.04	99 years, f. 1.11.04	Annual, Rs. 312 8a.	18.4.07.
A. S. Flemmer	Grazing, 18,000 acres ...	Elmenteita Lake ...	30.7.03	99 years, f. 1.9.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 562 8a.	23.4.07.
D. Goldburg	Grazing, 2,965 acres ...	Molo River	21.3.04	99 years, f. 1.5.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 92 11a.	30.4.07.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
Rawchand, Dayalal & Co.	Building, 15,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha	14.9.04	50 years, f. 1.1.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 45	Registered— 6.5.07.
J. C. Bailie	Grazing, 9,910 acres ...	Segeri River	2.8.04	99 years, f. 1.4.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 309 11a.	20.5.07.
G. G. Longden	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	20.9.04	99 years, f. 1.12.06	Annual, Rs. 312 8a.	Do.
Lord Hindlip	Grazing : 9,000 acres	Njoro River	7.11.04	Do.	Annual, Rs. 562 8a.	21.5.07.
Do.	1,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,936	Do.
Lady Hindlip	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 62 8a.	Do.
Do.	2,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	Do.
Do.	3,305 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 206 9a.	Do.
Do.	1,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,960	Do.
W. Clarke	Grazing, 5,098 acres ...	Rongai River	2.8.04	99 years, f. 1.4.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 159 5a.	21.6.07.
H. C. Bailie	Grazing, 5,011 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Annual, Rs. 156 10a.	Do.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
A. Seaton Winton ...	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	S.W. Slopes of Mau Escarpment.	13.2.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	25.1.07.
Major J. Penny	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Do.	1.11.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,000	12.2.07.
Do.	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	Do.

A. Seaton Winton	Grazing, 3,996 acres	Do.	13.2.06	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 249 12a.	28.2.07.
P. H. Clarke	Agricultural, 109·09 acres.	Kisumu	9.12.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 220	Do.
Kharkaram	Agricultural, 100 acres	Kibos	17.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 200	Do.
Hariram Prob Dial & Co.	Do.	Do.	20.5.04	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. J. Cocker	Grazing: 3,814 acres	Lumbwa	16.9.04	99 years' lease from 1.4.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 238 6a.	26.3.07.
Do.	1 000 acres	Do.	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.
Friends Africa Industrial Mission.	Mission, 52·14 acres	Lirhanda Station	14.8.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 106	10.4.07.

KENYA PROVINCE.

E. Ridout	Agricultural, 650 acres	Maragua River	23.2.05	Homestead	Price, Rs. 1,300	18.1.07.
J. F. Finnie	Agricultural, 326 acres	Do.	10.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 652	11.6.07.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED LOCALLY.

Return for half year ended 31*st December*, 1907.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
R. J. P. Huebner	Fibre, 35 sq. miles	Near Voi	9.11.04	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 525.	Registered—25.9.07.
Ali bin Salim	Building, 425·68 sq. ft.	Mombasa	—	Freehold	Free of cost	2.10.07.
G. J. Hunt	Agricultural, 160 acres	Shimba	10.9.06	Homestead...	Price, Rs. 320	27.12.07.
UKAMBA PROVINCE.						
H. G. Cullinan	Building : 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	8.12.05	25 years' lease from 1.11.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	5.7.07.
Do.	3.750 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. O. Roberts	Residential, 2·83 acres	Parklands	14.7.06	25 years, f. 1.8.06	Annual rent, Rs. 9.	12.7.07.
C. Watkins	Building, 5·5 acres	Nairobi Hill	30.5.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 24	Do.
F. E. Doering	Building, 5 acres	Ngongo Road	14.8.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
Nairobi Electric P. & L. Company.	Building, 10·050 acres...	Ngara Road	21.3.04	25 years' lease from 1.4.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 33.	31.7.07.
Nairobi Club	Building, 14·2 acres	Nairobi Hill	16.5.04	25 years, f. 1.1.03	Annual rent, Rs. 225.	13.8.07.
J. A. Ribeyro	Agricultural, 160 acres	Kiu	22.10.04	Homestead...	Price, Rs. 640	Do.
G. S. Morrison	Building, 5 acres	Ngongo Road	17.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Do.

R. C. Muirhead	Building, 3·67 acres	Parklands	26.4.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16	Reversion of leasehold. Registered—15.8.07.
J. C. Lens	Grazing, 1,000 acres	Lukenia	21.6.06	99 years' lease from 1.2.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 31 25c.	Registered—4.9.07.
J. Walsh	Grazing, 1003·7 acres	Ngongo River	24.12.06	99 years, f. 1.7.07.	Rs. 62 75c	Do.
Joseph de Souza	Agricultural, 640 acres	Makindu	26.4.04	Free grant.		Do.
Mrs. A. Ingram	Grazing, 600 acres	Nairobi River	23.11.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 600	Do.
O. Tonks	Building, 5 acres	Nairobi Hill	7.3.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
Smith Mackenzie & Co.	Agricultural: 12·04 acres	Rewata and Ngara River	20.4.05	Free grant.		20.9.07.
Do.	137·40 acres	Nairobi River	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. A. Mageean	Agricultural, 11·5 acres	Katisura River	14.12.05	Do.	Price Rs. 48	26.9.07.
H. B. Dooner	Grazing: 1,000 acres	Kedong Valley	5.6.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
Do.	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.6.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 250.	Do.
E. W. Kay-Mouat	Building, 4,200 sq. ft.	Nairobi	6.6.05	25 years, f. 1.3.06	Rs. 36	Do.
H. Fein	Grazing, 4,684 acres	Ndarugu River	22.10.06	99 years, f. 1.11.06	Rs. 146 37c	Do.
E. W. McReady	Agricultural, 160 acres	Reweru River	21.3.04	Freehold	Price Rs. 320	Do.
Suliman Virji & Sons	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	29.10.04	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Do.
J. Grice	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Athi and Tharika Rivers	16.8.06	99 years, f. 1.9.07	Annual rent, Rs. 156 25c.	7.10.07.
N. A. McGregor	Building, 5 acres	Dagoretti Road	14.8.04	Freehold	Price Rs. 20	17.10.07.
D. Mackinnon	Building, 4·38 acres	Nairobi Hill	8.5.05	Do.	Do.	24.10.07.
J. Mackinnon	Building, 3·7 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 16	Do.
T. Deacon	Grazing: 600 acres	Stony Athi River	7.6.06	99 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 37 50c.	Do.
Do.	300 acres	Do.	26.7.06	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 18 75c.	Do.
T. H. Howitt	Grazing, 2,827 acres	Reweru River	30.5.04	99 years, f. 1.6.07	Annual rent, Rs. 88 37c.	Do.
Souza Junior and Dias	Building, 3,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	25.11.05	99 years, f. 1.6.04	Annual rent, Rs. 48.	25.10.07.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
Goan Institute Trustees	Building, 1 acre ...	Nairobi	12.4.06	99 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	Registered—30.10.07.
C. Hirtzel...	Grazing, 2,644 acres ...	Reweru River	—	99 years, f. 1.1.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 82 62c.	4.11.07.
J. P. Engelbreht... ..	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Athi River	7.6.06	99 years, f. 1.2.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	9.11.07.
A. Gulowsen	Building, 4 acres ...	Parklands	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16 ...	Reversion of leasehold. Registered—22.11.07.
A. Johansen	Building, 4 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. R. de Abreo	Agricultural, 8·9 acres	Katisura River	29.8.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 36 ...	Registered—28.11.07.
P. J. Burrance	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kammasie River ...	22.4.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.
E. Dobbie...	Building, 1 acre (92) ...	Parklands	8.10.07	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.
H. H. Taulton	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Kasarani River... ...	27.9.06	99 years, f. 1.11.07	Annual, Rs. 31 25c.	13.12.07.
Walji Hinji & Sons ...	Building, 3,750 sq. ft. ...	Government Road, Nairobi.	7.7.04	99 years, f. 1.6.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.
J. D. Hopcraft	Building : 2·83 acres	Parklands	14.7.06	25 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 9	21.12.07.
Do.	3 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mrs. D. A. Framji ...	Building, 15,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi	17.7.05	99 years, f. 1.6.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 48	Do.
Do. ...	Agricultural, 2·66 acres	Nairobi River	Do.	10 years' lease from 1.6.04.	Annual rent, Rs. 48.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

J. Rostron	Grazing, 1,000 acres	Naivasha	3.5.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	Conversion of leasehold. Registered—19.7.07.
Lord Hindlip	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Njoro	10.4.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,000	Registered—19.7.07.
Do.	998 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 998	Do.
Mrs. A. A. Ortlepp	Grazing, 5,000 acres	On Lake Nakuru	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.4.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	Do.
A. Zarge	Grazing : 160 acres	Molo	16.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 320	22.8.07.
Do.	840 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,680	Do.
C. E. Smith	Fuel, 1,623 acres	Njoro	28.11.04	35 years' lease from 1.4.07.	Annual, Rs. 101 44c.	Do.
Do.	Grazing, 370·75 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual, Rs. 23 19c.	Do.
E. A. Burrill	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Rift Valley	25.7.05	99 years, f. 1.1.07	Annual, Rs. 312 50c.	Do.
F. W. Baillie	Grazing, 5012·45 acres	Near Nakuru	28.12.05	99 years, f. 1.2.07	Annual, Rs. 156 69c.	2.9.07.
B. S. Sargeant	Grazing, 4,929 acres	Do.	12.9.05	99 years' lease from 1.8.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 154 06c.	10.9.07.
Mrs. M. A. C. Drought	Grazing, 160 acres	Molo	16.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 320	17.9.07.
Mrs. Drought	Grazing : 840 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,680	Do.
Do.	3,348 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.8.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 209 25c.	24.9.07.
A. Bowker	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Rift Valley	1.6.04	99 years, f. 1.4.06	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	27.9.07.
G. C. Bowker	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	28.9.07.
S. McCall	Grazing, 10,000 acres	Elmenteita Lake	17.4.05	99 years, f. 1.5.06	Annual rent, Rs. 625.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
G. E. Murray	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Elmenteita Lake ...	10.5.06	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	Registered—28.9.07.
C. M. Rogers	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	16.9.07	25 years, f. 1.7.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	8.10.07.
H. B. Dooner	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuru Township ...	6.6.05	25 years' lease from 1.3.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	17.10.07.
E. F. Gibbens	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	29.4.05	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	Do.
R. G. T. Bright	Grazing, 2,000 acres ...	Marendat River ...	16.2.04	99 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	24.10.07.
S. Madicks	Building, 15,000 sq. ft...	Naivasha Township ...	14.7.06	25 years, f. 1.8.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	Do.
R. W. Johnson	Building, 9,375 sq. ft. ...	Nakuru	20.10.04	25 years, f. 1.9.07 ...	Do.	12.11.07.
S. McCall...	Building, 9,375 sq. ft. (29).	Do.	8.5.06	Do. ...	Do.	23.11.07.
F. Vigue	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Rift Valley	10.10.04	99 years, f. 1.5.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	26.11.07.
G. Cole	Grazing, 20,288 acres ...	Elmenteita Lake ...	24.6.04	99 years, f. 7.9.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 422 69c.	30.11.07.
E. Fey	Grazing, 2,736 acres ...	Kibura and Sasumua Rivers.	26.11.06	99 years, f. 1.2.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 85 50c.	5.12.07.
Nazareth and Bros. ...	Building, 125 ft. by 75 ft. (No. 32).	Nakuru Township ...	19.5.05	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	28.12.07.
R. Seymour	Building, 26,523 sq. ft...	Naivasha	—	96 years, f. 7.3.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 96.	30.12.07.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

T. H. Drake	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Molo	16.12.05	99 years' lease from 1.3.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	Registered—3.7.07.
R. W. Smith	Grazing, 4,487 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 312 50c ...	Do.
Rev. C. T. Abraham ...	Grazing : 1,000 acres	S.W. Slopes of Mau Escarpment.	9.4.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	24.9.07.
Do. ...	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.1.06.	Annual, Rs. 176 19c.	29.9.07.
Dr. F. Penny	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Do.	16.11.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,600	29.10.07.
Do.	4,001 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.1.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 228 12c.	Do.
Jagat Singh and Surein Singh.	Agricultural, 100 acres .	Kibos	16.5.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200.	2.10.07.
Friends African Industrial Mission.	Mission, 40 acres ...	Maragoli...	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 80 ...	23.10.07.
Do.	Agricultural, 146·68 acres	Kamiosi	2.2.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.07.	Annual, Rs. 25	24.10.07.
Lumbwa Industrial Mission.	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Lumbwa...	18.6.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 62 50c.	24.9.07
Bishop of Uganda ...	Mission, 80·46 acres ...	Meseno (Ogolos) ...	28.11.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 162...	3.12.07
Demasingh and Sodagarsingh.	Agricultural, 50 acres...	Kibos	17.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 100...	24.12.07

KENYA PROVINCE.

W. P. James Fawcus ...	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Thika River	23.12.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 156 25c.	8.8.07
T. R. Swift	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Kiboko River	15.8.06	99 years, f. 1.8.07 ...	Do.	27.9.07
W. G. Swanson	Agricultural, 640 acres	Nyeri	24.9.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,280	26.11.07
Mrs. A. M. Ramsay ...	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Thika River	24.8.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 31 25c.	5.12.07
Do. ...	1,000 acres	Do.	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.

TANALAND AND JUBALAND PROVINCES.

Nil.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

	Colony, &c.	Year.
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	1906
548	Fiji	"
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"
551	Northern Nigeria	"
552	British Honduras	1906
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
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44	East Africa Protectorate	Survey Department.
45	Do. do.	Geology.
46	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
47	Do. do.	Do. 1905–6
48	Nyasaland Protectorate	Do.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forests.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 592.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1907-8;

with Returns of Concessions granted for the period 1st January, 1908, to 30th June, 1908.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 557.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
December, 1908.

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No. 592.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 557.)

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Governor's Office, Nairobi,
October 20th, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith in duplicate the Blue Book for the year ending the 31st of March, 1908, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,

F. J. JACKSON
(In the absence of H.E. the Governor).

H.M. Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1907-8.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31st, 1908, was £547,392, and the actual revenue collected was £474,760, exclusive of a grant-in-aid of £152,975 and of a special grant of £40,000 for expenditure in connection with the abolition of slavery. This shows an increase of £13,397 over the revenue collected in 1906-7, which, exclusive of a Parliamentary Grant of £164,000, was £461,362.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of revenue for the years 1906-7 and 1907-8:—

—	Amount collected in the year 1906-7.			Amount collected in the year 1907-8.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Grant	164,000	0	0	152,975	0	0	—			11,025	0	0
Special grant for the abolition of slavery	—			40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	—		
Total grants	164,000	0	0	192,975	0	0	40,000	0	0	11,025	0	0
Customs	81,302	13	0	78,717	6	0	—			2,585	7	0
Port, harbour, wharf, and lighthouse dues.	666	12	8	539	8	0	—			127	4	8
Licences, excise, and internal revenue not otherwise classified.	83,200	19	1	99,890	16	4	16,689	17	3	—		
Fees of Court or office, payments for specific services, and reimbursement in aid.	19,703	1	3	20,425	1	5	722	0	2	—		
Post Office and telegraphs	15,734	1	10	18,381	13	8	2,647	11	10	—		
Government railways	231,375	1	1	226,619	18	11	—			4,755	2	2
Rents	10,991	13	4	9,573	1	9	—			1,418	11	7
Interest	1,825	1	2	561	12	6	—			1,263	8	8
Miscellaneous receipts	8,720	4	1	15,366	6	1	7,146	2	0	—		
Sale of Government property.. ..	3,974	4	5	1,363	17	0	—			2,610	7	5
Total exclusive of land sales	621,493	11	11	664,914	1	8	67,205	11	3	23,785	1	6
Land sales	3,869	2	9	2,820	9	11	—			1,048	12	10
Total	625,362	14	8	667,734	11	7	67,205	11	3	24,833	14	4
Total exclusive of grant	461,362	14	8	474,759	11	7	27,205	11	3	13,808	14	4

The most gratifying increase is that of £16,690 in the amount of licences and taxes collected, of which the hut tax is responsible for £16,228, an excess of £3,298 over the Estimate; this is due to the spread of administrative control and the development of hitherto unknown districts rendere possible by an increase in the staff. There can be no d that this tax will continue to increase the more the is opened up.

The Post Office revenue is greater by £2,648 than in the previous year. This may be ascribed to the sale of new stamps to dealers, and to an increase in the telegraph revenue.

Miscellaneous receipts show an advance of £7,146, caused by the sale of confiscated ivory and the recovery from the Zanzibar Government of arrears amounting to £5,250 in connection with contributions on behalf of the military.

It must be confessed, however, that on the whole the year has been a disappointing one. The failure of the rains in the lake district, and the general depression of trade throughout the Protectorate, owing to a long and general drought, were responsible for a falling off of £2,585 and £4,755 in Customs receipts and Uganda Railway earnings, respectively, which otherwise would have been expected to show an increase.

A decrease of £1,419 in the receipts from rents is more apparent than real, as the figures for 1906-7 included arrears of revenue amounting to £5,159. The same remark applies to the decrease under sales of Government property, due to the transfer of woods and forests to the schedule for Rents.

Land sales contributed £1,049 less than in the previous year, owing to the policy of leasing rather than alienating land.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of expenditure for the years 1906-7 and 1907-8:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure.					
	1906–7.			1907–8.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan ...	17,000	0	0	17,000	0	0
Pensions	1,349	11	9	438	9	3
His Excellency the Governor	2,691	15	10	4,471	3	8
Senior Commissioner and Secretariat ...	5,425	4	6	4,229	19	8
Official Gazette and Printing and Stationery	—			5,145	0	2
Provincial Administration	34,407	12	4	54,163	7	10
Treasury	5,522	12	10	7,044	15	8
Customs Department	8,994	18	4	10,751	16	4
[°]Port and Marine Departments	11,808	6	11	10,732	3	10
Audit Department	2,104	9	9	2,142	12	2
Legal Departments	8,030	0	9	10,627	15	10
,, Special Expenditure	—			132	4	8
Police	37,072	6	7	46,515	17	4
Prisons	7,012	18	1	8,861	18	1
Medical Departments	8,789	7	4	11,487	7	4
Carried forward	150,209	5	0	193,744	11	10

[°] Port and Marine Special Expenditure for 1906–7 was £2,639 19*s.* 9*d.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure.	
	1906–7.	1907–8.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	150,209 5 0	193,744 11 10
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,812 5 4	7,687 6 0
" Special Expenditure	—	421 0 11
Education	68 0 7	963 4 5
Transport	28,662 1 11	2,525 8 0
Military Expenditure	70,604 8 11	51,122 15 9
" Special Expenditure	1,790 14 9	393 2 10
Miscellaneous Services	5,528 8 0	2,943 4 0
Bombay Agency	893 14 6	797 5 2
Post Office and Telegraphs...	15,516 2 10	20,707 19 4
" Special Expenditure	3,137 18 5	813 12 10
Railway Department	162,536 10 2	158,112 17 5
" Special Expenditure	31,619 16 3	37,421 19 9
Agricultural Department	7,512 1 4	9,710 10 0
Forestry and Scientific Departments ...	3,871 0 7	11,397 7 9
Veterinary Department	3,372 6 9	6,737 1 10
" Special Expenditure	1,985 2 2	5,867 10 10
Immigration Department	688 9 1	382 3 3
Survey Department	15,104 19 9	19,473 16 8
" Special Expenditure	4,012 9 6	1,127 19 10
*Land Office	4,451 6 9	4,855 3 8
Public Works Department	12,655 3 5	15,026 8 3
" " Recurrent	22,732 2 5	27,912 10 11
" " Extraordinary	62,756 5 7	92,582 3 0
Nandi Expedition	1,481 1 7	—
Special Expenditure...	—	15,251 4 8
Abolition of Slavery	—	938 4 4
Famine Relief	86 18 4	2,760 4 1
Total	616,088 13 11	691,676 17 4

* Land Office Special Expenditure for 1906–7 was £1,451 0*s.* 5*d.*

The total expenditure for the year 1907-8, including Uganda Railway expenditure of £195,534 17*s.* 2*d.*, amounted to £691,676 17*s.* 4*d.*, or an excess of £75,588 3*s.* 5*d.* over the previous year.

Transport charges were voted departmentally, and consequently show a reduction of £26,137; this sum is distributed among the various departments. The only other decrease worthy of notice is £19,482 on the military expenditure, due to a reduction in the number of troops stationed in the Protectorate.

The additions to the staff which, as has been stated, are responsible for the enhanced revenue, must of necessity also lead to a larger expenditure, and provincial administration accordingly shows an increase of £19,756.

The cost of the maintenance of the police exceeded that of the previous year by £9,443; this was partly due to the employment of a number of European police constables.

The Uganda Railway, while showing a falling off of £4,423 on account of slackness and depression of trade, shows an increased special expenditure of £5,802 on construction work and re-alignments.

The Forestry and Agricultural Departments, which were re-organised with larger staff, have incurred larger expenditure by £7,526 and £2,198, respectively.

The necessity for combating diseases of stock, particularly East Coast fever, caused an increase in the special expenditure of the Veterinary Department of £3,822, and special expenditure of £16,500 for the purchase of wire for fencing was sanctioned.

The additions to the staff of the Survey Department were responsible for an increase of £4,368.

The Public Works Department exceeded the expenditure of 1906-7 by £37,377 10*s.* 9*d.* This can be ascribed to the necessity for more buildings and roads in view of the advance of administrative control and the establishment of new stations, and to the growing needs of the towns and stations already in existence.

The totals of the Protectorate revenue and expenditure for the last five years exclusive of Parliamentary Grants were as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1903-4	108,856	19	3	418,877	0	3
1904-5	154,756	1	1	302,559	12	9
1905-6	270,362	3	5	418,839	3	10
1906-7	461,362	14	8	616,088	13	11
1907-8	474,759	11	7	691,676	17	4

The hut tax is the only direct tax levied in the Protectorate. The amount collected in 1907-8 was £77,561, as against £61,333 in the previous year.

This gratifying increase, as stated in previous reports, is due in a very large measure to the extension of administrative control and the opening up of hitherto unknown districts. These remarks especially apply to the Kisumu and Kenya Provinces, where there is, however, still ample room for further development. With the increase of the administrative staff, future years should show a continued improvement in the sums realised from this tax.

The surplus of assets over liabilities on March 31st 1908, was			£201,765
From this must be deducted:—			
Sanctioned in aid of expenditure, 1908-9 ...		£23,314	
Remanet expenditure on Estimates re-voted:—			
Kilindini Pier Works	£36,585		
Railway Surveys	6,000		
Removal of Treasury and Audit Offices to Nairobi	10,500		
New Gaol	3,000		
General Post Office, Nairobi ...	2,000		
Nairobi Drainage Scheme ...	16,000		
Houses for Survey Department ...	800		
Special Vote for Abolition of Slavery	34,000	£108,885	
Additional Remanet Expenditure, which would have been re-voted if the position had been foreseen		24,299	156,498
Balance available to be placed at interest			£45,267

The Protectorate has no Public Debt.

CURRENCY.

The subsidiary coinage provided for under the East Africa Currency Order in Council, 1905, was circulated during the year, and the silver 50 and 25 cent pieces were in great demand, there being Rs.60,000 worth of the former and Rs.45,000 of the latter in circulation on March 31st, 1908. The 10 cent and 1 cent pieces cannot be said to have been an unqualified success. The former, of which Rs.39,200 worth were in use on March 31st, are too like the silver rupee, and lend themselves easily to fraud. The latter, of which Rs.49,200 worth were circulated, were found to corrode on the coast, probably owing to the damp salt atmosphere. Steps are being taken to replace them by coins of another metal.

The chief reason, however, of the unpopularity of these coins is that, owing to delay in minting, it has been found impossible to withdraw the copper pice, and the existence of the two coins side by side naturally causes confusion to the native mind. The amount of copper pice in circulation was Rs.351,335, and this figure has decreased since the end of the year.

The total value of currency notes in circulation on March 31st, 1908, was £117,433, as compared with £106,333 at the end of the previous year.

BANK.

The only bank doing business in the Protectorate is the National Bank of India, Limited, established under the authority of the Companies Acts, which has branches at Mombasa and Nairobi. It has a subscribed capital of £1,600,000, a paid-up capital of £800,000, and a reserve fund of £600,000.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nairobi and Kisumu are the only two Municipalities in the East Africa Protectorate; the existence of treaty rights still prevents the creation of Municipalities on the coast strip.

The revenue of the Nairobi Municipality was Rs.78,953, including a grant of Rs.5,000 for the Nairobi fire engine, as against Rs.58,742 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs.57,457, as compared with Rs.48,257.

The Kisumu Municipality showed a revenue, including a Government grant of £400, of Rs.19,745, an excess of Rs.4,313 over 1906-7, and an expenditure of Rs.19,745, or an increase of Rs.5,336.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The annual value of the Protectorate trade for the last five years is given in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903–4	436,947	159,815	596,762
1904–5	518,143	234,664	752,807
1905–6	672,360	332,838	1,005,198
1906–7	753,647	440,705	1,194,352
1907–8	799,717	515,052	1,314,769

The above figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa or Uganda Administrations or for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, of specie or goods in transit. Including these figures the total imports for the year in question amounted to:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1903-4	604,367
1904-5	741,785
1905-6	974,402
1906-7	1,226,649
1907-8	1,251,027

Comparing the principal articles imported in 1907-8 with those of 1906-7, the following points are worthy of attention:—

Apparel, furniture and provisions show increases of £11,355, £6,640, and £8,191 respectively. These are due to the increased demand caused by the large number of Europeans coming into the country. The value of grain imported has advanced by £21,672, which may be put down partly to the failure of the local crops and partly to the fact that as the natives are called on more and more to work further from their plantations, they tend to stop cultivating, and the demand for imported grains increases. An increase of £8,126 in sugar is due to its greater consumption by the natives, and the same reason accounts for an advance of £3,591 in tobacco. An item which calls for special mention is the larger quantity of spirits imported, to the value of £5,857. This was due to the importation of large quantities in anticipation of the proposed increase of duty—but it is noteworthy that though the amount has almost doubled, the value has only risen by some £5,000. This points to inferior quality. A temporary falling off in revenue may be anticipated as a result of this overstocking.

Timber and building materials show decreases respectively of £13,560 and £6,307, the former due to the greater use now made of local timber, and the latter to overstocking of cement and other materials owing to the low prices that prevailed.

Machinery, which is imported free of duty, has advanced in value by £13,868. The increase of £1,404 in the value of seeds and plants is gratifying.

Cotton goods show a decrease of £31,244, which is accounted for by the general trade depression and the falling off in the demand owing to lack of money.

Other small decreases may be ascribed to fluctuations of trade.

As regards exports the increases which deserve mention are fibre, which has advanced from £491 to £2,590, owing to the more thorough working of the concessions, and gold, of which £29,883 worth was shipped as against £1,600 last year. A shipment of £28,000 from the Congo Free State was responsible for this increase.

A noteworthy point is the large increase of £30,017 in the value of beeswax and of £14,133 in the value of hides exported from German East Africa, as compared with increases of only £3,277 and £1,520 in the export of the same commodities from British East Africa.

The export of mangrove bark and borities would appear to have reached their maximum.

The value of potatoes exported is lower by £1,574, due to less demand from South Africa.

Rubber too shows an unsatisfactory falling off of some £5,500.

The total value of the Protectorate trade for the year amounted to £1,766,079, a satisfactory increase of £1,000,000 in the last five years, but it must be admitted that a large proportion of this is merely carrying trade on the Uganda Railway of goods in transit to and from German East Africa. The export trade from German East Africa amounted to £173,236, as against £157,097 exported from this Protectorate, having increased since 1903-4 by some £165,000. The question seems worthy of consideration as to whether the rigid enforcement of game regulations and the imposition of export duties do not tend to divert the trade of the Protectorate to the neighbouring countries. This applies particularly to the ivory trade, the value of ivory exported from British East Africa showing a decrease of £6,680, while the exports from Uganda, German East Africa, and the Congo all show more or less considerable increases. This points to the existence of smuggling, and it is a question whether, in the absence of a strong preventive service, which the expense and difficulty render out of the question at present, it would not be better to remove the restrictions altogether. It is satisfactory to note that while imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions show increases in value of £22,189 and £14,585 respectively, those from foreign countries are less by £2,464.

The value of exports to the United Kingdom was nearly double that of 1906-7, while exports to other countries only exceeded the previous year by 17 per cent.

MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

The supposed diamonds discovered during the previous year on the Thika River proved on examination at the Imperial Institute to be bipyramidal crystals of quartz.

The mining expert reported that the copper deposits near Tsavo Railway Station were of too low a grade to be of any commercial value, but that certain reefs about five to seven miles east of the station showed up fairly well on the surface and might repay sinking down, there being an abundance of water and small scrub near by.

Near these reefs there is also an outcrop containing well-defined crystals of graphite, but not sufficient to prove of commercial value.

In the Machakos district good marble has been found, and specimens of mica from surface have been seen about 4 in. by 4 in. in size; the colour, however, was poor, and the sheets did not split evenly.

In South Kavirondo small colours of gold can be obtained in most of the streams, and in the opinion of the mining expert this tract of country and also the Kisii and Lumbwa districts are worth prospecting.

In the coastal belt, which is carboniferous, lignite has been found, and a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of working it, operations being suspended at present pending the arrival of a diamond drill.

A new Mining Ordinance has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the mining expert, and will probably become law during the current year.

In conclusion, it may be said that certain districts of the Protectorate are well worth investigating, but that considerable capital would be required to do this systematically.

Ceara rubber at Kibwezi is satisfactorily reported on, and work has been undertaken on rubber concessions in the Malindi and Rabai districts, but it is as yet somewhat early to predict the results.

Lime is found in Lusinga Island, in Lake Victoria, but in inconsiderable quantities. A brick factory has been established at Maragoli, and has met with marked success, and there is also a brick and tile establishment at Frere Town.

Saw-mills have been erected at Kaimosi and Elburgon.

Native manufactures in the coast districts include the production of copra and coir, the extraction of vegetable oils, the weaving of cloth, and the making of mats and baskets.

Ice factories exist at Mombasa and Nairobi, and soda water factories at Kisumu and Kismayu, as well as at the two former places.

Considerable progress has been made in the highlands in the preparation of bacon for local use, as is evidenced by the marked decrease in price.

There is a plentiful supply of excellent fish at all the coast ports and in Lake Victoria, and consignments are regularly sent from Mombasa to Nairobi.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Nairobi.—The soil on the site originally chosen for the Nairobi farm for the greater part overlies an ironstone formation, and is not only very variable in quality but very uneven in depth, and has in consequence been closed down as an agricultural experimental station. The farm has, however, been retained for a Veterinary, Bacteriological, and an Entomological Station. The new site is some 1,250 acres in extent, and in point of climate and soil is more representative of the conditions appertaining in the 640-acre farm area.

It was not found possible during the year under review to commence operations; since its expiry, however, irrigation works have been undertaken, and a considerable area has been cleared and brought under cultivation. The farm is known as the Kabete experimental farm, and is situated six miles from Nairobi, on the old Kikuyu road.

Kibos.—The soil is of a porous nature, and owing to the low rainfall is quickly affected by drought. Expensive irrigation works would be necessary to overcome this drawback. Generally speaking, the soil is fertile, but a serious obstacle exists to permanent cultivation in the violent hailstorms which occur in the early part of the year.

Severe damage was done from this cause to the sisal plants and to other crops which were planted late in the season.

The cultivation of ramie was tried, but is hardly to be recommended, pending a cheaper process of decortication.

Potatoes can be successfully raised for local consumption, and the prospects of fruits of various kinds are good.

On the whole it may be said that much useful experimental work has been carried out during the year.

Meritini.—This farm was moved during the year to a more accessible site near Mazeras in the vicinity of the railway. The soil here is good, and so far the experiments carried out have been satisfactory.

The existing plantations at Meritini are still maintained, and the trees and plants have given encouraging results, and should form a valuable source of supply for the new farm.

Naivasha.—The health of the stock has been uniformly good, and the increase both in cattle and sheep has been very satisfactory, taking into consideration the shortage of grass. Imported bulls have done good service during the year with the native cows belonging to settlers, resulting in a marked improvement in the breed. A consignment of cattle from South Africa is shortly expected, consisting of Friesland, Shorthorn, and ordinary South African stock, which it is hoped will prove immune to redwater. During the year 118 calves were born, of which only four died. The number of half-bred heifers now amounts to seven, and there are in addition seven second-cross heifers and three bulls. These all show a decided improvement on the native stock, and everything points to the complete success of the grading up of native cattle.

Sheep may again be said to have met with very encouraging results, and cross-breeding and grading experiments have been successful. In view of the importance of obtaining hardiness before the introduction of a merino strain for wool purposes, Welsh rams were used at the outset. They are, however, poor wool producers, and a second cross is being used. An infectious scour broke out in the autumn lambing season, and was responsible for the death of some 10 per cent. of the young lambs.

There was also an outbreak of wire worm among the spring lambs after they were weaned. Various remedies were tried, and it is hoped to clear the farm of this pest.

A consignment of wool sold in London was favourably reported on and fetched satisfactory prices, especially so in the case of the second-cross wool.

One Merino ewe produced 15 lbs. of wool. The wool from imported ewes shows no tendency to deteriorate, and the future of wool production seems most promising.

The goats on the farm have shown a good increase; the proposed importation of South African Angora rams was rendered impossible on account of the duty of £100 imposed on them.

The Berkshire and large black pigs have done well. It is proposed to transfer all the pigs to the new farm in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Owing to the dryness of the season poultry have not done well.

The stock, to the number of 400 cattle and 3,000 small stock, have been grazed on an area amounting to 1,000 acres only.

FORESTS.

Much valuable work has been done in connection with the Protectorate forests during the year, and measures have been taken to prevent wanton destruction, damage by fire, and the utilization of valuable timber for firewood.

The most important timbers in the Protectorate are yellow-wood, cedar, sandal wood, and camphor; of these, although the two latter are intrinsically the most valuable, the two former are, on account of their general utility and abundance, practically so.

The reproduction of the forest is ensured in two ways, by assisting natural reproduction, by means of judicious thinning, and by planting trees from nurseries, which has been done extensively with satisfactory results on the whole.

In forming new plantations it is necessary to remember that in a country with so many varieties of climate, the species must be adapted to the climate, and that the nurseries must be furnished with an abundant water supply.

Nurseries have been formed at Nairobi, Dagoretti, Londiani, Muhoroni, in the Kenya Province, and other places.

Specimens of pencil cedar have been sent home for approval, but it appears that the American wood is softer, and as long as supplies of this are available, it will hold the market.

To find a paying market for East Africa timber, cheaper and easier means of transport are required.

It is hoped that in future the local timber will be more widely used for building purposes than at present—that this has not been done in the past is largely due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of well-seasoned timber.

The revenue of the Forest Department during the year and the timber supplied to Government departments and chiefly to the Uganda Railway, which requires three to four million cubic feet yearly for fuel, represents a value of close upon £13,000.

DISEASES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

The failure of the rainfall spoiled many of the crops, and the severe hailstorms ruined the sisal and some of the cotton at the experimental farm at Kibos.

Much damage was done by beetles to the cocoanut plantations, and a beetle pest attacked wheat experiments at Njoro, though little harm was done.

There was a serious outbreak of East Coast fever during the year, and it has been found very difficult to cope with this disease or to control the movement of cattle. A system of permits has been introduced, and a considerable amount of fencing has been done.

Thirteen outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have been reported, most of which were in the neighbourhood of Nairobi. There is, however, reason to suppose that this disease is very widespread throughout the Protectorate. Inoculation has been found to be unsatisfactory as a rule.

Rinderpest was reported in Jubaland, and although everything possible was done to prevent its spreading, this disease travelled down the coast and a further outbreak occurred in Tanaland.

Cases have occurred of Texas fever, more especially among imported cattle, of Mkebbe, of which but little is known at present, and of trypanosomiasis, where cattle have entered a fly belt.

The year has been noteworthy on account of its immunity from horse sickness. Cases have occurred of trypanosomiasis among horses and mules, and of epizootic lymphangitis and piroplasmosis among mules and donkeys. Sheep have suffered from nostril fly, with serious results to lambs, from intestinal parasites, and lung worms.

Tick fever has been the chief disease to affect dogs.

Several outbreaks of swine fever have occurred, and it has been found necessary to slaughter the infected herds.

LAND GRANTS, VALUE OF LAND, AND SQUATTING.

The land grants for the year 1907 are shown at 208, comprising a total acreage of 571,368, as compared with 209 and 292,741 acres for 1906, the number of applications being apparently maintained, though with a largely increased acreage.

This, however, is not the case. There was a considerable falling off in the number of applications, and the figures shown indicate the number of deeds actually issued, the large increase in the survey staff enabling the arrears of previous years to be worked off. The increased acreage is mainly due to the number of fibre concessions granted, which amounted to no less than 214,400 acres.

—	Deeds issued.	Agricultural acres.	Grazing acres.	Fibre.	Forest.	Total.
1906 ...	209	23,832	235,832	32,430	640	292,741
1907 ...	208	27,406	327,939	214,400	1,623	571,368

Attention is drawn to the fact that the past year has, owing to the drought, been a bad one agriculturally, and that several farmers with insufficient capital to tide them over the bad time have failed in consequence.

The Protectorate is at present suffering from a period of depression, with the result that the inflated prices for land have dropped to something like their true level.

From £700 to £1,000 is stated as the minimum with which a settler may hope to succeed. Until, however, our industries have been well established there is little opening for a man without capital coming to the country in search of work.

The coast belt is at the present time receiving considerable attention, the prospects of cotton, rubber, and cocoanuts being promising. This area, however, suffers from the drawback of an unhealthy climate, and residence for a prolonged period without a change is inadvisable. In addition the allotment of land is attended with considerable difficulty, a large part of the land being privately owned, and until the question of ownership has been definitely decided it is practically impossible to allot land with a secure title.

The new Land Ordinance is under consideration, and will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council.

SURVEY.

The reorganisation of this department, alluded to in last year's report, has now been carried out.

The Survey Department, as now constituted, is distinct from the Land Office, and is divided into two sections, trigonometrical and cadastral, with a largely increased staff, and the results of this arrangement as regards the output of work have been most gratifying.

In the trigonometrical branch the area triangulated is nearly five times as large as in the previous year, and in the cadastral branch the total area surveyed amounts to 862,760 acres. This area, though less by 7,507 acres than in the previous year, actually denotes a considerably increased output, very few large areas being included, whilst a large number of applications for small farms and plots were dealt with.

The arrears in this branch have now been reduced to manageable proportions, due in a large degree to the fact that there has been a marked decrease in the number of applications for land.

Not included in the area surveyed by the cadastral branch are 20 farms of 2,500 acres each in the Uasin Gishu plateau, which have been provisionally surveyed under the system of rapid allotment.

This system, which was introduced during the year, has proved a marked success. 110 farms were marked out in 31 days, and the rapid settlement of a tract of country, if free from native or other complicated rights, can now be guaranteed.

The expenditure on survey during the year was £20,602, as against £15,105 in the previous year. The fees collected amounted to £2,605.

SHIPPING.

The principal ports in the Protectorate are the two harbours of Mombasa and Kilindini, lying respectively on the south and north sides of Mombasa Island. The latter is by far the larger of the two and is used by the bigger steamers; the Mombasa harbour has a narrow entrance, and though more conveniently situated owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town, can only be used for the smaller steamers and dhows.

Progress has been made with the extensions to the wharf at Kilindini, but was somewhat retarded by difficulties connected with labour and European supervision, the necessity of work in the heat of the sun being the cause of much sickness.

The Protectorate is regularly visited by three steamship companies, the British East Africa, whose steamers call once a month on the outward journey only, the German East Africa, which have a three-weekly, and the Messageries Maritimes, which have a monthly outward and homeward service. The boats of the latter Company proceed to Madagascar, but do not visit the South African ports.

In addition to these steamers, there is a monthly cargo service by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

This Company, as well as the Deutsch Ost Afrika Line, also maintains service with Bombay, and occasionally visits Lamu, which place, as well as Wasin, Kilifi, Malindi, Kipini, and Kismayu, is regularly served by the Protectorate s.s. "Juba."

The accompanying table shows the gross tonnage, the quantity of cargo, and the number of passengers carried by these steamship lines during the year ended March 31st, 1908.

Statement showing the number of steamers, gross tonnage, quantity of cargo, and number of passengers landed and shipped by the different lines of steamers entered in the Port of Mombasa during the year ending 31st March, 1908:—

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengers.	
				Europeans.	Natives.		Europeans.	Natives.
British East Africa Line, Europe ..	11	42,746	Tons. 17,883	53	12	Tons. 323	30	272
British India, Aden	25	51,731	2,618	47	1,011	1,331	46	907
British India, Bombay	8	29.975	3,471	22	494	134	9	207
British India, Europe	5	17,670	5,161	8	—	4	4	10
Deutsch Ost Afrika Line, Bombay	53	139,649	6.317	210	3,299	1,070	106	2,830
Deutsch Ost Afrika Line, Europe	53	295,775	9,146	1,085	1,068	20,715	569	830
Messageries Maritimes, Europe ..	25	96,636	399	480	400	310	383	234
Total	180	674,182	44,995	1,905	6,284	23,887	1,147	5,290

The total steam tonnage entered in the Protectorate ports was 936,398 tons, represented by 447 steamers, a decrease on the previous year of 37 vessels and 71,257 tons; this is mainly due to the change in the German East Africa Line's service from twice a month to three-weekly.

The sailing vessel tonnage also shows a slight decrease on the previous year's figures.

The leading marks for Kilindini harbour have been fitted with lamps and hoisting apparatus, so that vessels will be able to enter and leave at night time.

The Port Office revenue for the year amounted to £2,428 11*s*.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Ordinances enacted during the year 1907-8 included the following:—

To amend the East Africa Police Ordinance, 1906.

To abolish the legal status of slavery in the Protectorate.

To authorize the issue of licences to ostrich farmers to collect eggs and capture young birds.

To amend the Masters and Servants Ordinance, 1906.

To make provision for the registration of brands for stocks.

To define the powers of the High Court.

To amend the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1906.

To make further provisions for regulating the manufacture and sale of native intoxicating liquors.

To amend the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

The following Orders in Council were also promulgated:—

The East Africa Order in Council, 1906:—

To make provisions for the appointment of a Governor and for the constitution of an Executive and a Legislative Council.

The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1907:—

An Order in Council issued under the Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

The statement made in previous reports still holds good that most of the natives in the interior are pagans, and even on the coast it is only the higher-class Arabs who conform to all strictly to the Mahommedan religion.

Thirteen Missionary Societies have established themselves, and have stations in different parts of the Protectorate, at most of which there are schools at which elementary instruction is given—the most useful secular work, which has only lately been commenced, being industrial training.

The Church Missionary Society has a hospital on Mombasa Island. Medical work is carried on at dispensaries at most of the up-country stations.

There are two European schools at Nairobi, a boarding school at the Roman Catholic Mission, and a European day school kept up by the Government. At the latter the average attendance is 22 girls and 26 boys. The total expenditure for the year was £788.

With the increase of the European population the question of the education of white children becomes an important one. The problem is a difficult one on account of the distance of many of the farms from Nairobi and the lack of means of transport. Many of the settlers, moreover, are not in the position to pay the fees which a central boarding school would require. The whole question is under consideration, and it is hoped that a school will shortly be started by private enterprise with the assistance of the Government.

There is in addition an Indian day school, supported by Government. The average attendance during the year was 50.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

There are European Government hospitals at Mombasa and Nairobi. In the former the accommodation is ample for the needs of the town, but the building is badly designed and in urgent need of repairs. It would probably be better to build a new one on more modern lines than to spend any considerable sum on repairs. The admissions in the year were 41, of whom 26 were cured and 14 relieved, and one died, giving a death rate of 2·4 per cent., a marked decrease on the previous year.

The new European hospital at Nairobi, a spacious and handsome building, was completed and opened after the close of the year under report. The admissions to the temporary hospital during the year amounted to 77, of whom 59 were cured, 17 relieved, and one died, or a death rate of 1·7 per cent.,—also a decrease on the previous year.

There are 30 native hospitals and dispensaries in the Protectorate, and the returns at the three principal ones were as follows:—

	Kilindini.	Nairobi.	Kisumu.
Admissions	1,368	517	485
Deaths	60	119	113
Death-rate per cent.	43·8	24·3	24·7

At the Mombasa Gaol Hospital 286 patients were admitted, of whom 12 died—a death rate of 4·19 per cent.

At present native lunatics are confined in the gaol, and Europeans kept under supervision until they can be sent to Europe. This system is not satisfactory.

A lunatic asylum is now under process of construction at Nairobi, and will be completed shortly.

There are a considerable number of lepers in the coast districts. As a temporary measure, two settlements, consisting of grass huts, have been formed at Mkonumbi, in Tanaland, and on the mainland south of Mombasa.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The constitution of the police force on March 31st, 1908, was as follows:—

1 Inspector-General.
1 Deputy Inspector-General.
1 Superintendent.
9 Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
14 Inspectors.
7 Sub-Inspectors.
1 Non-commissioned officer.
15 European constables.
6 Native Sub-Inspectors.
13 Native Assistant Sub-Inspectors.
1,888 Rank and file.

This force is posted at 29 stations, distributed among the various provinces as follows:—

Seyidie	381
Ukamba	504
Kenya	218
Naivasha	300
Kisumu	418
Tanaland	55
Jubaland	83

The whole question of the reorganization of the Police is under consideration.

The force cost £46,515 17*s*. 4*d*., as against £37,072 6*s*. 7*d*. in 1906-7.

The number of offences reported to the police or the magistrates during the year was 8,185.

The number for 1906-7 was 4,569. Though there has been a considerable increase in the judicial work, the figures are somewhat misleading, inasmuch as the return for the previous year was based on the number of cases and not of individuals. The total now also includes all offenders tried under the Masters and Servants Ordinance. A noticeable fact is the regrettably high percentage of convictions of Europeans.

The revenue has decreased from Rs.122,091 to Rs.108,322, which is almost entirely accounted for by a large confiscation of ivory to the value of Rs.13,000 in the previous year.

During the year under review the Courts Ordinance was brought into force; it is too early yet to say how it will work.

The renunciation by the Treaty Powers of their right to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions has removed certain long-standing anomalies in the coast area.

Since the completion of the year it has been decided to sever our connection with Zanzibar in the matter of the Appellate Court for Eastern Africa on the mainland, the former system having proved most convenient in practice.

The number of prisons in the Protectorate is 28, but the large majority of these are only lock-ups, in which it is impossible to confine long-term prisoners. The principal prisons are at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu—European prisoners are generally confined in the former, the accommodation and structure of which have been improved during the year, but it is hoped, in view of the improvements and additions which have been made in the Nairobi prison to be able to utilise it for this purpose, situated as it is in a healthier and cooler climate.

The total number of convicted prisoners committed to the prisons in 1907-8 was 5,776, and the daily average 740·08.

Twenty-two prisoners escaped during the year, of whom eight were re-captured.

The daily average in the prison hospitals was 55·61, and 45 deaths took place.

Prisoners are employed under the supervision of warders outside the prisons in making roads, repairing buildings, stone quarrying and carrying, cleaning the streets, wood cutting, and clearing scrub and bush. In some of the gaols, notably Mombasa and Nairobi, a considerable amount of industrial and domestic work is carried out, *e.g.*, making chairs, baskets, mats, and coir matting and tailoring, chiefly consisting in the making of uniforms and prison clothing.

Vagrants are kept in custody until they have earned sufficient to pay for their passage elsewhere.

A fund, known as the Distressed British Subjects Fund, is subscribed locally to assist deserving cases of destitution.

The Protectorate prisons cost £8,200 during 1907-8, an increase of some £1,200 on the previous year's expenditure.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

As stated in previous reports, a census of the Protectorate has never been taken, and would indeed be impossible under present conditions. A very approximate estimate gives the population of the Protectorate at 4,000,000.

The white population may be taken roughly* as 1,800, including Government officials.

The registration of all deaths of Europeans, Americans, and Indians throughout the Protectorate, and of all deaths including natives in township areas, is compulsory under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

The registration of native births, however, is optional, and the number of deaths registered bears but a small proportion to the number which occur, so that it is impossible in any way to compare the figures as a test of the growth or decline of the population.

The returns for 1907-8 were as follows:

Province.	Births.	Deaths.
Jubaland	5	63
Tanaland	14	138
Seyidie	82	668
Ukamba	43	300
Naivasha	4	35
Kisumu	11	219
Kenya	5	3
Total	164	1,422

SLAVERY.

A bill to abolish the legal status of slavery in the East Africa Protectorate was introduced in the Legislative Council in September and passed into law on the 1st of October.

By this Ordinance the legal status of slavery is absolutely abolished, but the master may claim compensation for damages actually suffered under its provisions, and compensation up to Rs.100 may be awarded by the District Court, before whom all such claims must be preferred. Due provision is made for preserving as far as possible the Arab domestic life, but the inmates of a harem, though not included in the provisions of the Ordinance, have ample means of redress if subjected to any harsh treatment.

Up to the end of March, 1908, that is six months from the institution of the Ordinance, 431 applications had been received, of which 243 have been settled, the total amount of compensation paid being £449 18*s.* 6*d.*

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* This figure does not include a considerable number of Boers who have arrived since the end of the year.

A measure abolishing an institution which has existed from time immemorial could naturally not be expected to be popular, but the Arabs have known for some time that legislation in this connection was imminent; no opposition has been encountered, and the Ordinance is working smoothly.

Climate and Public Health.

The division of the Protectorate into three zones for the purposes of climatic description is a convenient one, though it must be understood that even within these sub-divisions there are considerable ranges in temperature and rainfall, which have a strong influence on the healthiness or unhealthiness of the districts concerned.

1. *The Coast.*

The region described as the Coast may be held to include a strip about 100 miles broad, extending from the Anglo-German frontier to the Juba River. The rainfall is greatest in the more southern districts at least in Jubaland. As a rule the temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, is not excessive, but owing to the moisture of the atmosphere the heat is more trying to Europeans than would otherwise be expected. In the Coast towns, however, during the monsoons a cool breeze blows constantly, and this is particularly the case between May and November, when the south-west monsoon prevalent. The hottest season is in January, February, a March, but the nights are generally fairly cool, except durin the lull between the two monsoons, when they are apt to be very oppressive. Most rain falls during April, May, June, and November, but the seasons are somewhat variable and cannot be predicted with accuracy. The climate of the Coast stations may be summed up as on the whole not unhealthy for Europeans, but after a long residence it is apt to be enervating, and a change is desirable from time to time. Malaria and other tropical illness are not frequent. In Jubaland the climate is hot and dry and the sun powerful, but the nights are cool. It is not an unhealthy region except for nervous diseases, which have been responsible for the invaliding of several officers.

About ten or fifteen miles inland the scrub country begins, and the heat, untempered by the sea breezes, is less bearable. The stations situated in this belt, such as Rabai and Voi, do not enjoy a good reputation for health, malaria occurring with some frequency. The same may be said of the Valley of the Tana, which is at certain seasons rendered almost intolerable by the presence of swarms of mosquitoes.

2. *The Highlands.*

The greater part of the interior of the East Africa Protectorate consists of ridges and plateaux, ranging from 4,000 to 9,000 feet in height, one peak (Mount Kenya) reaching an altitude of 18,000 feet. Though naturally the whole of this upland country is not equally salubrious, it may be safely said that it is, generally speaking, exceedingly healthy. The sun, as might reasonably be expected so near to the Equator, is powerful during the mid-day hours, but the air is brisk and invigorating, the nights are cool, and Europeans are able to exert themselves to an extent which would be impossible at the Coast. This part of the country is regarded as well suited for colonization, and a large number of settlers have made their homes in it. A striking proof of the excellence of the climate is afforded by the healthy appearance of the children who have been born and brought up in this region. In fact, the only drawbacks appear to be a somewhat unduly great daily range of temperature and a prevalence of strong winds, which, in certain districts, are trying. Some stations, such as Kitui and Baringo, do not come up to the general standard, but they really lie on the outskirts of the Highland region.

3. *The District round Lake Victoria.*

The shores of Lake Victoria are comparatively low-lying, and the heat consequently approaches and even exceeds that of the coast. Violent storms are frequent, and the climate is probably less agreeable than in any other part of the Protectorate. Malaria is common, and, if not carefully treated, frequently leads to attacks of black-water fever. Mumias and Kisumu have distinctly bad records in this respect, though an improvement in the accommodation and sanitary conditions of the latter station has rendered it less unhealthy.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the year has been good, though the number of admissions to hospital and deaths shows an increase. This is explained by the fact that the number of Europeans in the country has increased, and that the natives now come in greater numbers for treatment, which they are beginning to appreciate.

Two deaths occurred among European officials, and four were invalided.

The number of deaths among the total European population was 19, or about nine per 1,000, a slight increase on previous years; the prevalent ailments were malaria, diseases of the digestive system, and skin diseases. Three cases of enteric fever occurred during the year among Europeans, and 13 cases with five deaths among the total population. This disease, though it has not appeared in epidemic form, is undoubtedly on the increase, a proof of the unsatisfactory state of the sanitation and the water supply of the Protectorate.

The number of natives treated has increased enormously with a corresponding decrease in the death rate, which is 2 per cent. lower than in the previous year. This, as explained above, is due to the greater readiness shown to submit to treatment at an earlier stage of the malady.

Sleeping sickness, though decreasing in North Kavirondo, has been spreading in South Kavirondo, 45 per cent. of the estimated population of 13,000 in an area of about 110 square miles round the river Kuja being infected.

It is hoped to be able to remove the native population from the infected areas, a step which should check the spread of this fatal disease.

The Protectorate was entirely free from plague during the year, though since its termination an outbreak has occurred at Kisumu. Malaria has been somewhat less prevalent, especially at Kisumu; this may be ascribed to the abnormal rise in the level of the Victoria Nyanza in 1906-7, referred to in the report for that year, and to the fact of extensive reclamation of the foreshore of the lake having been carried out. Syphilis is widespread and on the increase; the natives show considerable reluctance to come for treatment until the disease is far advanced.

Rheumatism is prevalent in the higher altitudes during and after the rainy seasons. The first case on record occurred of spirillum or tick fever, in which the infection appears to have been contracted in this Protectorate; it proved fatal to the patient.

Diseases of the respiratory system showed a slight decrease, and those of the digestive system a slight increase on the previous year.

Internal parasites accounted for a considerable number of cases—indeed their absence is the exception rather than the rule.

SANITATION.

The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate remains much the same as previously reported; some progress in the direction of sanitary improvements is indeed visible, but it is, owing to the low state of civilisation of the natives and the existence of large Indian communities, necessarily slow.

The condition of Mombasa shows little material improvement. The crying need of the town is a good water supply; under present conditions the wells cannot fail to become polluted with disease as a natural consequence.

Bush-clearing has been maintained in the European quarter, but much remains to be done in the native part of the town.

The conditions of all the old Arab coast towns are similar to those of Mombasa.

In Nairobi Mr. Williams's scheme for the drainage of the town was commenced, and there is no doubt that when it is completed a marked improvement will be shown. The conservancy is under the control of the Municipality, and it is hoped shortly to be in a position to flush the drains. The water supply is unsatisfactory and insufficient. To remedy the defect proposals are now under consideration, and it is hoped that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. The lack of a sufficient water supply is also responsible for the delay in erecting a suitable jail and police lines, and in moving the native locations.

The sanitation of the Indian bazaar is capable of much improvement, and steps are being taken in this direction.

Improvements have been maintained at Kisumu, and the reclamation of part of the foreshore has had the effect of diminishing the number of mosquitoes. A further extension of the sea-wall, built in 1906, should cause an almost complete disappearance of these insects from the European quarter of the town.

The water supply, derived from the shallow and land-locked bay, which is polluted by the lake steamers, is bad, and to this is no doubt due the increase in the number of cases of dysentery.

Boring operations were carried out with a view to obtaining better water, but so far results have been of no value.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda services are amalgamated.

The revenue from East Africa in 1907-8 was £16,313, and the expenditure, including the sum of £1,341 for telegraph construction and material, was £17,836—*i.e.*, a deficit of £182 on the actual working of the Postal Department. This compares favourably with a deficit of £1,923 in the previous year.

The total transactions during the year including all letters, post cards, newspapers, book packets, parcels and telegrams, amounted to 2,028,576, as against 1,759,188 in 1907.

During the year important changes were made in the rates of foreign postage, and the unit of weight has been increased to 1 oz. The change of the Protectorate coinage necessitated a new issue of postage stamps.

The British India Steam Navigation Company receives a subsidy of £9,000 per annum for carrying mails once a month to and from Aden. This is not a charge against Protectorate funds; mail transit dues are paid to the different administrations by which the mail services are maintained.

The mail services cannot be said to be satisfactory, and the want of a direct British service is much felt.

The number of money orders paid and issued in the Protectorate during 1907-8 was 29,102, amounting in value to £164,688, showing an increase in numbers of 1,297 and in value of £10,981 on the previous year, when 27,805 orders were paid and issued, valued at £153,707.

Inland money order transactions were mainly responsible for this increase, India alone of all other countries showing an advance.

The money order service has been improved during the year by the provision of a direct exchange with German East Africa.

There are 82 Post and Money Order Offices in the Protectorate, including 32 Post Office Agencies.

The number of Telegraph Offices is 62, including 40 Railway Stations and five Telephone Stations.

The total mileage of telegraphs open for traffic in the Protectorate is 2,263, exclusive of the telephone system.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The most important event during the year was the establishment of Executive and Legislative Councils. The latter was opened with all due formality in the month of September, meetings of the Council were held almost monthly till the close of the year, and much useful and important legislation was enacted.

Relations with the native tribes were on the whole friendly. It was found necessary to send a small expedition against the Kisii tribe, who had attacked and wounded the Government official in charge of the station. The expedition was of short duration, and the country, which is very fertile, is now being opened up.

The Embo, whose punishment was reported last year, are now perfectly peaceful, and two stations have been established in this district, which have opened up a tract of very rich country.

Steady progress has been made with the scheme for the drainage of Nairobi.

Mining "booms" again occurred, but the mining expert was unable to discover anything of workable value, though being of opinion that certain districts would repay further prospecting.

The visit of the Right Honourable Winston Churchill in October was an event of great importance to East Africa. He spent three weeks in the Protectorate, visited our institutions in the towns, and made himself personally acquainted with the working of the various departments and of the local conditions, particularly as they affected European settlement and the administration of the natives. Time was found for a short but interesting trip to the trans-Tana districts of the Kenya Province.

The Protectorate was also visited by the German Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, and the Governors of German and Italian East Africa.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on the public works of a new growing untry must of necessity be an increasing quantity, as de- opment advances and more buildings and consequently a ger staff are required. The expenditure for 1907-8 was estimated at £148,465, of which £135,521 was actually spent during the year. This is an increase of £37,178 over the previous year.

A sum of £4,525 was allowed for the construction of new roads and bridges in the Protectorate, and for the maintenance and repairs of existing ones.

A considerable amount of work was carried through, though much yet remains to be done before the condition of the roads and bridges can be considered satisfactory. The following is a list showing the total mileage of the various roads, tracks, and paths in the Protectorate:—

Districts.	Miles.
Mackinnon and Sclater Roads—	
Mombasa to Kedong Valley	350
Kedong Valley to Port Victoria	240
Nairobi to Fort Hall (road)	60
Lumbwa to Kericho	23
†Kisumu to Mumias	48
*Mombasa to Malindi	60
*Mombasa to Vanga	50
†Voi-Taveta Road	75
*Mkonumbi to Witu	22
†Malindi to Mambrui	10
†Nairobi to Dagoretti	9
*Machakos to Kitui	45
†Machakos Road Station to Machakos	22
†Londiani to Ravine	22
†Naivasha to Nyeri	45
†Fort Hall to Nyeri	30
†Nakuru to Baringo	90
†Nakuru to Rumuruti	67
†Gilgil to Rumuruti	65
Nairobi Township Roads	24
†Rumuruti to Baringo	42
Naivasha Station to west side of Lake	17
Kiambu-Limoru Road	19
Nairobi to Limoru Road	19
†Fort Hall to Embu	30
*Fort Hall to Kabarabara's	16
*Fort Hall to Karori's	30
*Nyeri to Naivasha	40
*Nyeri to Rumuruti	45
*Nyeri to Karori's	40
*Nyeri to Embu	40

RAILWAY.

The only railway in the Protectorate is the so-called Uga Railway, running from Mombasa to Port Florence, on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles.

It is a metre gauge line, and the total cost up to March 31st, 1908, amounted to £5,456,760 13*s.* 9*d.* The profit on the year was £64,713, as against £76,763 in 1906-7. These figures may, however, still be considered satisfactory when the general unfavourable conditions of the Protectorate and the failure of the rains in the lake districts are taken into account. The lower receipts are partly accounted for by considerable reductions in fares.

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* Path. † Track.

The number of passengers carried was 255,700, as against 295,491 in the previous year, and 54,855 tons of goods were carried as compared with 52,784 in 1906-7.

12,217 head of live stock carried compare favourably with 4,895 in 1906-7. The receipts per train mile have decreased from Rs.4·57 to Rs.4·33. The receipts from goods traffic have fallen by £16,914 5*s.* 4*d.*; the reasons for this have already been stated. The gross total tonnage carried was 2,071 tons in excess of the previous year, but a large proportion of this was building-material and machinery—ordinary merchandize showed a falling off. It is gratifying to note an increase of 500 tons in the amount of cotton exported.

Considerable progress has been made in the extension to the wharf at Kilindini, to which reference has been made elsewhere in this report. It was hoped to finish it towards the end of this year, but lack of labour and the difficulty, owing to the trying nature of the work, of retaining satisfactory European supervision have retarded the work, which can now scarcely be completed before the middle of 1909. When complete it should provide ample accommodation for all cargo.

Realignments have been carried out, and all the 2 per cent. gradients between miles 44 and 62 have been removed. This work has been done with the assistance of a number of indentured Indian coolies.

The problem of the labour supply still continues to be a difficulty, more especially in the districts near the coast, and several contractors have been forced to give up their contracts owing to lack of labour.

Good progress has been made with the Port Florence wharf, but owing to the increase in the price of ironwork and creosoted timber the cost will be more than was originally estimated. The work should be completed shortly.

It is satisfactory to be able to record the low price of fuel, the continued use of which is of paramount importance, and it was found possible to maintain the supply at a lower cost.

No passengers were killed or injured during the year, and minor accidents were of rare occurrence. Engine failures were much less frequent than in previous years.

MARINE.

The Lake fleet consisted of four steamers, but the year has been a disappointing one owing, as stated above, to the failure of the rains.

The earnings from the steamer service show an increase over 1906-7 of some £1,820.

The future prospects may be said to be more favourable, though only a slight increase in traffic can be immediately looked for.

Exports from the Lake are unlikely to show any advance until the second year after the failure of the rains.

It appears probable that a future important article of export will be wool, and a reduction in up-freights on imported stock cannot be too strongly urged. Cotton, fibre, pork, ground-nuts, maize, and coffee are all more or less valuable articles of export.

At present the traffic area is confined to a narrow belt on each side of the railway, and it would be an undoubted advantage both to the development of the Protectorate and to the railway to make roads opening up the rich districts lying back from the railway, of the existence of which there can be no question.

The contemplated construction of a railway to Fort Hall, which would tap the fertile country round Mount Kenya, is a step in the right direction.

Attention has been drawn to the question of the extension of the railway to Lake Albert, and a survey party is now in the field. There is every reason to believe that such an extension would, in a very few years, create a paying traffic.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The returns show that 1,895 Europeans and 4,005 Indians landed in the Protectorate, and that 1,051 and 3,356 respectively departed.

The Indian arrivals included 352 indentured coolies for the Uganda Railway and Public Works Department, and the departures 188.

A number of Boers have arrived in the country, and more are expected.

GAME.

A slight increase in the number of sporting parties has taken place during the year 1907-8, and on the whole good bags have been made.

Though the greater part of the country near the railway has been taken up there are still considerable areas where good sport may be had. Sportsmen made bigger bags of lion during the year than usual.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of eland, buffalo, giraffe, and ostriches. This is also the case with zebra and hartebeest, but as they do considerable damage to fences and crops, this is not so satisfactory.

The drought of the previous year continued over the greater part of the country, and game has been very local. Fortunately most of the spots where the animals congregated were in the Southern Reserve and in out of the way districts.

In Jubaland game has suffered severely from rinderpest—giraffe, lesser kudu, and pig being the species most affected.

On the Athi plains an outbreak of a so far unknown disease took place amongst the zebra, and also to a smaller extent affected the hartebeest.

Amongst the hyaena and jackal a severe outbreak of distemper caused very great decrease in numbers all over the country. Hunting dogs also appear to have suffered, as they do not seem to be so numerous.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rate of wages has remained about the same as in the previous year, but it is only to be expected that they should show a tendency to rise.

The cost of living has on the whole varied but little; the prices of bread, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, and rice remain the same; butter has fallen about 1*d.* a lb., and wine and beer are cheaper. Mutton can now be had for 3*d.* a lb., and pork has decreased considerably in price owing to the establishment of a local industry.

On the other hand milk, cheese, and beef have all advanced slightly in cost.

Horses can now be obtained for a price ranging between £30 and £40, as compared with the previous price of £50; sheep and goats are also cheaper, and are sold for 6*s.* 8*d.* and 5*s.* 4*d.* respectively.

Laundry works still remain expensive and destructive; a good steam laundry would undoubtedly be a great advantage.

The labour supply may be said to be on a somewhat better footing, but it still leaves something to be desired. Provincial labour boards have been established, consisting of officials and non-officials, to consider the best means of obtaining and regulating labour, and it is hoped that their efforts may lead to satisfactory results. There is no doubt of the existence of a plentiful labour supply—the difficulty is to induce the native to work for any length of time and to devise means which will minimise this difficulty, and at the same time be satisfactory to the employer and to the native.

The following table gives the average existing rates of wages:—

	Per annum.		
Domestic servants	£12	to	20
,, ,, (juvenile)	6	,,	12
Cooks (Goanese)	32	,,	42
,, (Swahili)	16	,,	25
Kitchen boys	4		—
Labourers (Coast)	8	,,	12
,, (Interior)	3-5	,,	6
Carpenters (Native)	12	,,	20
,, (Indian)	48	,,	72
Painters	48		—

Labourers when working away from their homes receive an additional food allowance varying from 5*s.* to 9*s.* a month; and by Government regulations porters have to be supplied in addition with blankets and water-bottles.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

As administrative control spreads and hitherto unknown districts are opened up and developed, native tribes, formerly completely savage, come more and more in contact with European methods, and this is bound in the course of time to create a demand for European products, which will, it is hoped, induce them to work in order to obtain them.

Their growing confidence is evidenced by their increasing willingness to come for treatment to the Government hospitals.

The labour question still presents serious difficulties, but it is hoped that the establishment of Provincial Labour Boards will tend to a satisfactory solution of this problem.

On the whole the condition of the tribes may be said to have been good, though, owing to the failure of the rains, scarcity existed in the early part of the year in the Lake districts, and drought was prevalent generally throughout the Protectorate.

The supply of food is now assured, since plentiful rains have fallen.

A probable scarcity has been reported since the end of the year under review in the Kitui and Machakos districts; measures have been taken to deal with it.

The abolition of the legal status of slavery in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions on the mainland has removed a long-standing reproach against British administration in East Africa.

A considerable amount of work was done during the year in settling claims for compensation. The measure is working smoothly, and its introduction was not attended by untoward circumstances, but it is obvious that the abolition of an institution which has existed for centuries could not be looked upon with favour by the Arab community. It says a good deal for their loyalty and good sense that such a radical change in their social life was introduced as quietly as it was.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

The year 1907-8 has not been an altogether satisfactory one as regards European settlement, owing to financial depression, with a shortage of crops resulting from the drought in the agricultural districts and the prevalence of East Coast fever. Other reasons, too, tended to check for a time the inflow of capital. Many of the smaller farmers were unable to develop their farms except to a limited extent; a number who started without sufficient means, and often without agricultural experience, were unable to hold on, and there are now a number of farms unoccupied.

On the other hand in some of the larger estates a good deal of development has taken place, especially in the growing of such products as coffee, cereals, and leguminous crops; as also in the development of fibre and rubber plantations and the inauguration of the cotton industry. It may now fairly be said that, despite the prevalence of stock diseases, with which the Veterinary Department is dealing energetically, the future of farming with graded stock, both cattle and sheep, is assured over large areas of the Highlands, and the success obtained in the rearing of ostriches, which has lately attracted a good deal of attention, points to the establishment of a large and profitable industry, whilst the prospects of pig rearing and bacon-curing are decidedly hopeful.

In previous years applications for land were delayed for a considerable period owing to the difficulty of survey work, but owing to the increase of the survey staff and the system of rapid allotment it has been possible to complete a larger amount of work, and the arrears, which were considerable, have now practically been brought up to date.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TRADE AND OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

The lack of capital, due to reasons enumerated elsewhere in this report and the failure of the rains over the greater part of the Protectorate, caused a temporary check to development and some financial depression, but the country has recovered since the close of the year under report, and the prospects today are brighter. Land value has risen, a good deal of capital has flowed in, stock has done well and increased, and the measures taken to combat stock diseases have inspired confidence.

The year was a trying one to the small farmers, especially those engaged in the cultivation of the soil and in the growing of general crops in the Highlands, and several failures took place.

The general volume of trade in the Protectorate, however, has increased, although the significant fact must not be overlooked that Uganda and German East Africa are responsible for a considerable portion of it, particularly as regards the export trade. As our industries develop this state of things will be altered, and East Africa will take its proper place in the export trade.

It is satisfactory to note that the value of the imports from the United Kingdom and British possessions has increased by some £36,000, and that exports to the United Kingdom have nearly doubled.

A trading company has now established itself in the northern and less well known parts of the Protectorate, and will, it is confidently hoped, open up a large field of trading operations with southern Abyssinia.

As regards indigenous products, much excellent work has been done, especially in connection with fibre, rubber, and cotton.

During the year a number of new decorticating machines were imported, and we now have in the Voi district alone three large companies dealing with the exploitation of fibre, in connection with which there are also rubber plantations.

Both in the Lake districts and on the coast the area under cotton has largely increased, whilst experimental planting has been carried out on an extended scale, both by the British East Africa Corporation, planters, and the Government in order to obtain thoroughly reliable data on which to base future operations. In Kavirondo, owing largely to excess of rain, the season has been unpropitious throughout; on the coast there is every prospect of a good and heavy crop.

The varieties considered most suitable for the country are the Abassi and Mitafifi. It is just possible, however, that other varieties may prove a success, and experiments are being conducted to test their comparative merits. A number of ginneries have been established, and in order to ensure that only a good quality of cotton is imported a bill is now before the Legislative Council providing for the inspection of ginneries and the control of seed for planting.

Very little has as yet been done to exploit the timber in the Protectorate, which undoubtedly exists in considerable quantities of excellent quality. It is a question, however, whether it can bear the heavy freight charges which would have to be paid before it could be put on the market.

The rubber vine Landolphia Kirkii is indigenous in most of our forests, particularly in the Coast area. The collection of the wild rubber has been much exploited by natives, in many instances to the detriment of the industry from overtapping, and a measure of control, which is not always easy to enforce, is called for.

As regards plantations of rubber, the prospects of a large industry in this line are hopeful on the coast and in the lower midlands, and there has been a large increase in the number of young plants set out in the plantations. Samples of rubber from all indigenous vines and trees, as well as from a few plantation trees now in bearing, have been sent to the Inter-Colonial Rubber Exhibition in London.

The production of coffee in the Highlands has made good headway, and the plantations are so far healthy and yielding heavy crops. Very favourable reports have been received from England and France on the berry grown. As an accessory branch of farming, coffee should pay well, but settlers are not recommended to depend solely on coffee, owing to the many diseases to which it is liable.

The value of the cocoanut plantations on the coast has depreciated, owing to the damage caused by beetles and to the custom which prevails among the natives of tapping the flowers, from which they obtain "tembo," a native intoxicating beverage which is largely consumed. The Government entomologist is investigating the life history of the beetle with a view to devising means for its extermination. There has latterly been a distinct movement to revive the cocoanut industry on the coast, where in past years it proved a large source of income to the Arabs before they lost the services of a number of their slaves.

Sim sim and ground-nuts are widely cultivated by the natives. As rotation crops they are worth the consideration of the European planter. We look forward to a large export trade in the near future in both these valuable oil producing products.

The prospects of wool are excellent, and with the successful grading up of the native sheep by the use of Merino rams, and with a better knowledge which is rapidly being obtained of local diseases and the methods of combating them, this commodity should soon play an important part in the export trade of the country.

The year was one of great anxiety to owners of cattle, owing to the spread of East Coast fever over certain parts of the country, and the unfenced condition of the farms and the difficulty of controlling the movement of cattle by Somalis and natives, added to our difficulties. The disease, however, was kept away from the larger stock farms on the Highlands, and with the fencing of farms which is now being carried on, the checks that have been placed on the movements of cattle by the introduction of the permit system, and the ready co-operation of the settler, it is hoped that it will be gradually exterminated.

A large number of bulls have been imported for the purpose of grading up native cattle, with most successful results, the Shorthorn being the favourite breed.

There is every indication that pigs will not only thrive, but can be raised at a very little cost. The establishment of a bacon factory at Limoru will give the desired impetus to an industry which should be profitable to the raiser of pigs and exporter of bacon.

Farmers have also cured bacon and ham with excellent results. These are beginning to take the place of those imported into the Protectorate.

Ostriches have done remarkably well during the year, and consignments of feathers have already been shipped with fairly satisfactory results. The wild bird of East Africa is generally said to be superior in size and plumage to the wild bird of South Africa. The period, therefore, to raise the quality of the feather to a high standard should be correspondingly shortened, especially if due care is taken at the outset in selection and breeding from only the best birds

A number of incubators have been imported, and an increase in the number of artificially-hatched birds is anticipated.

Horse sickness has been the cause of but little attention having hitherto been paid to horse breeding; but now that it is known that certain areas are singularly free from this disease it is expected that this branch of farming will develop. In fact two or three small studs have already been established.

As regards agricultural products, more attention is being paid to mealies, as they are rapidly becoming a staple food with the natives. It is not, however, expected that this will be an exportable product till the rates of transport are considerably reduced. On the other hand there is a practically unlimited demand in the European market for beans, at a price at which they should be profitably grown.

Wheat has done well, and so far the varieties experimented with have shown themselves to be rust resisting, and apart from a good and growing local market for this commodity, there should also be a market in South Africa.

A variety of wheat recently introduced into the country has been found to be rust resistant, and crops have been successfully raised in almost every district of the Highlands. Settlers are very hopeful that in this cereal a profitable industry will spring up, not only for the local market, but for export.

In connection with the development of the agricultural and stock interests of the country too much importance cannot be attached to the desirability of carrying not only products for export, but also stock imported for breeding and grading purposes, as also agricultural machinery by rail at the very lowest rates possible.

Any present reductions in such rates will be made up tenfold later on, and will prove in the end to be sound policy. All duties have lately been removed on the import of horses and mules.

A work of great value to all interested in the agricultural and pastoral development of the country was started in April last by Mr. A. C. Macdonald, the Director of Agriculture, in the form of an Agricultural Journal. This is issued quarterly, and it contains much general and special information on the various branches of farming pursued in the Protectorate; it acts not only as a medium of communication between the different farmers, but also affords the farmers a ready means of keeping in touch with the experimental work of the department and the general agricultural progress of the country.

There can be no doubt that the construction of branch railway lines would open up large and rich districts for trade, which are at present untouched, and as the districts further from headquarters are gradually taken under administrative control, the natives become better acquainted with European methods and commodities, and a demand is created which tends to the promotion of trade. There is, however, on the other hand a tendency on the part of the natives, as they go to work further from their homes, to neglect the cultivation of their own lands.

APPENDIX.

RETURNS FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1908. THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF LANDS.

I have the honour to submit herewith the half-yearly returns and to make the following explanations and remarks with regard to the various causes of the delay in the completion of the deeds for various applications.

1 and 2. *Pending negotiations and pending survey.*—In the case of the coast applications, I am afraid that there may be some further delay in dealing with applications. It has been found to be almost impossible to ascertain the position and acreage of land which is free from native rights. In view of the difficulty which has been experienced I understand that it is proposed to close the coast area against applications.

The reason for delay in negotiations in the majority of cases in other provinces are as follows:—

In the Rift Valley district the question of the proposed extension of the Masai Reserve, the survey (now in hand) of native and forest reserves, and the proposed removal of the Indian Bazaar in the township of Nakuru, have been the cause of delay in dealing with applications. In all parts of the Protectorate the consideration of applications for isolated areas of land is delayed owing to the necessity of obtaining reports, and the completion of the deeds is delayed owing to the expense and inconvenience incurred in the survey of such areas far removed from the closely allotted settlements.

3. *Pending plans.*—I understand that the staff of the Cadastral branch of the Survey Department is now in a position to deal with and complete deed plans with promptitude, and most of the cases included in these returns will be disposed of before the end of the current year. In some cases, however, owing to disputes and questions arising by reason of failure on the part of licensed surveyors to properly beacon the areas surveyed, a certain amount of delay is unavoidable.

4. *Pending return of draft deeds.*—The Land Office cannot in any way be held responsible for the delay in these cases. I regret to say that this delay is, in many cases, intentional: applicants who have not asked for, or been given, temporary occupation rights delay the return of their deeds in order to avoid the payment of rent. I have referred this matter to the Honourable the Commissioner of Lands who has approved my proposal to draw up a notice advising the Public that in future rent will be charged from the day the draft deed is despatched from this office, except in cases where rent is already being paid by holders of temporary occupation rights. In order to deal with the cases mentioned in these returns I propose to give notice that after a certain date (giving a reasonable time) rent will be charged on all applications for which draft deeds have been issued.

5. *Pending registration, engrossment, &c.*—In most cases delay is caused by the inability, on the part of applicants, to meet the demands for payment of rent and fees which are issued with the counterpart deeds. In many cases the amounts asked for are large, and as payment must be received in full before the deeds can be registered, and the applicant may be up-country, delay is often unavoidable. In other cases, questions may arise after the deeds have been engrossed which render it necessary to keep them pending.

6. *Pending selection.*—These 62 applications include those in the Uasin Gishu Rapid Allotment Survey, and will be disposed of on August 1st. The Southern Guaso Nyiro applications are also included in the above and will require to be more clearly defined before deeds can be granted.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to report that there is every prospect of the arrears mentioned in these returns being considerably reduced during the next six months, and, with the co-operation of the applicants and provided that questions now pending with other departments can be promptly settled, I consider that all pending applications could be disposed of before the issue of the next returns.

With the help of the conveyancer, I will endeavour to dispose of all these arrears, but I must add that, owing to the absence of the Land Officer on leave and the amount of work on hand, our time will be very fully occupied.

C. H. Campbell.

Acting Land Officer.

July, 1908.

Half-year ended 30th June, 1908.

Province.	Pending negotiations.	Pending survey.	Pending plans.	Pending return of draft deeds.	Pending engrossment.	Pending registration.	Pending instructions to Crown Advocate.	Pending return of the counterparts.	Pending return of settlers here.	Pending selection and allotment.	Pending fulfilment of terms.	Pending native and forest rights.	Pending return of plans by applicant.	Total.
Seyidie ..	9	10	29	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	64
Ukamba ..	18	10	32	31	14	21	2	6	2	1	1	—	—	138
Naivasha..	27	3	20	45	8	20	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	139
Kisumu ..	14	6	17	13	4	10	—	3	—	62	—	—	—	129
Kenya ..	16	15	5	10	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	54
Jubaland / Tanaland	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals..	93	44	104	102	30	59	2	18	2	71	1	4	4	534

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS GRANTED LOCALLY.

Return for half-year ended 30th June, 1908.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
1	The British East Africa Corporation.	Building ginnery, 4·4 acres.	Kilindini	—	25 years' lease from 1.3.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 660.	Registered—13.4.08.
	UKAMBA PROVINCE.						
1	Walji Hirji & Sons ...	Building, 3,750 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	3.11.04	Leasehold 99 years' lease from 1.7.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	4.1.08.
2	Robert W. Todd ...	Residential : 1 acre	Parklands, Nairobi	24.9.07	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.
3	Do.	1 acre	Do. do.	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
4	Mrs. M. I. Grierson ...	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Athi River... ...	15.9.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
5	W. J. de Beer	Grazing, 3,000 acres ...	Do.	30.7.06	99 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 146 56c.	9.1.08.
6	R. Seymour	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Kedong River ...	13.5.05	99 years, f. 1.6.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	18.1.08.
7	J. A. Nazareth & Bros.	Residential, 1 acre ...	Nairobi township...	23.8.04	99 years, f. 1.2.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 7 50c.	29.1.08.
8	E. W. Kay-Mouat ...	Timber and forest, 356 acres.	Near Limoru ...	10.10.05	35 years. f. 1.9.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 80.	Do.
9	G. Harley	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Ndarugu	9.6.06	Lease 99 years' from 1.8.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 156 25c.	6.2.08.

10	Mrs. E. S. Cearu ...	Residential, 1 acre ...	Nairobi, Parklands	6.2.08	25 years, f. 1.9.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.
11	H. E. Wright	Agricultural, 462 acres	Limoru	6.9.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 924	20.2.08.
12	P. J. Potgieter	Grazing, 2,000 acres ...	Lukenia	30.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.1.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	26.2.08.
13	W. J. de Beer	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Athi River... ...	30.7.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
14	H. H. Aga Khan Sir Sultan Ahmed.	Khoja Crematorium, 2 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	—	Do.	Price, Rs. 120	3.3.08.
15	Do. do. ...	Khoja Mosque, 0·424 acre.	Nairobi	15.4.03	99 years, f. 1.1.04 ...	Annual, Rs. 30	Do.
16	Stuart Watt	Grazing, 499 acres ...	Ngoleni, Machakos	5.5.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 499	5.3.08.
17	Do.	Grazing, 506 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price, Rs. 506	Do.
18	Mrs. C. Heyer	Residential, 1 acre ...	Nairobi, Parklands	24.9.07	25 years' lease from 1.9.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	11.3.08.
19	J. P. Lucy	Grazing, 4,069 acres ...	Lukenia	20.7.07	Lease 21 years from 1.3.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 127 15c.	12.3.08.
20	C. F. Johnston	Agricultural, 51·6 acres	Machakos	14.4.06	99 years, f. 1.4.08 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.
21	Dr. J. E. Henderson ...	Agricultural, 31·66 acres	Kambui Ruiro District.	May, 1903	Freehold	Price, Rs. 64 ...	13.3.08.
22	Mrs. A. Lydford ...	Agricultural, 6·95 acres	Katisura River ...	22.11.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 28.	20.3.08.
23	Africa Inland Mission...	Mission, 480 acres ...	Kijabi	14.3.04	3 years, f. 1.4.06 ...	Annual, Rs. 75	1.4.08.
24	John Walsh	Grazing, 1,027·6 acres ...	Ngong River ...	3.12.06	99 years' lease from 1.2.07.	Annual, Rs. 113 12c.	2.4.08.
25	J. J. Klopper	Grazing, 2,000 acres ...	Athi River ...	13.12.06	Lease 99 years from 1.8.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	9.4.08.
26	Sir A. E. Pease... ...	Grazing, 4,998 acres ...	Kapiti Plains ...	3.11.06	99 years, f. 1.2.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 194 15c.	25.4.08.
27	W. S. Bent	Agricultural, 16·27 acres	Fort Smith ...	19.6.03	99 years, f. 1.12.03	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	27.4.08.
28	T.O.; H. and J. Morgan	Grazing, 3,000 acres ...	Athi River ...	8.7.07	21 years, f. 1.9.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 187 50c.	Do.
29	R. N. Boustead... ...	Agricultural, 13·36 acres	Fort Smith ...	30.8.06	Free of	Cost.	29.4.08.
30	Reg. Holmes	Residential, 4·8 acres ...	Nairobi, Parklands	30.5.04	25 years, f. 1.7.07...	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.
31	Mrs. C. Anderson ...	Building, 3·60 acres ...	Ngong Road ...	28.10.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16 ...	11.5.08.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
32	S. C. and Mrs. S. M. Fichat.	Grazing, 2,407 acres ...	Kamitti	24.9.06	99 years lease from 1.3.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 75 21c.	Registered—18.5.08.
33	A. Linton	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Mount Lukenia ..	17.10.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2.000	20.5.08.
34	Do.	4,000 acres	Do. ...	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 250.	Do.
35	S. Linton	Grazing : 4,000 acres	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
36	Do.	1,000 acres	Do. ...	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.
37	J. C. and J. P. Botha ...	Grazing, 1,038 acres ...	Machakos District	13.12.06	99 years' lease from 1.5.07.	Annual, Rs. 63 06c.	Do.
38	R. W. V. Bunbury ...	Agricultural, 320 acres	Athi River	5.8.07	Homestead, f. 1.3.08	Price, Rs. 640...	22.5.08.
39	A. B. Joubert	Grazing, 2,000 acres ...	Do.	22.5.06	99 years' lease from 1 11.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	30.5.08.
40	C. A. Hill	Agricultural, 640 acres	Rua Raka and Ngara Rivers.	9.5.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 2,560	3.6.08.
41	C. A. and H. D. Hill ...	Grazing : 3,064 acres	Kapiti Plains ...	17.5.07	99 years' lease from 1.3.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 191 50c.	10.6.08.
42	Do. ...	3,952 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Annual rent, Rs. 123 50c.	Do.
43	D. Wolffe	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Thika River ...	15.6.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.
44	Do.	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.12.07.	Annual, Rs. 125	Do.
45	African Inland Mission	Mission, 31·66 acres ...	Ruiro District ...	1903	Freehold	Price, Rs. 64 ...	13.6.08.
46	G. H. Impey	Grazing, 1,000 acres ...	Athi River... ...	4.5.07	99 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 48 90c.	Do.

47	J. P. Botha	Building, 4·40 acres	Ngong Road	14.9.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Do.
48	John Boyes	Grazing, 3,000 acres	Nairobi River	5.12.06	99 years, f. 1.5.08	Annual, Rs. 93 75c.	Do.
49	F. R. Vincent	Grazing, 610·4 acres	Mbagathi River	6.2.08	99 years, f. 1.4.08	Annual, Rs. 38 19c.	27.6.08.
50	P. H. Percival	Grazing, 5,142 acres	Lukenia	28.10.05	99 years' lease from 1.2.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 160 69c.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

1	R. B. Cole	Grazing, 10,000 acres	Njoro	8.8.05	99 years' lease from 1.3.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	18.2.08.
2	R. Gurnell	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Solai River	29.8.06	99 years, f. 1.3.08	Annual rent, Rs. 156 25c.	23.4.08.
3	R. J. D. Macallister	Grazing, 5,038 acres	Naivasha Lake	19.3.06	99 years, f. 1.8.06	Annual rent, Rs. 314 87c.	15.6.08.
4	W. E. Oliver	Building, 15,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha Township	14.7.06	25 years, f 1.2.08	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	17.6.08.
5	Souza, junr., and Dias	Building, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru	21.4.06	25 years, f. 1.4.08	Do.	18.6.08.
6	A. N. Hopcroft	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Elmenteita Lake	20.4.05	99 years' lease from 1.6.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 312 50c.	Do.
7	Taylor and Glass	Building, 10 acres	Naivasha Township	14.10,08	10 years, f. 1.1.08	Annual rent, Rs. 30.	27.6.08.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

1	Ramchand and Labhoo Chand.	Agricultural, 25 acres	Kibos	20.5.04	Freehold	Price. Rs. 50	6.1.08.
2	P. H. Clarke, Ltd.	Building, 20,000 sq. ft.	Kisumu Township	6.5.05	25 years' lease from 1.12.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 36.	16.1.08.
3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	17.1.08.
4	B. Stevans	Grazing, 1,214 acres	Nyando River	28.3.04	99 years, f. 1.6.07	Annual rent, Rs. 37 94c.	22.1.08.

KISUMU PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Remarks.
5	H. C. Smith and J. H. S. Todd.	Grazing, 1,194 acres ...	Nyando River ...	28.3.04	99 years, f. 1.6.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 37 31c.	Registered—22.1.08.
6	Henry Bradley	Grazing, 1,196 acres ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Annual rent, Rs. 37 37c.	Do.
7	G. Gunn and J. H. S. Todd.	Grazing, 1,194 acres ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Annual Rent, Rs. 37 31c.	Do.
8	Verharibhai C. Patel & ors.	Agricultural, 100 acres	Kibos	Do.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200...	15.2.08.
9	J. C. Gillies	Grazing, 3,080 acres ...	S.W. Slopes of Mau Escarpment.	2.8.05	99 years' lease from 1.6.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 192 50c.	2 4.08.
10	Do.	Grazin 1,000 acres ...	Do.	Do.	99 years, f. 1.7.07 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 62 50c.	Do.
11	J. Abraham	Grazing, 4,000 acres ...	Do.	9.4.05	99 years, f. 1.1.06 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	29.4.08.
12	S. P. Light	Grazing, 2,000 acres ...	Sotik	30.4.07	99 years' lease from 1.4.08.	Do.	13.5.08.
13	Max Klein	Grazing, 1,442 acres ...	Teemayetti River...	19.12.06	99 years, f. 1.5.08 ...	Annual rent, Rs. 90 12c.	18.6.08.
14	Gujjar Ram	Agricultural, 49 acres...	Kibos	16.5.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 98 ...	Do.
15	British East Africa Corporation.	Building ginnery, 2·03 acres.	Kisumu township...	5.7.07	25 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 63	30.6.08.
16	W. O Reid	Grazing, 4,969 acres ...	Nyando River ...	10.7.06	99 years, f. 1.2.07 ...	Annual, Rs. 310 56c.	22.6.08.
17	J. H. S. Todd	Grazing, 1,224·12 acres	Do. ...	28.3.04	99 years' lease from 1.6.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 38 25c.	27.6.08.

KENYA PROVINCE.

1	C. B. Hauseburg, T. R. Swift, F. D. Rutherford and J. E. Cowen.	Grazing, 4,000 acres ...	Thara River ...	19.4.04	99 years' lease from 1.1.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 125.	19.2.08.
2	J. Paterson	Do. ...	Thika River ...	10.1.07	99 years' lease from 1.12.07.	Do.	6.3.08.
3	Lord Cranworth ...	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Thara River ...	22.9.06	99 years' lease from 1.4.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156 25c.	4.6.08.
4	Lady Cranworth ...	Grazing, 5,050 acres ..	Do. ...	2.10.06	Do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 157 81c.	Do.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
560	St. Helena	1907
561	Ceylon	"
562	Falkland Islands	"
563	Gibraltar	"
564	Ashanti...	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate	1907–1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia...	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago...	"
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
49	East Africa Protectorate	... Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies	... Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria ...	... Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	... Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	... Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	... Governor's Visit to Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	... Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks and Caicos Islands	... Salt Industry.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 635.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1908-9;

WITH A RETURN OF LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1909.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 592.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
April, 1910.

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No. 635.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1907-8, *see* No. 592.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Government House,
Nairobi,
7th February, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the Blue Book of this Protectorate for the year 1908-9, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,
E. P. C. GIROUARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(15949—2.) Wt. 27349—387. 1125 & 85. 4/10. D & S.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1908-9.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Exclusive of a Parliamentary grant-in-aid of £138,000 the actual revenue collected during the year 1908-9 was £485,668, which, though not so large as was anticipated, shows a slight increase on that of the previous year, viz., £474,760.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of revenue for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9:—

—	1907-8.			1908-9.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant ...	192,975	0	0	138,000	0	0	—			11,000	0	0
Customs	78,717	6	0	81,655	6	5	2,938	0	5	—		
Port, harbour, &c. ...	539	8	0	528	18	0	—			10	10	0
Licences, excise, &c. ...	99,890	16	4	113,991	7	0	14,100	10	8	—		
Fees of Court or office	20,425	1	5	18,180	11	7	—			2,244	9	10
Post and telegraph ...	18,381	13	0	18,501	0	8	119	7	0	—		
Government railways...	226,619	18	11	227,016	2	4	396	3	5	—		
Rents of Government property.	9,573	1	9	10,417	2	10	844	1	1	—		
Interest	561	12	6	794	3	0	232	10	6	—		
Miscellaneous receipts	15,866	6	1	9,059	13	9	—			6,806	12	4
Sale of Government property.	1,363	17	0	2,223	4	6	859	7	6	—		
Total exclusive of land sales.	664,914	1	8	620,367	10	1	19,490	0	7	20,061	13	2
Land sales	2,820	9	11	3,300	18	5	480	8	6	—		
Total	667,734	11	7	623,668	8	6	19,970	9	1	20,061	13	2
Total exclusive of grant.	474,759	11	7	485,668	8	6	19,970	9	1	9,061	13	2

Excluding the earnings of the Uganda Railway, the revenue is less than the Estimate by £6,372. One of the main factors in this deficit was the decrease in Customs revenue, which was considerably over-estimated, and showed a falling off of £8,325 on account of import duties and of £4,020 on account of export duties, due principally to the diminished export of copra, hides, and rubber. The net total of the Customs revenue, however, exceeded that of the previous year by £2,938.

It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be advisable to substitute a royalty on products natural to the country for export duties, which are a direct restriction on trade and encourage smuggling through unauthorised trade routes.

The revenue from hut tax, on the other hand, shows a very satisfactory increase of £12,000 over the Estimates, and of £17,000 over the previous year's collection. Revenue from this source should, with the opening up of new districts, continue to expand.

The deficit of £5,227 under the heading of Survey Fees, is due chiefly to a considerable falling off in the number of applications, to the introduction of the rapid allotment scheme (under which largely reduced fees are charged in the first instance), and to a change in the system of accounting for fees whereby they are in the first instance credited to a deposit account.

The sale of stamps produced £598 less than in 1907-8, when the new issue of stamps was responsible for large sales to dealers.

Miscellaneous receipts show a decrease of £6,807 on the previous year's revenue, due to the fact of the inclusion in 1907-8 of a sum of £5,250 from the Zanzibar Government for arrears of military contribution. There is, however, an excess of £3,360 over the Estimate, which is to a large extent the result of the arrangement by which Government purchased ivory, which would otherwise have been liable to confiscation, for Rs. 4 per pound.

The suggested abolition of export duties would, however desirable in itself, diminish receipts to an extent which the Protectorate can ill-afford in the present state of its finances, and if any steps are taken in this direction, serious consideration will have to be given to the substitution of other sources of revenue, with a view to the gradual reduction and ultimate elimination of the grant-in-aid. It is hoped that with closer settlement and the discovery of more remunerative markets the prosperity both of the European colonist and the indigenous tribes will increase to a degree which would justify the imposition of burdens somewhat heavier than either bears at present. Care must, however, be taken not to introduce enhanced taxation prematurely, and thereby hamper the development of young and growing industries.

The total expenditure for the year 1908-9, excluding the Uganda Railway expenditure of £164,446, was £538,657, which exceeded that of the previous year by £11,426, but fell short of the Estimate, again excluding the Uganda Railway figures, by £71,581.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of the expenditure for the years 1907-8 and 1908-9:—

Heads.	1907-8.			1908-9.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent and interest to His Highness the Sultan ...	17,000	0	0	17,000	0	0
Pensions	438	9	3	1,071	0	6
His Excellency the Governor	4,471	3	8	4,493	1	0
Lieutenant-Governor and Secretariat	4,229	15	8	5,536	12	1
Official Gazette, Printing, and Stationery	5,145	0	2	6,626	2	8
Provincial Administration ...	54,163	7	10	58,880	17	9
Treasury	7,044	15	8	7,250	7	4
Customs Department ...	10,751	16	4	10,888	13	4
Port and Marine Departments	10,732	3	10	9,596	18	8
Special Expenditure ...	—			685	15	6
Audit Department	2,142	12	2	2,585	15	3

Heads.	1907-8.			1908-9.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Legal Departments	10,627	15	10	11,308	12	6
Special Expenditure ...	132	4	8	—		
Police	45,515	17	4	50,653	7	9
Prisons	8,861	18	1	10,087	2	10
Medical Departments ...	11,487	17	4	10,957	16	11
Special Expenditure ...	—			561	9	5
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	7,687	6	0	8,371	15	9
Special Expenditure ...	421	0	11	80	9	11
Education	963	4	5	1,585	3	3
Transport	2,525	8	0	2,641	9	7
Military Expenditure ...	51,122	15	9	45,386	19	8
Special Expenditure ...	393	2	10	10,959	4	5
Miscellaneous Services ...	2,943	4	0	2,434	6	2
Bombay Agency	797	5	2	729	1	10
Post Office and Telegraphs ...	20,707	19	4	21,948	16	8
Special Expenditure ...	813	12	10	260	5	8
Railway Department ...	158,112	17	5	164,445	16	9
Special Expenditure ...	37,421	19	9	40,415	3	9
Agricultural Department ...	9,710	10	0	20,287	2	9
Special Expenditure and Scientific	—			12,947	10	11
Forestry Department ...	11,397	7	9	13,934	10	1
Special Expenditure ...	—			1,274	14	6
Veterinary Department ...	6,737	1	10	—		
Special Expenditure ...	5,867	10	10	—		
Immigration Department ...	382	3	3	705	9	4
Survey Department	19,473	16	8	17,422	15	1
Special Expenditure ...	1,127	19	10	1,275	15	5
Land Office	4,855	3	8	7,735	7	5
Public Works Department ...	15,026	8	3	15,351	9	2
Public Works Recurrent ...	27,912	10	11	28,387	18	2
Public Works Extraordinary	92,582	3	0	67,959	18	6
Nandi Expedition, Special Expenditure	15,251	4	8	—		
Abolition of Slavery	938	4	4	8,377	18	11
Famine Relief	2,760	4	1	—		
	£691,676	17	4	£703,112	17	2

The main increases in the Expenditure over the previous year are £4,717 under Provincial Administration, due to additions to the staff and expenses in connection with the inspection of the Abyssinian boundary; £4,137 under Police Expenditure; £10,566 under Military Special Expenditure, for which the cost of the relief of battalions is responsible; £7,080 spent on the suppression of diseases of stock; and £7,440 paid in compensation to slave owners.

On the other hand, a reduction in the number of troops and the relief of the 1st by the 2nd Battalion of the King's African Rifles caused a decrease of £5,736 over the previous year; and a reduction in the programme of the Public Works Estimate is responsible for the large decrease of £37,392.

The totals of the Protectorate revenue and expenditure for the last five years, exclusive of grants from Imperial Funds, are given below:—

Years.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1904-5	154,756	1	1	302,559	12	9
1905-6	270,362	3	5	418,839	3	10
1906-7	461,362	14	8	616,088	13	11
1907-8	474,759	11	7	691,676	17	4
1908-9	485,668	8	6	703,102	17	2

It is interesting to note that during the same period the increase in Hut Tax amounts to £70,575.

	£	£
The surplus of assets over liabilities on March 31st, 1909, was		122,331
From this must be deducted:—		
Sanction in aid of expenditure for 1909-10	32,946	
Remanet expenditure on estimates re-voted:—		
Kilindini Pier	9,000	
Agricultural special expenditure... ...	400	
Nairobi drainage scheme	8,000	
Nairobi Gaol	2,000	
Treasury removal	1,000	
Abolition of slavery	6,000	
Additional remanet expenditure which would have been re-voted if the position had been foreseen	14,631	
		73,977
Balance available to be placed at interest...		48,354
Of which it will, however, be necessary to earmark £10,000 in view of the possibility of the estimated savings of £20,000 on the Slavery Abolition Vote of £40,000 not being realised, so that the balance available is really		38,354

CURRENCY.

The liability of the aluminium 1 cent pieces to corrosion, which was mentioned in the report for 1907-08, rendered it desirable to replace them by nickel coins, which appear to be entirely satisfactory and popular with the natives.

Owing to the failure of the aluminium coins, considerable delay was experienced in demonetising the old one-pice pieces, with the result that both coins were in circulation simultaneously, causing great confusion and bewilderment to the native.

There was only a balance of Rs.1,24,900 of subsidised coinage available on March 31st, 1909, to replace the Rs.3,55,273 in circulation, which will eventually be demonetised.

Since the end of the year, however, matters have improved, and steps are being taken to demonetise all the pice and aluminium cent pieces.

On March 31st, 1909, there were in circulation Rs.79,280 worth of 50 cent silver pieces, Rs.59,250 worth of 25 cent silver pieces, Rs.57,168 worth of 10 cent nickel pieces, and Rs.7,002 worth of 1 cent nickel pieces.

In addition to these there were Rs.2,72,543 worth of 1 pice pieces and Rs.82,730 worth of aluminium cent pieces, which will in due course be demonetised.

The total value of currency notes in circulation on March 31st, 1909, was £107,000, as against £117,433 at the end of the previous year. These figures are, however, somewhat misleading, and the fact should not be lost sight of that a large proportion is really held by the banks as a reserve.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Nairobi is the only town in the Protectorate which has a Municipal Committee, the creation of municipalities on the coast being prevented by the existence of treaty rights.

The total revenue of the Nairobi Municipality was Rs.74,624, as against Rs.78,953 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs.64,642, compared with Rs.57,457.

The existing legislation is not altogether satisfactory, and certain classes of ratepayers have successfully evaded their obligations, but an amending Ordinance is being introduced to put matters upon a more satisfactory footing.

The Kisumu Municipality was abolished, and the control of the town resumed by Government.

The revenue amounted to Rs.13,521, exclusive of a grant of Rs.12,000, an increase of Rs.5,777 over 1907-8, and an expenditure of Rs.23,521, an excess of Rs.3,776 over the previous year.

BANKS.

The National Bank of India, Limited, established under the authority of the Companies Acts, is the only bank doing business in the Protectorate with branches at Mombasa and Nairobi. It has a subscribed capital of £1,600,000, a paid-up capital of £800,000, and a reserve fund of £700,000.

A Mombasa firm act as agents for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The annual value of the Protectorate trade for the last five years is given in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1904–5	518,143	234,664	752,807
1905–6	672,360	332,838	1,005,198
1906–7	753,647	440,705	1,194,352
1907–8	799,717	515,052	1,314,769
1908–9	797,158	436,313	1,233,471

With the addition of the importations on behalf of the East Africa and Uganda Administration, or for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, or of specie or goods in transit which are not included in the above table, the total imports for these years amount to.—

Year.	Amount. £
1904-1905	741,785
1905-1906	974,402
1906-1907	1,226,649
1907-1908	1,251,027
1908-1909	1,174,014

The receipts fell considerably short of the estimate owing to the non-fulfilment of the previously-entertained hopes of a large increase in trade. In spite of this stagnation it is, however, satisfactory to be able to record a slight increase in the revenue over the previous years.

Among the most noteworthy increases in the value of imported goods are agricultural implements, cotton goods, grain, provisions of all sorts, and sugar.

Of these agricultural implements have risen by £9,492—a fact which appears to denote a continued endeavour to develop the agricultural resources of the Protectorate.

The increase of £10,501 in the value of cotton goods, though satisfactory when the large decrease in this commodity during the previous year is taken into consideration, cannot be looked upon as denoting the probability of a rapid recovery in this branch of trade, in view of the fact that large stocks of cotton goods are being held in anticipation of a demand, which has not yet been realised. The failure of the local crops, owing mainly to drought, is the cause of the increase of £10,297 in the value of grain imported. The advance of £7,482 in provisions of all sorts is to be accounted for by the opening of new business in the provision trade. It remains to be seen whether a field for such increased trade exists.

Sugar shows an increase of £8,927, but in this case also it appears that there are large stocks on hand, and it is not yet proved whether the natives will be able to afford this luxury.

The quantity of tobacco imported has increased, though the value has fallen off; a fact chiefly due to a large importation of cheap tobacco from German East Africa which the native appears to prefer. Other small increases call for no comment.

The importation of apparel, beads, brass and copperwares, coal, furniture, iron and steel wares, machinery and parts thereof, silk and woollen goods, have all decreased; of these the decrease of £12,657 in the value of apparel imported practically corresponds to the large increase reported last year, which was due to the anticipated demand. To the same cause must be attributed the falling off in beads, brass and copper wares, furniture, iron and steel wares. The decrease in coal was to be expected in view of the large importation in the previous year. This would account also for the fall in the value of imported machinery, the fibre industry not having made such rapid strides as was hoped for.

In considering these decreases due regard must be paid to the paralysed state of trade in the Protectorate and the depression amongst the settlers.

The most notable increases in the value of exports are those in cotton, fibre, ivory, and wool. Of these cotton shows an increased value of £4,068, and everything points to the ultimate success of this industry. The decision of the Government to purchase all ivory in the possession of the natives at Rs.4 per lb., irrespective of weight, resulted in an increased export to the value of £3,334—an amount which should be considerably higher during the current year. It is, however, probable that large quantities of ivory are still being smuggled across the frontiers, and until it is found possible to establish an effective preventive system on the frontiers, this is bound to continue. In view of the great progress made in German East Africa in the development of the fibre industry, the small increase of £1,531 in the value of fibre exported cannot be considered satisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that the season was a dry one. Conditions, however, seem now to have improved, and it is hoped that considerable strides will be made in the near future.

The increase in the value of wool exported, though slight, is interesting in view of the great hopes which are entertained of the ultimate success of the sheep industry. In spite of these increases, however, there is a large net decrease of £16,679 in the value of exports—a most disappointing record. The chief commodities at fault are copra, hides and skins, and rubber. Copra shows a falling off of £5,099, due to shortage of labour and consequent want of care of the trees. The abolition of slavery has deprived the Arabs on the coast strip of the means at their disposal for the cultivation of coconut trees, and the plantations have consequently been neglected with a disastrous effect on the trade. It is hoped that this state of affairs may be remedied.

The large fall of £12,131 in hides and skins points to the fact that the supply of animals is becoming exhausted. The decreased exports from Uganda and German East Africa through our ports all point to the same conclusion.

The export of rubber has decreased in value by about half, which is not encouraging, but it is hoped that the progress made in the cultivated rubber may tend to an improvement in this respect.

There is a slight further decrease in the value of potatoes exported.

The total value of the Protectorate trade shows a falling off of £155,752, which cannot be loked on as satisfactory. It should, however, be noted that there has been an increase in the Customs revenue, and that the fall in the value of imports is largely due to a decrease in the amount of specie imported.

The decline in the value of exports is mainly to be ascribed to a fall in the exports from German East Africa through our ports of £71,117, for which hides and wax are chiefly responsible.

The exports of ivory compare favourably with those from German East Africa, Uganda, and Congo Free State. The value of imports from the United Kingdom fell to the extent of £30,271, while the value of those from British Possessions and foreign countries rose by £8,329 and £19,383 respectively.

During the year the Customs Tariff Bill passed the Legislative Council. It provides for the continuation of the present *ad valorem* tariff, which, though undesirable, is necessary so long as the treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar remains in force.

The draft Customs General Management Bill, based on the English Customs Consolidated Act of 1876, has been under consideration, and will, it is hoped, shortly become law.

Negotiations are now being carried on for the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of this Protectorate and Uganda.

MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

Widespread prospecting operations have taken place during the year, but no very important or valuable discoveries were made.

An inspection of the Kisii Country did not disclose any very encouraging results from a commercial point of view, yet the wide dissemination of traces of precious metals is a remarkable feature. A small amount of lignite was found at Mwele, and there were rumours of a discovery of coal in Kisii, though no samples were forthcoming. Copper ores have been located in several districts, but the reports are not very favourable, and it is doubtful whether they can be profitably worked. A sample of manganese ore, said to have been found in the Protectorate, was well reported on. A deposit of graphite was found near Lake Victoria, and further prospecting is being undertaken. Traces of gold have been found but not in sufficient quantities to warrant operations on a scale which would prove commercially successful. Diatomite was found to exist near Lake Elmenteita, and if of good quality would pay for export.

A mineral survey of the Protectorate should certainly be undertaken, but this would be of little use unless preceded by a topographical survey, which is at present in an unfinished state.

During the year a number of special prospecting areas have been granted, with contingent rights to a mining or mineral lease, a step which has largely encouraged prospectors.

Lime, which is chiefly used for local building requirements, is found in Lusinga Island in Lake Victoria.

A brick and tile establishment, on the mainland near Mombasa, did good work during the year and produced an excellent class of brick.

An oil mill, for the extraction of oil from locally-grown simsim, was at work in Kisumu during the year; and saw-mills, for working locally-grown timber, have done good work at Kaimosi, Elburgon, Limuru, and Escarpment.

A soap factory and a tent-making and furniture factory, by means of electric power, have also been established.

Ice factories exist at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, and soda-water factories at the above-named places and at Kismayu.

Native manufactures at the coast include the production of copra and coir, the extraction of vegetable oils, the making of mats and baskets, and the weaving of cloth.

The preparation of bacon for local consumption has again made good progress.

Fish is plentiful on the coast and in Lake Victoria, but beyond a regular trade between Mombasa and Nairobi, is used for local consumption only.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Nairobi (Kabete).—The farm, situated six miles from Nairobi, is 1,250 acres in extent, and consists wholly of a deep red, loamy soil, and is completely fenced and well watered; during the year 150 acres have been brought under cultivation and sown with different crops, including potatoes (32 varieties), maize, wheat, barley, oats, linseed, and beans, the majority of which germinated well, and the results harvested have been satisfactory on the whole.

There are altogether 291 head of live stock on the farm.

Mazeras.—Much clearing was done during the year, and 40 acres were brought under cultivation.

The short rains practically failed, and serious damage was done to the ordinary food crops, such as maize, millet, and beans, whilst permanent cultivations received a severe shock.

Ceara rubber trees stood the dry weather very well, and should prove a very profitable investment, while seeds of new varieties of rubber germinated fairly well. The success of an experiment in tobacco-growing was interfered with by rust.

Several varieties of maize were tried, which in the case of Brazilian flour corn, and Chester County especially, gave satisfactory results.

Orange, lemon, and lime trees have done well, and imported bananas have proved successful.

Bread fruit, Avocado pear, Mangosteen, Durian, and untimely trees have all been tried with varying results.

All planting operations at the old experimental farm at Meritini were discontinued, the only work done being the clearing of the permanent plots; Lagos and Ceara rubber are doing well, and the growth of sisal is encouraging.

Naivasha.—The exceptionally dry year caused a shortage of grazing, and necessitated the purchase of a considerable amount of forage for the imported stock. The pure-bred cattle have done extremely well, and now comprises a herd of 48. The up-grading from native cattle continued to be a success, notably the Hereford crosses; the shorthorn and Ayrshire first cross are both good. The losses among the cattle were few.

Sheep have on the whole done well, though the death-rate has been higher; the lambs of the home-bred Merino flock by the imported South African show great promise.

Graded sheep up to the third generation have been very successful and show no deterioration in constitution.

The year's clip of wool, more especially from the Merino and the second crosses, was remarkably clean. There is probability of an industry being started in the lower grades of wool for blankets for the local market.

Wire-worm and tape-worm have been much in evidence, the latter being very bad amongst the young lambs. Wire-worm appears to be more prevalent in a dry than in a wet year. The flock of goats now consists of half-breds and second crosses only.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring a pure-bred Angora ram, any further experiments are at a standstill.

Considering the dryness of the year and the absence of green food, the Berkshire and large black pigs have been a success, and 52 were sold during the year.

Towards the end of the year all the pigs were transferred to the Kabete Farm as being more suitable.

Leopard-proof fencing has been erected as an experiment, and has proved a great success. Further operations in this line are being undertaken.

A very successful stock sale took place during the year, one Ayrshire ram realising the high price of £71, native cows and heifers with half-bred calves went up to £16; while pure-bred rams averaged £4.

FORESTS.

During the past year satisfactory progress has been made in the many directions necessary for the proper conserving of the Protectorate forests.

Large areas have been surveyed and demarcated, fire-guard lines very widely extended, and much re-afforestation carried out, though, unfortunately, in the highlands the continued drought proved a serious obstacle to successful planting.

Notwithstanding extended precautions in the shape of fire lines, grass fires have destroyed large areas of forest, and in the Aberdare Hills the natives have also done much damage.

The value of forest produce given free during the year, including over three million cubic feet of fuel supplied to the Uganda Railway, was £14,200, whilst the revenue derived from rents, royalties, and other sales was £2,461.

DISEASES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

The cotton crop suffered very much from the irregular distribution of the rainfall, which was excessive in the districts round the Lake and deficient at the coast.

A crop of flax was much damaged by the ravages of caterpillars at the Kabete Farm in Nairobi.

East Coast fever, which had formerly been confined to the Nairobi and Kyambu Districts, broke out among the cattle in the Fort Hall District and in Machakos, and considerable mortality ensued. Every effort is being made to prevent its further spread by means of fencing and stringent quarantine regulations.

There was only one small outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia during the year and, although rinderpest undoubtedly existed in the Boran Country on the Abyssinian frontier, there was no epidemic in the Protectorate.

Several cases of anthrax occurred in the Lumbwa District. This disease is known to the natives as "Brasta," and is said to spring from the poison of a certain tree.

Gastro-enteritis, the symptoms of which are in some respects similar to those of rinderpest, has caused a considerable number of deaths amongst young stock in the Northern Masai Reserve, and a few cases of quarter evil occurred on the Nandi Plateau.

Measles also is a prevalent disease.

Although there has been no serious outbreak of horse-sickness, cases have occurred all the year round, and it would appear that owing to climatic conditions there is no one particular season at which it is more liable to occur than at others.

Out of some 30 or 40 cases of ulcerative lymphangitis, two have proved fatal. This disease appears to have been introduced from Abyssinia.

A number of horses, mules, and donkeys have succumbed during the year to trypanosomiasis. Piroplasmosis also has been very prevalent. Strongylosis has been the cause of considerable losses among sheep, and scabies is widespread all over the Protectorate.

Two outbreaks of sheep-pox have occurred, which were, however, of small dimensions.

The nostril fly has caused much damage to lambs and yearlings, and pleuro-pneumonia has affected both sheep and goats in certain districts.

It is curious to have to record a case of tuberculosis in a goat, these animals being as a rule very resistant to tuberculosis infection.

Outbreaks of swine-fever occurred in the Kenya Province and near Nairobi, but these were not widespread.

Young ostriches suffered considerably from parasitic infection, and a number of birds were poisoned through eating quantities of castor oil beans.

Several cases of roup fowl cholera and airan tuberculosis among poultry have come under notice during the year.

Tick-fever is still the cause of a heavy mortality among dogs.

LAND GRANTS, VALUE OF LAND, AND SQUATTING.

The number of land grants for the year are 162, comprising a total acreage of 448,782, as compared with 208, with an acreage of 571,368 in the previous year—a decrease almost entirely due to a falling off in the applications for agricultural areas, the reason being that all land near Nairobi and the Uganda Railway available for this purpose has already been taken up. Although applications for grazing areas have been fewer, yet owing to the large number of pending cases which have been dealt with, the number of deeds registered has reached a higher figure than in the previous year. It is proposed in future to do away with the distinction between agricultural and grazing areas, which is admittedly ambiguous, and to divide all land into four classes, with rent at different rates, and the size of the farm will depend on the rent charged. Many farms have been demarcated under the rapid allotment system, which, although admirable in principle, does not do away with the necessity of an accurate survey and involves considerable expenditure.

The demand for business and residential plots has been small owing to the fact that so many of these plots are unoccupied that it is almost always possible to acquire by private purchase.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the estimated revenue was exceeded, a total of Rs.168,647 being collected.

The appointment of a Conveyancer has minimised the delay which must necessarily arise in connection with the granting of deeds, and the selection of Land Rangers has had excellent results. The new Crown Lands Ordinance, which was passed towards the end of the year, will, it is hoped, prove of great practical value and do away with any uncertainty as to the conditions on which land will be granted, which has been to some extent a cause of the small number of applications received during the year. The attached table gives the details of the land grants for the past two years:—

Period.	Deeds issued.	Agricultural acres.	Grazing acres.	Fibre acres.	Forest acres.	Total acres.	Building and residential plots.
1907 ...	208	27,406	327,939	214,400	1,623	571,388	83
1908 ...	162	6,514	375,020	66,892	356	448,782	40

The uncertainty of ownership in the coast areas hampers transactions in land considerably. It is proposed to deal with this by strengthening the staff of the Recorder of Titles.

SURVEY.

The Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey has been very shorthanded during the year on account of illness. As a result, the output of work has been smaller than would be the case under normal circumstances. The major triangulation has been carried from the Athi River base to Mombasa, a distance of some 400 miles, and from Mombasa about 70 miles northwards along the coast, and 20 miles inland both major and minor triangles were observed. This work was rendered difficult owing to the absence of prominent hills, the thickness of the vegetation, and the haziness of the atmosphere. In the Cadastral Branch 1,161,583 acres have been surveyed, as compared with 862,760 in the previous year. This increase is largely due to the scheme of rapid allotment, which considerably relieved the Survey Department. But little work was done in the coast districts during the year on account of the uncertainty as to land titles, but it should be possible in future to undertake systematic work there. The expenditure on survey during the year was £21,725, as compared with £20,602 in 1907-1908: the fees collected amounted to £1,380.

SHIPPING.

Of the two chief ports in the Protectorate, Kilindini, lying on the south side of Mombasa Island, is by far the larger, and is, in consequence, used by the bigger steamers. Mombasa harbour is small, with a narrow entrance, and is therefore only available for dhows and smaller steamers, though it is the more conveniently situated of the two owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town.

As stated elsewhere in this report, considerable progress has been made with the extensions to the Kilindini Wharf, and it is hoped that the work will be completed during the current year.

The Protectorate has been served during the year by two regular lines of mail steamers, the German East Africa Line and the Messageries Maritimes. The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers direct from Europe have only called during nine months of the year; their service is monthly.

The German steamer service is three-weekly, and that of the Messageries Maritimes monthly, outward and homeward.

In addition the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers call once a month with cargo transhipped at Aden.

A branch of the German East Africa Line maintained an irregular service with Bombay, with occasional visits to Lamu.

Towards the end of the year the coastwise traffic was disorganised owing to the condemnation of the Protectorate s.s. "Juba," which was sent to Bombay and sold as useless. Since the end of the year negotiations have been carried on to provide a service to take her place, but up to the present no satisfactory arrangement has been come to.

The accompanying table shows the gross tonnage of, the amount of cargo and number of passengers landed and shipped by, the different steamship lines.

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengers.	
				European.	Natives.		European.	Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
British India, Aden ...	27	53,897	2,585	42	863	2,890	65	624
British India, Europe	10	39,744	18,859	20	8	213	34	1,134
German Line, Europe	55	320,169	8,347	1,526	1,032	15,872	701	690
German Line, Bombay	51	143,818	7,824	251	3,292	1,063	186	3,351
Messageries, Europe ...	25	97,219	917	579	612	587	522	275
Total	168	654,847	38,532	2,418	5,807	20,625	1,508	6,074

It is noteworthy that while the other figures show a decrease, the number of Europeans landed and shipped have both increased. The total steamer tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amount to 922,276 tons, represented by 421 steamers, a decrease of 26 vessels and 14,122 tons.

The sailing vessel tonnage is also slightly less than the figures for the year 1907-08.

Three masonry beacons have been erected at the entrance to Kilindini Harbour and fitted with lights.

The revenue of the Port Office amounted during the year to £2,409.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The Ordinances enacted during the year 1908-9 included the following:—

To make provision for the protection of fish in the waters of the Protectorate.

To maintain and improve the quality of cotton in the Protectorate.

To make provision for the removal of doubts with regard to titles to land.

To amend the procedure on trial by jury in criminal cases.

To make provision for the removal of natives from one district to another in the Protectorate.

IV.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

The large majority of the tribes in the interior of the Protectorate are pagan, and even in the coast districts where Mahommedanism is the prevailing religion, only the higher-class Arabs conform at all strictly to its tenets, though amongst the Somalis of Jubaland there is considerable fanatical feeling.

There are 13 missionary societies of different denominations, with stations scattered all over the Protectorate, and with the opening up of hitherto unadministered districts the sphere of missionary influence is widening. Most of the stations have schools, at which elementary instruction is given, and in many of them industries of various kinds are also taught, which will, it is hoped, eventually prove of great practical benefit. Most of the up-country missionary stations have dispensaries attached to them, and the Church Missionary Society has a hospital on Mombasa Island, and has also established a brick-making factory and a laundry on the mainland, close to Mombasa.

There are two European schools in Nairobi, a boarding school at the Roman Catholic Mission, and a Government European day school. The number of children on the rolls at the latter has increased, and the average attendance has largely improved. The expenditure for the year was £1,585. There is also an Indian school aided by Government. The number of children has increased from 62 to 95, and the average attendance has been good.

In addition to the above mentioned, a school, which now accommodates nine boarders, was started by private enterprise towards the end of the year; the curriculum includes French, German, music, drawing, and painting.

In a country such as this, where distances are so great and means of communication so faulty, the educational question must always be one of considerable difficulty—the differences of races and labour also are important factors in the case.

During the year an educational expert visited the Protectorate to investigate and report on the possibilities of instituting some central, general scheme of education. The result of his labour will doubtless be to place the whole matter on a more satisfactory basis, but the question of expense must not be overlooked, and it should be remembered that many of the persons concerned cannot afford to pay large fees.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

There are European Government hospitals at Mombasa and Nairobi. The former, one of the oldest buildings in the Protectorate, underwent some much-needed repairs, but it is questionable whether it will fulfil much longer the purpose for which it was intended. During the year 70 patients were admitted, of whom 49 were cured, 15 relieved, and 6 died, *i.e.*, a death-rate of 8·5 per cent., or nearly four times the percentage of the previous year. The new Nairobi hospital was opened during the year; it is a spacious and well-fitted building, and should provide ample accommodation for the needs of the town for many years to come. The number of admissions to this building, as well as to the old temporary hospital, were 85, or an increase of 10 on the previous year; of the admissions, 62 were cured, 19 relieved, and 1 died, giving a death-rate of 1·1 per cent., a slight decrease on the rate for 1907-8.

There are 30 native hospitals and dispensaries in the Protectorate, but the majority of these are quite unsuitable, not having been erected in the first instance for the purpose for which they are now used. Of the three principal ones at Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nairobi, the two former are new and spacious buildings erected during the year. The old Kilindini hospital is no longer used. The Nairobi native hospital is most unsuitable.

The returns at these three hospitals were as follows:—

—	Mombasa.	Nairobi.	Kisumu.
Admissions	2,042	718	543
Deaths	66	113	95
Death rate, per cent....	32·3	15·7	23·7

Three hundred and sixty-eight patients were admitted to the jail hospital at Mombasa, 6 of whom died, a death-rate of 1·6 per cent.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The new lunatic asylum was practically completed during the year, but owing to the lack of a proper water supply it was not found possible to open it for the reception of patients. It contains eight single cells for natives and two single cells for Europeans. It provides for dangerous cases which require confinement and restraint, but is not suitable for the recovery of such cases or for the milder forms of lunacy, where a less rigorous supervision only is necessary.

REFORMATORIES.

A Government reformatory, for the reception of juvenile offenders, has been established on the Government farm at Kabete, near Nairobi.

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VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The actual strength of the police during the year was 1,941, posted at 28 stations. The whole question of re-organisation has been thoroughly considered, and it is hoped that the recommendations which have been put forward will tend to the greater efficiency and economy of the force. The cost during the year was £50,654, as against £46,516 in the previous year.

The total number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during the year was 8,397, an increase on the number for 1907-8.

The revenue shows a slight falling off of Rs. 4,000, but the actual court fees have increased by Rs. 5,000.

There are 24 prisons in the Protectorate, the majority of which are, however, only lock-ups, in which long-term prisoners cannot be confined. The principal prisons are at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, and Europeans and long-sentence prisoners are generally confined in the former, where the accommodation is more suitable. Nairobi gaol is also utilised for this purpose.

The total number of convicted persons committed to the Protectorate prisons in 1908-9 was 5,709, and the daily average 852·89. 35 prisoners escaped during the year, 8 of whom were re-captured. The daily average in the prison hospitals was 62·11, and the number of deaths amounted to 38.

The prisoners are employed outside the prisons, under supervision, in road-making, stone-quarrying, bush-clearing, and wood-cutting. In Mombasa and Nairobi prisons, industrial and domestic work is undertaken by the prisoners, *e.g.*, chain-making, tailoring, basket and mat making; and in Nairobi gaol they are taught masonry work.

Vagrants are confined until they have earned sufficient money to pay their passage elsewhere; deserving cases of destitution are assisted from a locally subscribed Destitute British Subjects Fund.

The cost of the prisons during 1908-9 was £10,087.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Under present conditions the taking of a census is an impossibility. The population is very roughly estimated at 4,000,000.

The white population may be taken, approximately, as 2,000.

The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance renders compulsory the registration of the deaths of Europeans, Americans, and Indians throughout the Protectorate, and of all deaths, including natives, in township areas. The registration of births among natives is not, however, required by the Ordinance, and the number of deaths registered is only a small proportion of those which occur. It would be obviously impossible to register all native deaths, and the figures given cannot be looked on as accurate or in any way a test of the growth or decline of the population.

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The returns for 1908-9 were as follows:—

BIRTHS.

Europeans, Americans, and Indians.

Ukamba Province	40
Seyidie Province	100
Naivasha Province	12
Kisumu Province	8
Jubaland Province	3
Tanaland Province	3
Kenya Province	6
Total	172

DEATHS.

Europeans, Americans, and Indians. Natives in Townships only.

Ukamba Province	254
Kenya Province	6
Seyidie Province	891
Kisumu Province	145
Naivasha Province	41
Tanaland Province	181
Jubaland Province	70
Total	1,588

SLAVERY.

The Ordinance for the abolition of the legal status of slavery has worked well and without friction during the year. Altogether 3,593 cases have been settled by the District Courts and compensation to the amount of £7,053 has been awarded.

It is, however, an undoubted fact that the Arab community, which has not been very prosperous of late, has suffered severely from the movement of emancipation. It is hoped that when the question of land titles at the coast is settled, an influx of fresh capital will bring about a better state of affairs.

CLIMATE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The year cannot be considered as a favourable one as far as the public health is concerned, and the death-rate has largely increased, although the actual number of admissions to hospital has not been much greater than in previous years.

Among European officers five deaths occurred, as compared with two in 1907-8, and four were invalided.

As regards the health of Europeans generally, the number of admissions to hospital is considerably more than in 1907-8, and there are probably many unrecorded cases occurring on outlying farms beyond the reach of medical aid, which have not been taken into account.

Nervous diseases play a prominent part, and, situated as the Protectorate is, practically on the Equator, and as far as the bulk of the population is concerned at a considerable altitude, it is, to say the least of it, open to question whether East Africa can ever become what is known as a "White Man's Country."

The climate is an ideal one for travellers and sportsmen, provided that they avoid certain districts, and there are few parts of the world where a holiday can be more enjoyably spent; but the general medical opinion is, that continuous residence on the high plateau has a cumulative effect on the nervous system, often culminating in a complete breakdown in cases where there has been overwork or mental anxiety. Settlers and merchants find it necessary to pay periodical visits to Europe, and suffer in health when unable to do so. It must, however, be admitted that the European population up to five years ago was so small that these observations are necessarily based on very insufficient data, and a fuller experience may prove them to be inaccurate.

The number of deaths amongst the Europeans was 16.

Twenty-three cases of enteric fever occurred with only one death, of which 14 were among Europeans, and, as stated in the report for 1907-8, it can safely be predicted that this disease will spread. Its existence points to the unsatisfactory condition of the sanitation and water supply in certain localities

The number of natives who presented themselves for treatment has slightly increased, and there has been a considerable rise in the death-rate.

In view of the widespread existence of sleeping sickness in Kavirondo, it was decided to form a segregation camp and to attempt to remove the natives from the Lake shores, but they showed great reluctance to leave their villages near the Lake and especially their fishing, which is not only the chief source of their food supply but also their amusement. It is also one of the most dangerous sources of infection. The scheme had to be temporarily abandoned before it had a fair trial, owing to the unfortunate death of Dr. Baker, and it is greatly to be feared that moral suasion by itself will effect but little in this direction.

There was an outbreak of plague, lasting over four months, at Kisumu, where, unfortunately, the disease appears to be endemic. There were 79 cases, 59 of which proved fatal, a death-rate of 74·68 per cent., considerably less than that during the last outbreak. This may be attributed to the prompt evacuation of infected villages and the use of Haffkine's serum.

The number of cases of blackwater fever has increased slightly amongst Indians and Goanese, but hitherto there has been no instance of an African native developing this disease.

Malaria is responsible for a considerably larger number of cases and deaths than in the previous years, and the deaths from tuberculosis have more than doubled.

There were a few cases of beri-beri in the gaol at Nairobi, due, probably, to the unsuitability of the building, which will shortly be superseded by a new and up-to-date prison.

Only two cases of leprosy came for treatment, but there is no doubt that this disease is very much more widely spread than is known, especially in the coast districts. Measures are being taken to enable the Government to exercise a stricter control than has hitherto been possible in this respect. There is a leper settlement at Mkonumbi, near Lamu.

The cases treated for syphilis were less in number, but this forms no criterion of the extent of the disease, which it is to be feared is very prevalent, as may be seen from the Provincial Commissioners' reports.

The number of admissions for rheumatism is considerably less than in 1907-8, the chief reason probably being the dry season.

There is an increase in the number of cases of diseases of the eye and ear and of the respiratory system.

Diseases of the digestive system, though forming a considerable item in the total number of cases treated, remain much the same as in the previous year.

SANITATION.

No striking developments or improvements in the sanitary conditions of the Protectorate can be chronicled during the year, but there has been steady progress along the lines of municipal improvment already laid down.

The lack of an adequate water supply must again be emphasised as a bar to efficient sanitation, and this applies especially to the four principal towns—Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Kisumu.

In Mombasa it is not too much to say that the large majority of wells, from which the water supply is obtained, are polluted to a greater or less degree. The question of bringing an adequate supply into the town is receiving consideration. The existence of treaty rights prevents the introduction of municipal by-laws, but the erection of a public abattoir and a fresh fish market, and the removal to a special market of the trade in dried shark and salt fish, are all steps in the right direction.

In view of the existence of enteric fever, measures to control the milk supply are urgently required.

All the old Arab towns along the coast, Malindi, Lamu, and Kismayu, are governed by conditions similar to those which obtain in Mombasa.

In Nairobi a considerable advance has been made with the Williams Scheme, but here again progress is hindered by the absence of a sufficient water supply. This matter is under consideration.

The work of flushing the drains is now satisfactorily carried out, and the remetalling of most of the roads has caused a sensible diminution in the amount of dust, which is still, however, a source of considerable discomfort in dry weather.

The condition of the Indian Bazaar remains most unsatisfactory, although a beginning has been made in marking off the new areas recommended by the Williams Scheme.

Kisumu has been remodelled and definitely divided into racial and tribal quarters, and a strip of land has been cleared round the town on which no buildings of any sort are allowed. The reclamation of the lake foreshore, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, has been proceeded with, and there remains only a quarter of a mile to be finished. The work, when completed, should have a marked effect on the breeding of mosquitoes. The water supply is unsatisfactory.

The same remark applies to Nakuru, a town which is rapidly increasing in importance, and is likely to take the place of Naivasha as the headquarters of the Province.

Much good work has been done everywhere during the year in clearing bush and rank vegetation, and drainage has made satisfactory progress.

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraphs Services are amalgamated with those of Uganda. There are 84 post and money order offices in the Protectorate including post office agencies.

In spite of the generally depressed condition of trade, business, particularly in the inland traffic, increased, and the revenue amounting to £16,660 5*s*. 5*d*. exceeded that of the previous year by £346 15*s*. 10*d*.

The deficit on the actual working, including the cost of telegraph construction in East Africa, was £4,076, but it should be remembered that work to the value of £7,000 was done on behalf of the Government.

The total transactions during the year, including all letters, postcards, newspapers, book-packets, parcels and telegrams, amounted to 2,193,913, an increase of 165,337 on the previous year's total.

The sale of stamps shows a falling off of £2,000, but it should be noted that the figures for 1908-09 were unduly inflated owing to the new issue of postage stamps, large quantities of which were bought up by dealers.

The mail service with Europe still continues unsatisfactory, but there has been some slight improvement owing to the accelerated speed of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which connect with the Peninsular and Oriental Line at Aden once a month. The service is otherwise irregular and results in an accumulation of mails at Aden.

The number of money orders issued and paid in the Protectorate was 27,781, amounting in value to £158,540, a decrease of £6,348 in value and 275 in number from the figures of the previous year. This decrease is mainly in orders sent to India.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of parcels dealt with, mainly to be ascribed to the growing tendency to purchase stores in England. The supplementary parcels service by the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie has also shown satisfactory progress. A direct parcels exchange was arranged with Egypt, which is being extensively used.

The total number of telegraph offices is 66, including railway stations. The total mileage of telegraphs in the Protectorate is 2,234, excluding telephone lines.

General telephone systems were introduced in Nairobi and Mombasa, and a considerable number of private subscribers have been connected. The telephone mileage in the Protectorate is 145.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The year under review was not remarkable for any events of a salient character, but the Protectorate may be held to have made steady progress in spite of somewhat unfortunate meteorological conditions, which naturally militated against the success of those colonists who had embarked their capital in agricultural enterprise.

There was little or no friction with native tribes, and administrative influence developed steadily, especially in the Kenya and Kisumu Provinces. In the latter the Ketosh country round Mount Elgon at one time showed some slight signs of disaffection, but a short patrol was entirely successful in re-establishing law and order.

Round Nairobi, Naivasha, and Nakuru the European settlers are continuing to develop and improve their holdings, roads and bridges are being constructed, and communications generally put upon a more satisfactory basis. Labour difficulties still, of course, exist, but show a tendency to diminish.

The observations on the social condition of the people, rates of wages, &c., the prospects of European settlement, and commerce, which usually form part of this section, are dealt with this year in a précis of the reports received from the various provinces. This is really less misleading than would be the case if these subjects were discussed generally in their relation to the whole Protectorate, the different zones of which are so distinct, and the prevailing conditions so little comparable with one another, that separate treatment is desirable if not essential.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works during the year was £110,145, less by £19,602 than that of the previous year. This was due to the necessity for economy in view of the somewhat unsatisfactory financial condition of the Protectorate; many important building works were, however, carried out. A sum of £15,000 was allowed for the construction of new roads and bridges and the maintenance and repairs of existing ones, and considerable progress was made with this work, the importance of which, in the development of the country, cannot be over-estimated.

RAILWAY.

The Uganda Railway, running a distance of 584 miles (with 42 stations) from Mombasa to Port Florence, on the shores of Lake Victoria, is the only railway in the Protectorate. It is a metre gauge line, and its total cost up to March 31st, 1909, amounted to £5,482,679 17*s*. 2*d*.

The profit on the year, £64,838, slightly exceeded that on the previous year, viz., £64,713, but in spite of this and of the fact that the rates for carrying passengers and goods were the lowest ever reached on the railway, the position cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. To render it so a large increase is wanted in the downward, without a falling off in the upward, traffic. In the year under review such a falling off took place to the extent of 5,716 tons, while the downward traffic was only increased by some 3,880 tons. The shortage of rainfall, extending as it did to

Uganda, and affecting in consequence the cargo carried by the railway steamers, is chiefly responsible for there being so moderate increase. To this reason also may be ascribed the shortage of money and the consequent falling off in the traffic by the local trains. The number of sportsmen and tourists, moreover, was less than in previous years, but it is to be hoped that in future years the effects of the extensive advertising which has been undertaken will be apparent.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 218,332, as against 255,700 in 1907-1908, while the goods traffic showed a decrease from Rs. 2,211,502 to Rs.2,199,106, or a fall of Rs.12,396. Live stock shows a decrease from 12,217 head to 9,528.

One feature is the marked decrease in the traffic to and from the Congo, which is largely attributable to the restrictions on the traffic in cow and immature ivory.

It is estimated that the loss of this trade will mean a loss of £4,000 revenue to the railway during the current year.

The receipts per train mile have fallen from Rs.4.33 to Rs.4.31, as stated, the lowest rate which has as yet been possible.

The gross total tonnage carried was 2,371 tons in excess of 1907-1908. Building material showed a marked falling off—a state of affairs due to depression in the country and over-building in the past. The development in the traffic in cotton from Uganda ports is maintained.

Experiments have been made in the use of Jarrah wood sleepers, and although it is as yet too early to predict their success, it is hoped that, as in other tropical countries, they will prove satisfactory. Progress has been made with drainage works in Nairobi and Port Florence, wharf and goods sheds have been completed, and a new pier built at Kampala Port, while permanent bridges have been erected between Muhoroni and Port Florence. The progress of the re-alignment work between Mazeras and Mackinnon Road has been satisfactory, in spite of the unhealthiness of the climate and the difficulties attendant thereon, and the whole of this work should be completed very shortly.

The Kilindini Harbour Extension Scheme has made great strides; the earthworks are completed, and the quay wall more than half finished. It is estimated that the work should be finished and all buildings erected in a month or two, though some slight delay may be caused by the necessity of filling the foundations of the goods shed.

Native labour still remains scarce in the coast districts, and although it is easy to maintain the ordinary gangs at full strength, any extra labour required for special work is very difficult to obtain. In Nairobi unskilled labour is plentiful, but the natives will not remain at work for any length of time.

A number of European overseers have been employed during the year, and have on the whole proved successful in supervising native labour. They are far more satisfactory than the Indian overseers who were, as a rule, formerly employed.

The supply of fuel was well maintained, and 33,671 tons were burnt, while it was only found necessary to use 478 tons of coal.

No passengers were killed or injured during the year, and the few minor accidents which occurred call for no remarks.

MARINE.

The Lake fleet consisted of four steamers, but the year was a disappointing one owing to the scantiness of the rainfall, and the steamers were not as busily employed as had been hoped for. The cargo steamer Nyanza, whose construction was reported last year, proved most useful, and will in future greatly facilitate the transport of goods from Lake ports. The earnings of the steamboat service show an increase of some £2,500 over the previous year.

Advantage was taken of the slackness of traffic to utilise one of the steamers in taking a line of soundings from Rusinga to Bukoba, also down the eastern shore of the Lake to Shirati. Other portions remain to be surveyed, before any new ports can be opened up.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year 2,219 Europeans and 4,665 Indians entered the Protectorate, and 1,291 and 4,504, respectively, departed. A large number of the Indians were indentured labourers and artizans for the Public Works Department and the Uganda Railway.

Attempts to evade the Restriction of Immigration Ordinance were but few.

GAME.

Although there has been a considerable falling off in the number of sportsmen who have visited the Protectorate during the year, yet owing to the country being better known the bags of game have been larger and more varied.

Three hundred lions were killed during the year, a considerable increase on the numbers in previous years, and it would appear that they are still numerous, though the increase is possibly due in some measure to the larger areas of country now open to sportsmen. There has been a notable reduction in the number of bull elephants, though the number of cows and calves seem to have been maintained. Giraffe, buffalo, and eland are all increasing, and it is satisfactory to note a distinct increase also in the number of greater kudu, which for some years had remained stationary. Hyænas, hunting dogs, and jackal do not appear to have recovered from the outbreak of distemper reported last year, and there was a fresh outbreak on the Uasin Gishu plateau during the year.

On the Athi Plains game continues to be numerous, but, owing to the drought, somewhat local. Comparatively little shooting has been done in this district on account of the enormous quantities of ticks.

On the Tana River and east of Mt. Kenya game is very plentiful, but is little shot, being in a fly-infested and feverish district.

Owing to the amount of settlement which has taken place in the Rift Valley, this is not now such a popular resort for sportsmen as formerly, though many fine trophies are obtainable, especially in the Baringo District.

A considerable amount of preservation has taken place on privately-owned land, and the value of game as an asset has been more generally recognized.

New Game Regulations will shortly be brought into force, which will allow a landowner to invite a licence holder to shoot on his land, the game thus shot not counting on the licence. This provision should lead to a more careful preservation of game.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Population.—The population of the Seyidie Province is shown in the following table:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Mombasa District	190	35,000
Rabai Sub-district	22	60,000
Malindi District	22	85,000
Vanga District	4	24,000
Teita District (including Taveta)	22	28,000

Hut Tax.—The amount of Hut Tax collected in the year 1908-9, as compared with that collected in 1907-8 is as follows:—

—	1908–9.	1907–8.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mombasa District	131,464.00	133,869.00	—	2,405.00
Rabai Sub-district... ...	22,065.90	43,495.20	—	21,429.30
Malindi District	94,168.17	87,335.72	6,832.45	—
Vanga District	35,653.03	33,771.59	1,881.44	—
Mwatate Station	23,772.69	25,640.75	—	1,868.06
Taveta Station	7,205.47	7,357.32	—	151.85
Total ... Rs.	314,329.26	331,469.58	8,713.89	25,854.21

Total decrease Rs. 17,140.32.

The decrease is largely due to drought. The year under review and the previous year were both bad seasons, and the crops were so poor that the natives had but little money or produce. In the Rabai Sub-district the collection had to be postponed owing to the threatened famine, and when it was commenced the officer in charge died, whilst his successor had to be transferred owing to ill-health.

Agriculture.—Both European planters and Arabs in the Malindi District are discouraged in cotton-growing owing to the complete failure of the lesser rains during the past two years. The tendency to plant cocoanuts has increased. Rubber and sisal still continue to be planted by Europeans, but there is growing feeling against cotton, even as a catch crop. It is hoped that the Ceara rubber plantations will begin to yield next year. The Fibre Syndicates in the neighbourhood of Voi are not paying, and one, the London and South African Agency Fibre Concession at Maji

Mazuri, has suspended operations. It is said that the other two will follow suit shortly unless the price of fibre rises in Europe and America, and a more certain labour supply can be found. Throughout the whole Province there has been a shortage of food, and at times even famine was threatened. The only addition to concessionaires in the Province is the Uplands of East Africa Syndicate. Nothing further has been done by the Syndicates who applied for concessions to work Sanseviera fibre in the neighbourhood of the Sabaki River.

There are 12 European Syndicates working in the Malindi District, and the total area under cultivation is 1,500 acres. A further area of 1,350 acres has been cleared ready for planting.

Industries.—The cotton ginneries at Malindi turned out 62 tons of lint and 121 tons of seed; the Mombasa ginnery turned out a considerable increase on last year, but the cotton was everywhere of poor quality and the yield per acre very small.

The East Africa Industries Company have imported first-class plant on a large scale, and they are erecting buildings for a brick and tile manufactory at Makupa. The class of brick is excellent. The same Company has also erected a modern steam laundry at Freretown, which is not yet in full working order.

In Mombasa a house-to-house Electric Light and Power Company have commenced erecting buildings.

Labour.—With the exception of the fibre industries, which have had difficulty in obtaining labour, the work being not congenial and lying in an otherwise uninhabited district, planters have been able to recruit as much labour as they required. If next year the season is favourable to the Ceara rubber and tapping is undertaken on a large scale, there probably will be difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour. The labourers are mostly from the Kikuyu and Kamba Districts, the men walking 300 or 400 miles in search of work. The pay is higher than that offered in the highlands and the living cheap. There is also a small supply of Swahili and Nyamwezi labour.

Crime.—With the exception of the Malindi District, crime throughout the Province shows a decrease as compared with the corresponding period for last year. The criminal cases at Malindi show an increase of 58, *i.e.*, 448 as compared to 390 for the previous year, due mainly to petty thefts and directly attributable to the influx of labour needed for cotton cultivation.

Slavery.—The total number of applications made in the Malindi District, under the Abolition of Slavery Ordinance, amount to 1,704, distributed as follows:—

Malindi	1,157
Takaungu	547

Of these, 865 have been dealt with and settled. Rs. 62,147 have been paid in compensation. The slavery cases have entailed a large amount of extra work on the district staff.

In Mombasa 61 slaves were freed.

Native Affairs.—The native affairs of the Province call for but little special notice during the period under observation. The natives of the various districts have been uniformly peaceable, and have given little or no trouble. With regard to the coast districts, though possibly cases of drunkenness are still of somewhat frequent occurrence, it is particularly noticeable that those cases are confined for the most part to the strangers, such as the Kikuyu, Kamba, and Nyika tribes, who are always present in large numbers in Mombasa and Malindi to fill the labour demands. The same applies to the Kamba in the Sub-district of Rabai. The natives in the hinterland of the Vanga, Malindi, and Mombasa Districts are very tractable, and now that the Administrative Officers are able to visit their various villages more frequently, they are brought into closer touch with the Government, to the advantage of both. The establishment of gazetted headmen among the Nyika and Giriama tribes, seems to be having a beneficial effect. The state of the Teita District, with the sub-district of Taveta, is most satisfactory; the Teita can be reckoned among the most obedient and peaceful natives in the Protectorate.

TANALAND PROVINCE.

There are two districts in the Tanaland Province, Lamu and Tana River, and one Sultanate, Witu.

The total amount of Hut Tax collected is given in the following table:—

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lamu (including Witu) ...	25,676	34,636	8,960
Tana River	11,633	12,672	1,039

Agriculture.—The British East African Corporation has done good work in encouraging cotton-growing amongst the natives, with the result that they exported over 100 bales during the year. The total value of the cotton exported exceeded Rs.18,000

Two European planters and one Indian are experimenting with rubber, cotton, sisal, and native crops. The plantations of the Arabs have suffered somewhat from the dearth of labour resulting on the abolition of slavery. The native crops consist of maize, millet, bananas, tobacco, sugar-cane, and rice.

Industries.—There has been a falling off in the export of mangrove bark, rubber, cattle, and hides. The decrease in the export of mangrove bark was due to the low prices in Europe; the rubber tappers were handicapped by the truculent behaviour of the Somalis; and the cattle and hide trade suffered from the closing of the ports on account of cattle disease.

Labour.—The few planters can usually obtain what labour they require, but, generally speaking, there is very little labour in the Lamu District and Witu. On the Tana River, however, the natives are numerous and industrious, and they are beginning to come to the coast in search of work.

Slavery.—The Slavery Compensation Court was kept very busy, and 1,800 cases were heard, over Rs.80,000 being paid in compensation.

Native Affairs.—Towards the end of the year under review the northern part of the Tana River District was thrown into a state of panic by the arrival of some 10,000 Somalis with large herds of cattle at Bura on the east bank of the river. These people had been forced to leave their own country owing to drought, and had migrated to the Tana to await the rains. Owing to the tactfulness of the District Commissioner, who was supported by a Company of the King's African Rifles, there was no trouble, and the Somalis quitted the river on the breaking of the rains.

The migration of Bajuns from the islands and mainland north of Lamu to Mombasa and German East Africa has become very noticeable. There is, unfortunately, but little going on in Tanaland, and they move to a sphere where they can obtain better prices for their services. Many freed slaves have also left the Province and settled in runaway slave villages on the Sabaki River. Others have squatted on the land of their former masters and are eking out a somewhat precarious but contented existence.

JUBALAND PROVINCE.

There are now two districts in Jubaland, Kismayu and Gosha, the latter having been opened in 1908. The Hut Tax was also extended to Gosha, with the result that Rs.14,505 were collected, as compared with Rs.8,520 in 1907-08.

Agriculture.—The district of Gosha is very rich, and cotton, maize, tobacco, millet, sim-sim, and bananas are grown. There are usually three crops in each year, and in favourable seasons four. A matter of great importance for the success of the district is the regulation of the Juba River; as a rule the river bank is higher than the land behind it, and when the river rises the whole country is flooded. Several applications for land have been received from Europeans, and one planter has made a start.

Trade.—The Emperor Navigation Company has two steam launches on the river and a fairly extensive trade is carried on with the Somalis.

Native Affairs.—The Somalis have been very quiet during the year under review, and efforts have accordingly been made to open up the trade route to Boran. Notable developments in this direction may be confidently expected as a result of the stricter control of the Abyssinian boundary, which it is hoped will in future be exercised.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

The Nairobi, Kyambu, Machakos and Kitui Districts make up the Ukamba Province. An endeavour to find a suitable site for a Government station in Mumoni country failed, and the inhabitants consequently still have to be administered from Kitui. The population of the Province is approximately as follows:—

POPULATION.

Europeans	1,200
Asiatics	6,700
African	303,000

The natives belong to the Kikuyu and Kamba tribes. The Kikuyu in the Ukamba Province are estimated at 56,500, and the Kamba at 235,000. Other natives (Swahili, Somali, Kavirondo, Wanyamwezi, &c.), numbering about 11,500, live in and around Nairobi.

Revenue.—The revenue of the Province, in spite of adverse seasons and veterinary quarantine regulations, shows an increase of nearly Rs.30,000 over the preceding year. This is mainly due to an increase of Rs.21,450 in the Hut Tax collections—Rs.225,705 being collected, as against Rs.204,255 in 1907-08.

Industries.—The principal industries are the rearing of ostriches and pigs, the production of wheat, maize, potatoes, and dairy produce, the planting of fruit trees and coffee, and the growing and treating of fibre plants.

The rearing of ostriches promises good results, the pluckings of some of the native cocks being valued at £10 each. A bacon industry is gradually coming into existence, and good hams and bacon are cured locally. Wheat has done well, and has in several places averaged 20 bushels an acre. A flour mill with up-to-date machinery has been erected in Nairobi, and the locally-ground wheat is ground with excellent results.

American maize of superior quality can now be obtained at little more than that paid for intermixed native kinds; potatoes continue to be grown for local consumption and export to South Africa, and butter and cheese are regularly sent to Mombasa and other towns in the Protectorate. Fruit-growing, which hitherto had been confined to the Machakos District, has now been extended to Kikuyu with good results, and European fruits, such as apricots, apples, figs, plums, and strawberries, can be obtained as well as tropical fruits. Coffee has done well, and a considerable quantity has been exported. The fibre area taken up during the past year embraces large tracts in the lower Kamba country. Nine machines of the latest pattern have been erected; but the season has not been a good one, and the fibre leaves have consequently been dry and hard and difficult to work, besides which the price of fibre has fallen, and labour has been difficult to obtain. The conditions are, in fact, similar to those prevailing in the fibre areas of the Seyidie Province.

Agriculture.—It is estimated that the total area under cultivation in the Province amounts to 135,000 acres.

Trade.—The trade of the Province has been greatly hampered by the outbreak of East Coast Fever and the consequent veterinary quarantine regulations. It is estimated that 4,000 head of cattle died in the Machakos District alone, and it is greatly to the credit of the Veterinary Department and Administration that the disease did not assume larger proportions.

There are a number of Indian and Swahili shopkeepers in the various districts, and the value of the blankets disposed of in the Province amounted to Rs.38,500, while Rs.12,000 worth of beads and wire and Rs.9,000 worth of American cloth were sold. The trade in beeswax is assuming large proportions, Rs.35,000 worth having been exported from the Kitui District, as against Rs.4,000 last year. The trade in hides and skins has fallen off.

The trade of Nairobi has fallen, though business there is on a more stable basis than formerly. Bad debts have diminished, and the mercantile community is hopeful.

The present great drawback to the well-being of Nairobi is the absence of an adequate supply of good water. A new native location has been erected, but all the buildings are lying idle for want of water suitable for human consumption.

Labour.—There are occasional complaints of a deficiency in the labour supply, but it is really only a minority of the settlers which suffers in this respect. There are many Europeans doing good work on farms, who never have any difficulty in obtaining as much labour as they require. At the same time really hard work, such as working lime, cutting timber and fibre, and breaking stone is unpopular, and commands higher rates of pay. At certain seasons, too, when the natives are themselves planting and harvesting, labour is difficult to obtain.

During the present year large numbers of Kamba have, owing to drought, gone to the coast in search of work, the wages paid there being better than up-country.

Native Affairs.—Throughout the Province the natives have been quiet and orderly. The inhabitants of the Kibwezi Sub-District suffered severely from famine in December and January, and 16 tons of foodstuffs were loaned to the natives to tide over the scarcity. The famine was also felt in the Kitui and Machakos Districts, which also suffered from the outbreak of East Coast Fever. Amongst the natives of the Kikuyu many cases of phthisis have been reported, and venereal diseases are rife in the neighbourhood of townships, and especially in those where there is a resident Indian population.

KENYA PROVINCE.

There are four districts in the Kenya Province,—Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru.

Hut Tax.—The total Hut Tax revenue collected during 1908-9 amounted to Rs. 427,388, as compared with Rs. 414,978 collected during the corresponding period of the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 12,410.

No Hut Tax was collected in the Meru District during the year under review, as this district had only been opened a very short while, but it is proposed to start the collection next year, and it is estimated that the revenue will in consequence be swelled by Rs. 180,000.

Trade.—During the past year a large quantity of grain has been exported from the trans-Tana to Nairobi by Indian traders and by the natives. There has also been a brisk trade in beeswax in the Embu District, and a small trade in skins. Three sugar mills have been erected in the Fort Hall District, but the profits from this trade are very small. The Meru District as yet has not been opened up to trade, but several large markets have been established by the natives, where they barter and sell their produce.

Native Affairs.—The districts on the whole have been peaceful and orderly. The Suka Division has, however, been holding back, and does not seem inclined to accept our offer of friendship.

Excellent work has been done in Meru District. Not only has this country been opened up without friction, but the Igembi have been brought under our Administration. These people live on the Nyambeni Range, and they have for generations been hostile to all other tribes and to such traders as have attempted to enter their country.

As in other parts of the Province, excellent native paths have been cut in the Meru District and, except through the Suka country, communications between all the districts have been kept open, all the paths being maintained in order by the natives themselves.

Labour.—There is but little demand for labour in the Province itself, but many thousands of Kikuyu, Embu, and even Meru proceed to Nairobi and Mombasa in search of work, bringing their earnings back to their homes to meet their obligations as regards the Hut Tax, and to purchase sheep and goats.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

The Naivasha Province consists of six districts: Uasin Gishu, Ravine, Baringo, Naivasha (including Nakuru), Masai Northern Reserve, and Masai Southern Reserve.

Hut Tax.—The total amount of Hut Tax collected during the year amounted to Rs. 29,400, or an increase of Rs. 7,965 on 1907-8.

Public Health.—The Province may generally be considered very healthy, though in places malaria is prevalent, and several deaths occurred in consequence on the farms situated on the banks of the Molo River. The medical authorities have come to the opinion, after close observation, that European residents in the highlands require periodical changes to Europe just as they do in the lowlands. At the headquarter's hospital 50 per cent. of the cases treated were venereal.

Districts.—The Naivasha District is practically entirely occupied by white settlers, who devote their attention principally to the raising of stock. Many also breed ostriches, and experiments have been made in cultivating wheat, with favourable results.

The Uasin Gishu District was included in the Naivasha Province during the year under review, and has been surveyed into farms for white colonisation. The population at present comprises 166 persons, 156 of whom are of Boer origin. Small areas have been broken for cultivation, and several houses of stone or wattle and daub are in course of construction.

In the Ravine District outstanding sections of the Elgeyo and Kamasia have been brought under our influence during the year, and both of these tribes are now on friendly terms with the Administration. The Marakwet, previously notorious for their hostility, have also acknowledged our authority. The Uasin Gishu Masai have continued to do excellent work for the Administration, and some of their grazing ground, which had been allotted to settlers, has been recovered and returned to them. The skin trade of the district has improved, and the collection of beeswax encouraged.

The District Commissioner of Baringo has come into closer touch with the more distant clans of the Turkana tribe, and

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parties of these people have settled within easy distance of the station. It is feared, however, that this ingression may lead to trouble with the Suk, and it has been stopped.

The behaviour of the Masai on the whole has been very good, though the junior warriors have been inclined occasionally to become restless. The amount of Hut Tax paid by the Masai shows an increase of 50 per cent. on last year. Individual Masai have started selling some of their cattle—an unheard of event a few years ago—and a European firm has established a branch in the Southern Reserve for the purchase of hides. 42,000 sheep were sold and left the Northern Reserve, 37,000 being taken out by Somalis and 5,000 by Kikuyu. Those purchased by the Somalis are mostly destined to meet the demands of the Nairobi and Mombasa meat markets.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

The Kisumu or Nyanza Province consists of five districts. The area in square miles and the approximate population, are shown in the following table:—

District.	Area, Square Miles.	Total Population.
Kisumu	1,200	225,000
Elgon or North Kavirondo	4,000	525,000
Nandi	860	46,000
Lumbwa	1,260	68,000
South Kavirondo	3,200	224,000
Total	10,520	888,000

The non-native population is as follows:—

Europeans, including Government officials ...	147
Eurasians	6
Goanese	74
Indians	408
Africans not natives of the Province	1,825

Revenue.—The total revenue of the Province amounts to Rs. 645,000, that derived from Hut Tax being Rs. 564,450, or an increase of Rs. 204,975 over the preceding year. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to the increased staff and consequent better administration of the Province.

Agriculture.—The greater part of the Province is an extremely rich one from an agricultural point of view, the lower regions being capable of considerable development in exportable products, whilst in the highlands of Nandi and Lumbwa large quantities of food-stuffs can be grown. The Province is also rich in cattle. During the year under review great strides have been made by the Kavirondo and Nandi in growing crops of a better class, and the former people have had a rich harvest in sim-sim and groundnuts. Cotton has also been planted but without much result. The Nandi have taken to wheat planting, and their first crop produced five tons of good quality. Cattle disease (gastro-enteritis) made its appearance in the Kisumu, Lumbwa, and South Kavirondo Districts, and carried off large numbers of animals.

Trade.—During the year a good trade in various commodities has sprung up at different places in the Province. This is due to the throwing open of all the administered centres to traders, to the production of more valuable staples by the natives, and to the more thorough collection of the Hut Tax, which has obliged the natives to find money. The rubber-bearing forests of the Nandi Reserve have been exploited for the first time, and the rubber is found to be of good quality. The tapping is undertaken by the Nandi themselves, under instruction. Wild coffee is also found in the Nandi forests and will add to the resources of the Province. A considerable trade in cattle and hides is carried on, and in spite of the veterinary restrictions imposed on account of disease, the cattle sold amounted to over Rs. 250,000. During the famine in Uganda in 1908, Rs. 30,000 worth of grain was purchased and exported and since the famine over 200 tons of millet have been shipped to Jinja. The retail trade maintained by the Indian and Swahili traders has increased considerably, and large quantities of cloth, wire, blankets, knives, umbrellas, beads, European and Arab clothing, folding chairs, and safety pins are sold. The Kavirondo, hitherto known as a naked race, have now begun to clothe themselves in large numbers. Hoes are frequently used as an article of barter, and during the year under review no less than 240,000 were sold in the markets.

Industries.—The British East African Corporation have a cotton ginnery at Kisumu. Most of the cotton ginned comes from Uganda however, only a small portion being locally-grown. A mill for crushing sim-sim and extracting oil has been started at Kisumu.

Shipping.—A regular service is maintained by the four railway steamers between Kisumu, Uganda, and the German East African ports. Sailing vessels are also employed for cargo.

Minerals.—Gold, graphite, and coal are said to exist in South Kavirondo, but up to date no discoveries of importance have been made. Limestone has been discovered in South Kavirondo and a quarry opened, and clay is found near Kisumu and in North Kavirondo.

European Settlement.—There has been no increase in the numbers of Europeans who have settled in the highlands of Lumbwa and Sotik and started cattle ranches and dairy farms. Those who have taken up land in this Province realise that patience is required and a fair amount of capital must be invested, but they are all sanguine of ultimate success.

Public Health.—The country from the Lake to Fort Ternan is unhealthy, but the general health of the Europeans has, on the whole, been fairly good, though there were two deaths from blackwater fever at Kisumu. The systematic clearing of bush and filling in and draining of borrow pits has done much to improve the general health of Kisumu itself. Bubonic plague broke out in June and lasted till October, 1908. There were 79 cases and 59 deaths. Sleeping sickness has been responsible for many deaths on the Lake shores, both in Northern and Southern Kavirondo, but the actual area infected has not increased. During the latter part of the year an observation camp was opened in South Kavirondo and placed under a Medical Officer. An endeavour was also made to move the natives from fly-infected areas, but without much success.

Native Affairs.—The Kisumu District is developing gradually and satisfactorily, and nothing abnormal has occurred during the year under review. The Elgon or North Kavirondo District has been opened up to the Uganda Border. A company of the King's African Rifles patrolled a portion of the district during the course of the year, and an effective administration is now established in Kitosh. There now remains only one small portion of the District (Kabras) which is at all unsatisfactory. The Nandi have quite recovered from the effects of the punitive expedition undertaken against them in 1905-06, and have settled down quietly. Their reserve is being developed, and they have taken to planting wheat as well as native crops. The attitude of the Lumbwa was not quite satisfactory towards the end of 1908, but on the appointment to the district of an officer, who has considerable influence over them, order has again been established. The headquarters of the South Kavirondo District have been moved from Karungu to Kisii. The Kisii, who in the past were hostile and troublesome, have settled down in a surprising manner, and give promise to become a valuable asset to the country. Excellent work has been performed by the officers of the administration all through the Province in opening up the country, making roads, and encouraging the natives to grow economic products.

APPENDIX.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS.

Return for half-year ended 31st December, 1908.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
1	HussainallyIsmailji Jewanjee.	Agricultural: 160 acres	Mazeras	27.7.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 640	Granted	Locally	Registered—22.7.08.
2	Do. do. ...	480 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.5.05.	Annual rent, Rs. 150.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	The British Cotton Growing Association.	Residential, 2 acres ...	Mombasa Island ...	13.11.07	99 years' lease from 1.4.08.	Annual, Rs. 750.	Do.	Do.	19.9.08.
4	W. E. F. de Lacy ...	Agricultural, 647 acres	Matwapa	10.5.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1294	Do.	Do.	22.9.08.
5	Graham Griffiths ...	Rubber, 509·9 acres ...	Magarini Hills (Malindi).	24.12.07	99 years' lease from 1.1.08.	Annual, Rs. 90	Do.	Do.	20.10.08.
	UKAMBA PROVINCE.								
1	G. R. Alison ...	Agricultural, 321 acres	Athi River... ...	5.8.07	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 642	Do.	Do.	3.7.08.
2	W. N. McMillan ...	Grazing: 5,000 acres	Donio Sabuk ...	8.11.04	99 years' lease from 1.1.05.	Annual, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	9.7.08.
3	Do. ...	4,876 acres	Do. ...	28.12.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.06.	Annual, Rs. 152·37.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Mrs. M. C. Wilson...	Building, 3·6 acres ...	Nairobi Hill ...	24.2.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 16	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	F. R. Vincent ...	Grazing, 1,000·6 acres	M'Bagathi River ...	2.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs.1,001	Do.	Do.	16.7.08.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
6	Joseph de Souza	Building, 1 acre	Nairobi	29.4.04	25 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 7·50.	Granted	Locally	Registered—17.7.08.
7	T. F. V. Buxton	Agricultural, 18·7 acres	Limoru swamp	27.2.08	99 years' lease from 1.3.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	23.7.08.
8	J. Mackinnon	Grazing, 1,362 acres	Ngong River	19.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 85·12.	Do.	Do.	24.7.08.
9	Vere Seymour	Grazing, 5,030 acres	Kedong River	5.11.07	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 224·37.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	H. Fein	Building, 4·4 acres	Nairobi Hill	18.4.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20	Do.	Do.	27.7.08.
11	B. O. Roberts	Building, 7·63 acres	Do.	15.8.07	Do.	Price, Rs. 16	Do.	Do.	5.8.08.
12	G. L. Langridge	Grazing, 4,351 acres	Lukenia, Machakos	11.4.07	99 years' lease from 1.4.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 137·52.	Do.	Do.	12.8.08.
13	R. B. Taylor	Grazing, 2,679 acres	Machakos	20.7.07	21 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual, Rs. 83·72.	Do.	Do.	13.8.08.
14	W. F. Nortji	Grazing, 4,230 acres	Kedong Valley	26.11.06	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 132·19.	Do.	Do.	20 8.08.
15	Rt. Rev. W. G. Peel, D.D.	Building, Parklands Church, 2 acres.	Parklands, Nairobi	5.7.07	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 6	Do.	Do.	21.8.08.
16	A. Pearce	Grazing, 4,942·1 acres	Kedong Valley	15.4.07	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 260·9.	Do.	Do.	28.8.08.
17	Mrs. H. E. Bowker	Grazing, 9.037 acres	Do.	22.10.03	99 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual, Rs. 282·40.	Do.	Do.	11.9.08.
18	W. R. Bowker	Grazing, 9,779·5 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.1.05.	Annual, Rs. 305·62.	Do.	Do.	Do.
19	Mrs. M. R. Douglas	Grazing, 8,998·8 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual, Rs. 281·25.	Do.	Do.	Do.
20	Trustees of Goan Institute.	Recreation purposes, 5 acres.	Ngara Road, Nairobi	10.8.08	21 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 75	Do.	Do.	Do.

21	Mrs. A. M. Leggett	Residential, 5 acres ...	Parklands, Nairobi	4.10.07	25 years' lease from 1.10.07.	Annual, Rs. 75	Do.	Do.	21.9.08.
22	R. W. V. Bunbury	Building, 5 acres ...	Athi River	18.12.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 15	Do.	Do.	24.9.08.
23	British East Africa Fibre and Industrial Co., Ltd.	Fibre, 66,892·8 acres ...	Mosongleni ...	4.10.05	25 years' lease from 1.3.08.	Annual, Rs. 1,575.	Do.	Do.	25.9.08.
24	F. R. Roberts ...	Grazing, 4,604 acres ...	Fort Hall Road ...	11.2.07	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 143·87.	Do.	Do.	29.9.08.
25	Nairobi Municipality Fire Brigade.	Building, 13,312 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.3.08	99 years' lease from 1.10.08.	Annual ground rent, 1 pepper corn.	Do.	Do.	21.10.08.
26	Nairobi Electric Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.	Electric power purposes, 108·1 acres.	Rewero River ...	21.3.04	25 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 3·38.	Do.	Do.	27.10.08.
27	M. Green	Agricultural and grazing, 280·39 acres.	Sultan Hamud ...	13.1.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 562	Do.	Do.	4.11.08.
28	Newland, Tarlton & Co.	Grazing, 200 acres ...	Kiu	13.9.05	99 years' lease from 1.9.08.	Annual, Rs. 60	Do.	Do.	19.11.08.
29	W. W. McNaughton	Agricultural and grazing, 293 acres.	Ngongo	9.10.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,172	Do.	Do.	23.11.08.
30	Mrs. M. I. Grierson	Agricultural and grazing, 4,000 acres.	Athi River	15.9.06	99 years' lease from 1.10.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	Do.	Do.	Do.
31	G. H. Barker ..	Agricultural and grazing, 1,010 acres.	Kedong	26.1.08	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,112	Do.	Do.	26.11.08.
32	J. Farah	Agricultural, 10 acres	Ruaraka River ...	9.2.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 40	Do.	Do.	2.12.08.
33	S. G. Baena ...	Agricultural, 161·6 acres	Makindu	25.12.05	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 324	Do.	Do.	21.12.08.
34	I. Marcus	Agricultural, 10 acres	Ruaraka River ...	8.9.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40	Do.	Do.	23.12.08.
35	G. H. Barker ...	Grazing, 4,048·2 acres	Kedong	26.1.08	99 years' lease from 1.2.08.	Annual, Rs. 126·53.	Do.	Do.	24.12.08.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

1	H. St. J. B. Ayre ...	Grazing, 5,002·5 acres	Kinan Gop... ...	5.6.05	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 213·84.	Do.	Do.	3.7.08.
2	F. O. Harrison ...	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	On the Lake Elmenteita.	22.2.04	99 years' lease from 1.4.06.	Annual, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	10.7.08.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
3	A. F. Ayre... ...	Grazing, 5,020 acres ...	Kinan Gop... ...	5.6.05	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 313·75.	Granted	Locally	Registered—13.7.08.
4	J. H. Whittenbury	Building : 15,000 sq. ft. ...	Naivasha Township	14.7.06	25 years' lease from 1.8.07.	Annual, Rs. 45	Do.	Do.	22.7.08.
5	Do.	9,375 sq. ft. ...	Nakuro Township	23.8.05	25 years' lease from 1.4.08.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	S. C. Fichat ...	Do. do. ...	Do. do.	2.4.06	25 years' lease from 1.3.08.	Do.	Do.	Do.	24.7.08.
7	T. C. Hinds ...	Grazing, 4,988 acres ...	Segeri River ...	2.8.04	99 years' lease from 1.8.07.	Annual, Rs. 155·87.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	C. B. Clutterbuck...	Grazing, 752·7 acres ...	Njoro River ...	5.8.07	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 23·53.	Do.	Do.	27.7.08.
9	M. R. de Souza & Co.	Building, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuro Township	14.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 45.	Do.	Do.	29.7.08.
10	H. A. Walmsley ...	Agricultural, 640 acres	On the Lake Naivasha.	23.3.03	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,280	Do.	Do.	5.8.08.
11	G. J. McDonald ...	Grazing, 4,113·6 acres	Molo River	23.11.05	99 years' lease from 1.8.08.	Annual, Rs. 128·56.	Do.	Do.	12.8.08.
12	W. A. Burn ...	Building, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuro Township	28.12.05	25 years' lease from 1.5.08.	Annual, Rs. 45	Do.	Do.	22.8.08.
13	Mrs. E. Reid ...	Grazing, 5,032·9 acres	Rift Valley ...	20.3.07	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 314·56.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	W. B. James ...	Grazing, 2,700 acres ...	Rift Valley, Angasuri River.	21.10.05	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 168·75.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	F. J. Pollard and G. Clements.	Grazing, 6,000 acres ...	Rift Valley ...	2.12.05	99 years' lease from 1.3.08.	Annual, Rs. 375.	Do.	Do.	2.9.08.
16	R. W. Johnson ...	Building, 1 acre ...	Nakuro Township	20.10.04	25 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	Do.

17	C. R. and F. G. Taylor	Grazing, 4,000 acres ...	Kinan Gop... ...	20.11.07	99 years' lease from 1.11.07.	Annual, Rs. 125.	Do.	Do.	8.9.08.
18	W. E. Knight ...	Grazing, 3,000 acres ...	Rift Valley ...	7.6.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.08.	Annual, Rs. 187·50.	Do.	Do.	9.9.08.
19	Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Mission Purposes, 10 acres.	Kijabe	30.11.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40	Do.	Do.	16.9.08.
20	J. D. Hopcraft ...	Grazing, 6,200 acres ...	Rift Valley ...	20.4.05	99 years' lease from 1.5.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 385·94.	Do.	Do.	Do.
21	C. A. Howitt ...	Grazing, 3,981·8 acres	Do. ...	31.7.03	99 years' lease from 11.2.06.	Annual, Rs. 138·03.	Do.	Do.	25.9.08.
22	E. Fey	Residential, 1·033 acres	Naivasha Township	10.1.07	25 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	Do.
23	C. A. Howitt ...	Grazing, 1,018·2 acres	Rift Valley ...	31.7.03	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,255	Do.	Do.	10.10.08.
24	W. Jones	Grazing, 3,000 acres ...	Do. ...	7.6.05	99 years' lease from 1.1.08.	Annual, Rs. 187·50.	Do.	Do.	12.10.08.
25	Lord Delamere ...	Grazing, 6,927·6 acres	Near Nakuro ...	4.7.04	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 433.	Do.	Do.	Do.
26	The Hon. G. Cole...	Grazing, 11,200 acres	Guaso Nyiro and Narrumurru Rivers.	24.6.04	99 years' lease from 1.10.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 233·35.	Do.	Do.	11.11.08.
27	J. B. Van de Weyer	Grazing, 9,950 acres ...	Guaso Nyiro River	2.11.07	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 310·94.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28	A. H. James and W. B. James.	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Rift Valley ...	21.10.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	7.12.08.
29	Do. do.	4,650 acres	Do. ...	Do.	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.8.07.	Annual, Rs. 145·31.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30	H. W. L. Dobbin ...	Grazing, 6,036 acres ...	Do. ...	23.1.06	99 years' lease from 1.8.06.	Annual, Rs. 188·62.	Do.	Do.	28.12.08.
31	A. A. Baillie ...	Grazing, 608·7 acres ...	Do. ...	17.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.10.08.	Annual, Rs. 38·06.	Do.	Do.	Do.
32	R. Chamberlain ...	Grazing, 32,218·8 acres	Lake Nakuru ...	23.7.08	99 years' lease from 12.12.07.	Annual rent, Rs. 1,006·84.	Do.	Do.	Do.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

1	James K. M. Harrison.	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Fort Ternan ...	1.3.06	99 years' lease from 1.4.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	13.7.08.
2	The British East Africa Corporation. Ltd.	Building, 0·92 acres ...	Kisumu Township	9.1.08	25 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 36	Do.	Do.	7.8.08.

KISUMU PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
3	Col. J. W. Bell ...	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Mau Escarpment ...	3.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 157·18.	Granted	Locally	Registered—24.8.08.
4	J. Williams ...	Do. do. ...	Lumbwa	17.9.04	99 years' lease from 1.12.04.	Annual, Rs. 62·50.	Do.	Do.	8.9.08.
5	I. C. Johnson ...	Grazing : 1,000 acres	Do.	20.11.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	24.12.08.
6	Do. ...	4,000 acres	Do.	Do.	99 years' lease from 1.12.08.	Annual, Rs. 120.	Do.	Do.	Do.

KENYA PROVINCE.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
1	J. P. Focks, J. A. Van de Westhuizen and G. Donavich.	Do. 4,000 acres ...	Gunia and Theka Rivers.	7.7.06	99 years' lease from 1.9.06.	Annual rent, Rs. 125.	Do.	Do.	1.7.08.
2	Mrs. E. Fischer ...	Agricultural, 669 acres	Maragu River ...	30.5.04	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1,338	Do.	Do.	23.9.08.
3	Martin Seth-Smith	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Thika River ...	10.12.07	99 years' lease from 1.7.08.	Annual rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	9.10.08.
4	A. B. Duirs ...	Grazing, 5,015 acres ...	Fort Hall District	8.10.07	99 years' lease from 1.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 156·72.	Do.	Do.	12.11.08.
5	Evan Harries ...	Grazing, 1,435 acres ...	Fort Hall Road ...	5.10.06	99 years' lease from 1.8.08.	Annual. Rs. 44·84.	Do.	Do.	11.12.08.

Return for half-year ended 30*th June*, 1909.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

1	Souza, Jnr., and Dias	Buildings, 10,317 sq. ft.	Mombasa	8.10.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.7.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 82·55.	Do.	Do.	5.2.09.
2	Charles Wise ...	Agricultural, 640 acres	Kiambali, Vanga District.	29.4.07	Leasehold, 40 years from 1.2.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 100.*	Do.	Do.	5.3.09.
3	Alibhoy Ismailji & Co.	Buildings, 198·5 sq. yds.	Mombasa	29.5.05	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 60.	Do.	Do.	26.3.09.
4	W. E. F. de Lacy ...	Agricultural, 1,140·926 acres.	Mtwapa	20.6.07	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 175.	Do.	Do.	16.4.09.
5	John Griffiths ..	Agricultural, 93·096 acres.	Mazeras	31.12.06	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	22.5.09.
6	Max Klein	Buildings, 15,012·5 sq. ft.	Mombasa	20 11.07	Leasehold, 25 years from 20.11.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 150.	Do.	Do.	27.5.09.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

1	C. G. Kay-Mouat ...	Agricultural : 160 acres	Limoru	10.1.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 960	Do.	Do.	7.1.09.
2	Do. ...	466 acres	Do.	Do.	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.04.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	F. C. Holmes ...	Agricultural, 400 acres	Do.	9.1.04	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 60.	Do.	Do.	28.1.09.
4	John Hodson ...	Agricultural, 240 acres	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 40.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	J. W. Collington ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,000 acres.	Athi River... ...	13.8.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.9.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 31·25.	Do.	Do.	10.2.09.
6	A. A. Grieve ...	Agricultural, 640 acres	Ngongo	27.6.03	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 1 280	Do.	Do.	4.3.09.
7	W. T. Whitehead ...	Do. do.	Kiambu	24.4.04	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	22.3.09.
8	Mrs. M. Greenslade	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Parklands, Nairobi	4.1.08.	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.9.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	25.3.09.

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* Free of rent for life. On a transfer, &c. Rs. 100 yearly.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
9	Thos. Deacon ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,507 acres.	Athi River... ...	2.10.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 94·19.	Granted	Locally	Registered—25.3.09.
10	John Paterson ...	Agricultural and grazing, 96 acres.	M'bagathi	19.12.08	Freehold	Price, Rs. 192	Do.	Do.	27.3.09.
11	I. Marcus	Agricultural, 312 acres	Kiambu	7.11.08	Homestead... ...	Price, Rs. 624	Do.	Do.	8.4.09.
12	D. F. Seth-Smith ...	Buildings, 1 acre ..	Parklands, Nairobi	1.10.07	Leasehold, 12 years from 1.10.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	15.4.09.
13	Lancelot Gale ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Kiambu District ...	29.12.05	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	20.5.09.
14	E. H. A. Elkington	Grazing and agricultural, 2,407 acres.	Do. ...	24.9.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 102·44.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	A. H. Westwood ...	Agricultural and grazing, 5,016 acres.	Do. ...	13.4.05	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·75.	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	F. H. Westwood ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,692 acres.	Do. ...	19.12.05	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 146·62.	Do.	Do.	25.5.09.
17	H. A. Penton ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,825 acres.	Donia Sabuk ...	18.12.05	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 150·75.	Do.	Do.	26.5.09.
18	Mrs. M. Walsh ...	Agricultural and building, 11·7 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	14.12.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 48	Do.	Do.	27.5.09.
19	J. S. Hall	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Nairobi Hill ...	27.10.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 20	Do.	Do.	23.5.09.
20	J. T. Oulton ...	Agricultural and grazing: 500 acres	Thika River ..	15.9.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 500	Do.	Do.	Do.

21	Do. ...	2,500 acres	Do. ...	Do.	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 78·12.	Do.	Do.	Do.
22	Africa Inland Mission.	Mission, 30 acres ...	Kijabe	11.6.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 60	Do.	Do.	2.6.09.
23	C. N. M. Harrission	Building plot, 0·0676 acres (extension).	Nairobi Township	19.4.09	Leasehold, 99 years from 3.11.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 24·17.	Do.	Do.	3.6.09.
24	Africa Inland Mission.	Mission, 196 acres (extension).	Do. do.	28.2.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual ground rent Rs. 24.	Do.	Do.	11.6.09.
				NAIVASHA PROVINCE.					
1	C. B. Clutterbuck...	Agricultural and grazing, 879 acres.	Njoro River ...	19.12.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2,718	Do.	Do.	2.1.09.
2	W. H. Must ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,000 acres.	Nakuru	16.9.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 2,000	Do.	Do.	8.1.09.
3	F. S. and C. S. Anderton.	Building plot (9,375 sq. ft.).	Nakuru Township	2.5.05	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 45.	Do.	Do.	15.2.09.
4	R. Holmes	Building plot (1 acre)	Do. do.	21.9.05	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.1.09.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	16.2.09.
5	Col. C. D. Radcliffe	Agricultural and grazing, 5,000 acres.	Rift Valley ...	27.3.04	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.4.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	E. De La Rue ...	Building plot, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru Township	20.12.05	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.10.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 45.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	R. W. Johnson ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	20.10.04	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.11.08.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	10.3.09.
8	Trevor Sheen ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,000 acres.	Njoro	16.9.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Do.	Do.	16.4.09.
9	T. Chillingworth ...	Agricultural and grazing, 5,000 acres.	Rift Valley ...	22.1.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.7.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	22.5.09.
10	A. A. Legat ...	Agricultural and grazing, 2,665 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	27.8.08	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 159·90.	Granted under occupation licence for 5 years.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
11	E. A. Lowrence ...	Agricultural and grazing, 2,946 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	27.8.08	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 176·76.	Granted under occupation licence for 5 years.	Locally	Registered—22.5.09.
12	A. W. Howitt ...	Agricultural and grazing, 2,480 acres.	Do. do. ...	7.10.08	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 148·80.	Do.	Do.	28.5.09.
13	C. A. Howitt ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,780 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 106·80.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	T. G. Welsford ...	Agricultural and grazing: 1,000 acres	Lake Naivasha ...	13.5.08	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.8.08.	Annua ground rent, Rs. 30.	Granted	Do.	31.5.09.
15	Do. ...	1,030 acres	Rift Valley ...	18.1.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.10.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 32·19.	Do.	Do.	Do.
16	F. C. Anderton ...	Residential, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	19.1.08	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.2.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	2.6.09.
17	G. D. Fotheringhame.	Grazing, 10,000 acres	E. Ravine	23.1.04	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.4.04.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	4.6.09.
18	Capt. E. Fey ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,588 acres.	Marangishu Plateau	26.11.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 99·25.	Do.	Do.	11.6.09.
19	J. B. Struthers ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,170 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	27.8.08	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 190·20.	Granted under occupation licence for 5 years.	Do.	25.6.09.

KISUMU PROVINCE.

1	Col. G. M. Porter ...	Agricultural and grazing, 5,000 acres.	Lumbwa	9.12.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.7.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 312·50.	Granted	Locally	19.1.09.
2	J. H. S. Todd ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,257 acres.	Do.	28.3.04	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.6.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 39·28.	Do.	Do.	27.1.09.
3	H. B. Brooke ...	Buildings, 10 acres ...	Kericho	10.4.08	Leasehold, 25 years from 9.8.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	8.2.09.
4	C. D. Webb ...	Agricultural and grazing, 5,000 acres.	Do.	3.8.04	Leasehold, 99 years from 5.6.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	12.2.09.
5	Mrs. L. M. Cushney	Do. do.	Lumbwa	18.12.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.5.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 312·50.	Do.	Do.	20.2.09.
6	Government Officials Tennis Club.	Recreation ground, 30,625 sq. ft.	Kisumu Township	10.3.08	Leasehold, 25 years from 1.12.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	26.1.09.
7	H. Smith	Agricultural and grazing, 4,000 acres.	Lumbwa	5.7.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.1.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 250.	Do.	Do.	25.5.09.
8	R. F. Carnegie ...	Grazing and agricultural:							
		5,000 acres	Kipsondi River, Lumbwa.	28.11.05	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.5.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	3.6.09.
9	Do. ...	30 acres	Kericho	14.3.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.11.08.	Annual ground rent. Rs. 108.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	South Africa Compounds and Interior Mission.	Mission, 29·13 acres ...	Nyangori	28.11.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 60.	Do.	Do.	7.6.09.
11	J. Williams ...	Grazing, 1,003·3 acres	Nyando River ...	17.9.04	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.12.04.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 62·75.	Do.	Do.	9.6.09.
12	F. A. Bates... ...	Grazing, 4,181·85 acres	Do. do. ...	24.9.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.10.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 261·37.	Do.	Do.	29.6.09.

KENYA PROVINCE.

No.	Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through F.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
1	P. J. Bekker	Agricultural and grazing : 1,000 acres	Thika River	10.9.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000	Granted	Locally	Registered— 6.2.09.
2	Do.	3,000 acres	Geenia River	Do.	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.10.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 93·75.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Geo. Maxwell	Agricultural, 161 acres	Nyeri	16.8.06	Homestead...	Price, Rs. 322	Do.	Do.	11.2.09.
4	D. F. Seth-Smith and R. F. C. Tompson.	Grazing : 8,230 acres	Punda Milia	13.11.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.7.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 257·19.	Do.	Do.	3.3.09.
5	Do. do.	1,896 acres	Do. do.	Do.	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.12.06.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 59·25.	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	Harry Scott	Agricultural, 160 acres	Nyeri	14.6.06	Freehold	Price, Rs. 320	Do.	Do.	17.4.09.
7	T. Sheen	Grazing, 5,000 acres	Kiboko River	16.1.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.9.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	21.4.09.
8	C. Bonser	Agricultural, 39 acres	Maragua River	6.7.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.10.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	11.5.09.
9	M. R. Ridley	Grazing, 4,850 acres	Thika River	2.10.06	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.11.08.	Annual, Rs. 151·56.	Do.	Do.	18.6.09.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports, &c. relating to His Majesty's Colonial possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
603	Ashanti	"
604	Ceylon	"
605	Weihaiwei	"
606	Seychelles	"
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands...	"
613	Gold Coast	"
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas	"
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong...	"
618	Fiji	"
619	Nyasaland Protectorate	1908–1909
620	Barbados	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
62	Uganda Protectorate	Cotton Industry.
63	Imperial Institute	Gums and Resins.
64	Uganda...	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do do	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents Trade Marks, &c.
	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 669.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1909-10;

WITH A RETURN OF LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1910.

(For Report for 1908-9, *see* No. 635.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1911.

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No. 669.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1908–9, *see* No. 635.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
31st October, 1910.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Annual Report on the administration of the East Africa Protectorate for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

I have, &c.,
E. P. C. GIROUARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(18402—2.) Wt. 31959—459. 1125 & 85. 2/11. D & S.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

Exclusive of an Imperial Parliamentary grant-in-aid of £133,500, the actual revenue collected during the year 1909-10 was £503,040, which, though not so large as was anticipated, shows an increase of £17,372 on that of the previous year.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of revenue for the years 1908-9 and 1909-10:—

Head.	1908–09.	1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Parliamentary Grant	138,000	133,500	—	4,500
Customs	81,655	63,594	—	18,061
Port, Harbour, &c.	529	665	136	—
Licences, &c.	113,991	130,011	16,020	—
Fees of Court or Office ...	18,181	19,411	1,230	—
Post and Telegraphs	18,501	19,942	1,441	—
Government Railways	227,016	235,714	8,698	—
Rents of Government Property	10,417	12,414	1,997	—
Interest	794	935	141	—
Miscellaneous Receipts... ...	9,060	15,484	6,424	—
Sale of Government Property...	2,223	2,887	664	—
Total, exclusive of Land Sales	620,367	634,557	36,751	22,561
Land Sales	3,301	1,983	—	1,318
Total	623,668	636,540	36,751	23,879
Total, exclusive of Grant ...	485,668	503,040	36,751	19,379

The decrease appearing under "Customs" in the foregoing table is due to the fact that commencing from 1st April, 1909, it was arranged that a portion of the Customs import duties, the whole of which had in past years been credited to the East Africa Protectorate, should be handed over to the Uganda Protectorate. The amount so transferred during 1909-10 was £20,700, but for which Customs would have shown an increase of £2,639 on 1908-9, and the total revenue—exclusive of the grant-in-aid—an increase of £38,072.

Excluding the earnings of the Uganda Railway, the surplus on the estimate is £20,149. Hut Tax produced £13,257 more than estimated, export duties £4,442, sale of stores £2,167, commission and sale of confiscated goods £2,913, and sundries £4,413. The surplus in Hut Tax is due principally to the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the Nyanza Province, and in export duties to the large exports of ivory and rubber. The £2,167 surplus in sales of stores includes £2,000 representing the sale price of the late Protectorate steamship "Juba." The large amounts credited to "Sale of Confiscated Goods" and "Sundries" are due to profit on ivory confiscated by the Government or purchased from natives.

A deficit appears under Customs import duties of £3,147, due mainly to the late promulgation of the new Customs Tariff Ordinance, the estimate having been framed on the assumption that the increased duty on spirits would have been imposed earlier. £2,000 estimated under "Registration of Titles" was not collected owing to unavoidable delay in applying the Ordinances. £2,500 estimated as revenue earned by the Protectorate steamship "Juba" was not collected owing to the decision to dispose of the vessel and not to replace her. Forest revenue brought in £1,518 less than expected.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year 1909-10 was £669,405, against an original estimate of £718,023 and an expenditure in 1908-9 of £703,103.

The following table shows the comparative detailed expenditure for the years 1908-9 and 1909-10:—

Head.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan	17,000	17,000	—	—
Pensions	1,071	1,778	707	—
H.E. the Governor	4,493	6,849	2,356	—
Lieut.-Governor and Secretariat ...	5,537	5,818	281	—
Official Gazette, Printing, and Stationery.	6,626	7,260	634	—
Provincial Administration	58,881	71,319	12,438	—
Provincial Administration, Special...	—	1,976	1,976	—
Treasury	7,250	8,123	873	—
Customs	10,889	8,116	—	2,773
Port and Marine	9,597	5,504	—	4,093
Port and Marine, Special	686	917	213	—
Audit	2,586	2,337	—	249
Legal Departments	11,309	12,162	853	—
Police	50,653	46,273	—	4,380
Prisons	10,087	10,601	514	—
Medical	10,958	15,242	4,284	—
Medical, Special	561	800	239	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries	8.372	9,489	1,117	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries, Special	81	256	175	—
Education	1,585	1,835	250	—
Transport	2,641	2,688	47	—
Military	45,387	46,639	1,252	—
Military, Special	10,959	477	—	10,482
Miscellaneous...	2,434	2,841	407	—
Bombay Agency	729	979	250	—
Post Office and Telegraphs	21,949	26,249	4,300	—
Post Office and Telegraphs, Special	260	491	231	—
Railway Department...	164,446	165,102	656	—
Railway Department, Special ...	40,415	16,835	—	23,580
Agricultural	20,287	21,764	1,477	—

Head.	1908–9.	1909–10.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural, Special...	12,948	4,513	—	8,435
Forestry and Scientific Department	13,935	15,283	1,348	—
Forestry and Scientific Department Special.	1,275	1,524	249	—
Immigration	705	725	20	—
Survey Department	17,423	20,243	2,820	—
Survey Department, Special ...	1,276	1,782	506	—
Land Office	7,735	7,810	75	—
Public Works Department	15,351	17,243	1,892	—
Public Works Department, Recurrent	28,388	28,164	—	224
Public Works Department, Extraordinary.	67,960	40,803	—	27,157
Abolition of Slavery...	8,378	13,595	5,217	—
Total	703,103	669,405	47,675	81,373

The main increases in expenditure over the previous year are: £12,438 under Provincial Administration, due to increased staff; £5,217 under Abolition of Slavery, due to more claims received for compensation from slave-owners; £4,300 under Post and Telegraphs, due to increased staff and arrears and increased cost of carriage of ocean mails; £4,284 under Medical, due to increased staff, special expenditure on epidemics, and a re-arrangement of the incidence of the charge for maintaining the Zanzibar Quarantine Station; £2,820 under Survey Department, due principally to increased expenditure on transport and labour; and £2,356 under His Excellency the Governor, due to an increase in the emoluments of that office and additional staff. Further, a change of system in paying salaries was introduced during the year, which had the effect of bringing thirteen months salaries on charge in many cases.

On the other hand a reduction in capital expenditure effected decreases of £27,157 and £23,580 under Public Works Extraordinary and Railway Special Expenditure respectively. There was no necessity for relieving the reserve battalion of the King's African Rifles during the year, thus causing a decrease of £10,482 under Military Special Expenditure. A decrease of £8,435 under Agricultural Special expenditure is due to the purchase of large quantities of fencing material in the previous year. £4,380 less was spent on Police owing to vacancies not being filled pending a decision on a reorganisation scheme. £4,093 less appears under Port and Marine, due to the Government steamer having been disposed of during the year; and £2,773 under Customs owing to a credit in respect of a contribution from the Uganda Government towards the cost of collecting import duties.

The totals of the Protectorate revenue and expenditure and grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Grant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1905–06	214,000	270,362	418,839
1906–07	164,000	461,363	616,089
1907–08	193,000*	474,760	691,677
1908–09	138,000	485,668	703,103
1909–10	133,500	503,040†	669,405

* Includes special grant of £40,000 for abolition of slavery.

† A proportion of the Customs Revenue was handed over to Uganda for the first time in 1909–10, but for which the Revenue would have been £523,740.

	£	£
The surplus of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1910, was		89,466
This balance is, however, subject to the following deductions:—		
Amount sanctioned in aid of 1910-11 expenditure	30,341	
Amount revoted as remanet expenditure ...	17,656	
Additional remanet expenditure required to be revoted	8,009	
		56,006
Balance net available assets ...		£33,460

CURRENCY.

There was an increased circulation of the new subsidiary coins on 31st March, 1910, of Rs. 158,649 over the amount in circulation on 31st March, 1909, and a decrease of Rs. 50,698 in the demonetised bronze and aluminium coins.

On 31st March, 1910, there were in circulation the following values of the various denominations of the new subsidiary coins:—

	Rs.
50 Cents, silver	92,732
25 Cents, „	61,418
10 Cents, nickel	86,452
1 Cent, „	120,747
½ Cent, „	4,500
Total	Rs. 365,849

There was also a considerable quantity of the old (now demonetised) subsidiary coinage which was still in circulation or at least unaccounted for, viz.:—

	Rs.
Copper pice	246,839
1 Cent, aluminium	59,866
½ Cent, „	2,370
Total	Rs. 309,075

It is probable that a large proportion of this total will never be accounted for, having been melted down and otherwise disposed of.

The total value of currency notes in circulation on 31st March, 1910, was Rs. 1,832,500, as against Rs. 1,510,500 on 31st March, 1909.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A.) TRADE.

The annual value of the Protectorate trade for the last five years is given in the following table:—

Imports and Exports.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1905–6	672,360	332,838	1,005,198
1906–7	765,407	440,705	1,206,112
1907–8	799,717	515,052	1,314,769
1908–9	797,158	436,313	1,233,471
1909–10	775,246	590,057	1,365,303

With the addition of the importations on behalf of the East Africa and Uganda Administration, for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, and of specie and goods in transit, which are not included in the above table, the total imports for these years amount to:—

Year.	£
1905-6	974,402
1906-7	1,238,409
1907-8	1,251,027
1908-9	1,174,014
1909-10	1,165,673

The revenue from Customs duties exceeded the estimated receipts by £1,289. The duty received on imports fell short of the estimate by £3,153, but the duty received on exports exceeded the estimate by £4,442.

The value of importations of rice, flour, wheat, grain of other sorts, provisions, tea, and sugar, have all decreased, the total decrease in value of these articles being no less than £44,857. These decreases may be accounted for by the fact that the year 1909-10 was in some districts a bumper year of locally-produced grain, whereas there was a heavy shortage in 1908-9. The establishment of Unga flour mill and other subsidiary mills must also be taken into consideration as affecting the importation of grain. At the same time the influence of stocks on hand on importation must not be lost sight of. The imports of rice, sugar, tea, and provisions in the previous year were large, and dealers were probably during 1909-10 working off old stocks.

Possibly also the reduction of the railway Asiatic staff on completion of construction works may have influenced the importation of these articles.

Building materials show a large decrease in value of £9,832, denoting either that local material is more extensively used or—which is more likely—that owing to two years' depression money has not been forthcoming for building purposes.

Another notable decrease is that in livestock of £7,497, although there was a large consignment of sheep from South Africa, valued at £13,145, during the year.

There is a falling off in the importation of spirits and liqueurs to the extent of £6,483. The duty on spirits was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per gallon from January last, in consequence of which practically no spirits were imported during the last quarter ended 31st March. Old stocks were and are still being worked off.

The increase in the value of agricultural implements imported is distinctly encouraging, as also are the increases in the value of bags and sacks for produce, sheep imported for breeding purposes, motor cars, &c., machinery, and iron and steel ware. These all denote that the development of the agricultural resources of the Protectorate is not at a standstill.

Cotton goods show only a small increase, but in view of the large increase in 1908-9 over 1907-8, of the set back in the trade in these goods in the last three months of the year now under report, and of the remarks made last year, viz., that large stocks of cotton goods were held in anticipation of a demand, the rise in value of £2,189, even though it is small, cannot but be regarded as satisfactory.

The increase in the value of £12,628 in "All other sorts" of goods imported must not be ignored, and must also be taken as indicating the gradual development of the country.

It is also satisfactory to note the recovery of the trade in apparel, there being an increase in value of £6,894, as against a shortage in the previous year of £12,657.

Other increases and decreases in imports may be attributed to fluctuations of trade and possible working off of old stocks. In most cases where there has been an increase this year there was a shortage in the previous year, and *vice versa*.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports of British East Africa produce exceeded that of the previous year by £50,250. The items which helped most to swell the value of exports were:—

	£
Copra	1,165
Fibre	2,191
Hides and Skins	29,463
Sim Sim	9,370
Ivory	9,567
Livestock	1,090
Potatoes	1,121
Rubber	15,493

These increases must all be regarded as satisfactory.

The increase in the value of hides and skins exported is due to—

(1) higher prices prevailing, which have induced natives to bring in hides from places not ordinarily tapped;

(2) cattle disease; and

(3) closer scrutiny over exports by the Customs Department which it has been possible to arrange for. The fear expressed last year, in connection with the fall in hides and skins, that the supply of animals was becoming exhausted, was groundless.

As anticipated, the increase in the output of ivory is due to the Government continuing to purchase all ivory in the possession of natives at Rs. 4 per pound, irrespective of size; it is however probable that large quantities of ivory are still being smuggled out of the Protectorate to our loss and our neighbour's gain.

The large increase in rubber is particularly satisfactory. It must be remembered that as yet plantation rubber has not been touched. When tapping of this rubber begins, further development can safely be looked for, to be followed by a still greater growth in this trade when the rich lands of the Jubaland and Tanaland Provinces come under intelligent cultivation.

The decreases in the value of exports of British East African produce are not large, and the only items to which it is necessary to draw attention are the following:—

	£
Borities and Mangrove Bark	2,162
Cotton	1,467
Grain and Rice	19,077
Beeswax	3,481
Wool	706
All other sorts	4,970

The fall in borities (poles for building) and bark is attributable to the working out of old concessions. The Chief of Customs, who has recently inspected the coast-line from Kismayu to Mombasa, reports that there appears to be a considerable extent of mangrove forest still untouched, and he is of opinion that with the better working of the Lamu concessions, and the possible opening up of the Port Durnford District, a good rise in the exports of borities and bark may reasonably be looked for.

The fall in cotton is disappointing, but although it has apparently proved a failure, cultivated as it has been up to now along the coast, there is every reason to believe that if cultivation is seriously undertaken on land adjacent to the Juba and Tana rivers it may prove as great a success as it has elsewhere in the world.

The exports of beeswax from German East Africa through British East Africa fell in 1908-9 to £22,296 from £43,970 in 1907-8, or about 50 per cent.; British East Africa wax showing a fall during the same period of £293. In 1909-10 there was a further fall of German East Africa wax of £13,323, and East Africa Protectorate wax of £3,481.

The fall in the value of grain is fictitious. Prior to 1909-10, particulars of goods carried coastwise from one port in the Protectorate to another, consisting principally of grain, were shown in the return of exports as "Exports to Protectorate Ports." The inclusion of such particulars was misleading and therefore discontinued. The apparent fall in grain is therefore due to the change in the manner of compiling statistics. The fall in "All other sorts" may be put down to the same cause.

It is pleasing to be able to report an increase in the total volume of trade, which corresponds with the fall in 1908-9, especially in view of the very large decrease in the value of goods imported on behalf of the British East Africa Administration, and smaller decreases in importations on behalf of the Uganda Administration, and for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway. With these exceptions, and that of the decrease in value of Congo Free State exports, due to no gold having come through from that country, increases will be found in every item, in spite of the fact that by omitting coastwise-carried produce something like £20,000 to £30,000 has been struck out of the returns of exports. Attention is drawn to the large increase in the export of high priced cotton from Uganda, amounting to no less than £40,508, or nearly 50 per cent. more than the previous year.

The United Kingdom is holding its own with foreign countries in the supply to British East Africa of the following articles:—

Agricultural Implements.
Arms and Ammunition.
Furniture.
Machinery and parts thereof.
Provisions.
Spirits, Wines, and Liqueurs.

On the other hand foreign countries during the year under report increased their supply of the following goods:—

Apparel.
Building Materials.
Cotton Goods (largely).
All other sorts.

With regard to the totals, it is necessary to draw attention to a fall in imports of British goods of £30,000, in British Colonial imports of £7,000, and to a rise in imports of foreign goods of £10,000.

The United Kingdom bought in 1909-10 9 per cent more of our exports than in 1907-8, British Possessions 10 per cent. less, and foreign countries 1 per cent. more.

The Tariff Ordinance, 1909, became law on the 10th January, 1910. It provides for a continuation of the present *ad valorem* tariff and for an increased duty on spirits and liqueurs, viz. Rs. 5 per gallon instead of Rs. 2.

The Customs General Management Ordinance was completed and introduced in the Legislative Council, but will not become law until the 1st October, 1910.

The new Customs warehouses at the port of Kilindini are now practically completed, but, so far, there has been no indication that they are likely to be largely used, persons preferring, apparently, to land and ship their goods at the old port of Mombasa, notwithstanding the inadequacy of accommodation and the consequent congestion at that port.

During the year under review Import and Export Lists, with an Appendix, were compiled under the instructions of the Chief of Customs. They provide for much more comprehensive statistical headings than those now arranged for, and with an appendix should facilitate considerably the proper declaration of goods and the compilation of statistics.

The lists and appendix have been submitted by the Chief of Customs to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, London, for any suggestions or alterations the Board may consider desirable.

(B.) SHIPPING.

Of the two chief ports in the Protectorate, Kilindini, lying on the west side of Mombasa Island, is by far the more commodious, and is in consequence used by the larger steamers. Mombasa Harbour is small, with a narrow entrance, and is, therefore, only available for smaller steamers and dhows, though it is the more conveniently situated of the two owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town.

The new Kilindini wharf, 550 feet in length, was completed in the month of October.

The Protectorate has been served during the year by three regular lines of mail steamers, the British India Steam Navigation Company, the German East Africa line, and the Messageries Maritimes; and in February the Union-Castle Steamship Company established a monthly service to England viâ South Africa.

The British and French lines have called once a month, and the German line once every three weeks.

In addition to the above, the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers call once a month with cargo transhipped at Aden.

A branch of the German East Africa line maintained a regular service twice a month with Bombay, with occasional visits to Lamu.

The Bombay Persian line of steamers have also called here and at Lamu once a month.

The coast traffic has been carried out by a small steamer belonging to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers.

The table below shows the gross tonnage of the amount of cargo and number of passengers landed and shipped by the different steamship lines at Mombasa:—

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengers.	
				Euro-pean.	Natives.		Euro-pean.	Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
British India, Aden ...	27	80,882	2,070	67	1,146	5,500	62	362
British India, Europe	9	35,344	10,893	8	—	22	8	35
German Line, Europe	53	307,492	9,893	1,103	1,103	13,706	726	661
German Line, Bombay	54	155,854	6,698	170	3,919	1,083	153	4,146
Messageries, Europe ...	24	95,291	754	507	300	416	435	156
Bombay Persian Line, Bombay	25	51,895	820	27	1,937	762	5	1,767
Total	192	726,758	31,128	1,882	8,405	21,489	1,389	7,127

The total steamer tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,008,014 tons, represented by 458 steamers—an increase of 37 vessels and 85,738 tons.

The sailing-vessel tonnage is 9,744 tons less than the figures for the last year, 1908-9.

Two light-buoys have been placed in the channel leading into Kilindini Harbour.

The revenue of the Port Office amounted during the year to £2,523.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A.) INDUSTRIES.

Several important industries are now permanently established in the Protectorate.

Flour Milling.—Unga, Limited, has a flour mill established in Nairobi, worked by electric power furnished by a local company. With the large acreage of wheat now being sown, there is every possibility of this mill working up to its maximum capacity in a comparatively short time.

Saw Milling.—Apart from the Government sawmills, three firms are now turning out local timber:—The Equator Mills of Dr. Atkinson, at Molo; the Escarpment Sawmills of Messrs Waters and Nielsen; and the British East African Sawmills, situated at Nairobi.

The Forest Department has also begun to supply the railway sawmills with several hundred logs of suitable hard and soft woods.

Brick and Tile Works.—The East African Industries, Limited, have erected near Mombasa thoroughly up-to-date brick and tile works, with a capacity in bricks of 8,000 per diem. The raw material is of excellent quality and unlimited in quantity, and the Company hope shortly to extend their operations to the production of flooring and roofing tiles, drain pipes, &c.

Other Industries.—Inquiries have been made as to the possibility of establishing a brewery to meet East African, Uganda, and German East African requirements. The prospects for successful working would appear to be good. The local supply of barley would be ample in quantity, and is most excellent as to quality.

The firms who are working indigenous fibre concessions, as well as those who are about to produce cultivated sisal, have all erected, or are erecting, mills for decorticating purposes.

The cotton ginnery established by the British East Africa Corporation at Kisumu is now being worked to its utmost capacity. They have placed in position suitable presses, whereby they have overcome the difficulty of transporting loosely pressed cotton to the coast and ginning or pressing it there.

The bacon factory established in the Highlands by the Uplands of East Africa Company, Limited, has been working throughout the year. A change of management has recently taken place, which it is hoped will lead to a further extension of its business. The products from this factory have been uniformly of a high quality.

The Nairobi Electric Power and Lighting Company, Limited, have extended their operations to the lighting of many of the streets of Nairobi, and Nairobi promises to be one of the best lighted towns in Africa. A company has installed electric light in Mombasa—at present on a somewhat limited scale.

In view of the probable early exportation of grain, an option of Government land has been acquired at Kilindini for the purpose of erecting a grain elevator.

Prison industries are being carried on at the central convict establishments with a view to improving the inmates and allowing of their taking up more advanced walks in life on their discharge. Every care has been taken to prevent such industries competing with private enterprise.

(B.) Mines and Minerals.

Widespread prospecting operations have taken place during the year, but no very important or valuable discoveries were made. Copper ores have been located in several districts, but it is doubtful whether they can be profitably worked. A deposit of graphite was found near Lake Victoria, and further prospecting is being undertaken. Traces of gold have been found, but not in sufficient quantities to warrant operations on a scale which would prove commercially successful. Diatomite has been found near Lake Elmenteita, and, if of good quality, would pay for export. Certain manganese deposits on the coast are being submitted to expert examination.

A mineral survey of the Protectorate should be eventually undertaken, but should be preceded by a topographical survey; this is at present in an unfinished state.

Prospectors have been encouraged by the granting of special prospecting areas, with contingent rights to a mining or mineral lease.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

(A.) HIGHLANDS.

Generally speaking, a very hopeful feeling as regards the future of the Highlands exists, not only amongst the farmers, but amongst the mercantile community as well. Agricultural associations are springing up all over the country, outside markets are being obtained for surplus products, money is more easily raised on land for further development, and there is a small but steady influx of would-be-settlers (with capital) prepared to develop partially developed land at enhanced values.

Much valuable information has been collected with respect to climatic conditions, the suitability or otherwise of various crops for various districts, the diseases and pests affecting stock and crops; and the year under review shows a slow, gradual, but certain movement forward in many branches of farming.

Pure-bred cattle have been imported during the year both by the Government and by farmers. It is doubtful if the total number of cattle in the country will show an increase on that of last year. This is due to the diseases gastro-enteritis, rinderpest, and East Coast fever.

Sheep have done exceedingly well, and there seems to be little doubt now that in the upper Highlands a large sheep and wool industry is likely to be established.

A fair fleece of marketable value has been obtained from the second crosses of native goats and Angora rams.

Ostrich farming is now an established industry, and troops of 50 to 150 are to be seen on a number of farms.

During the year a number of good breeding mares were brought into the country, and the Hunter Improvement Society stallion "Royal Fox" was imported by the Government.

In the pig industry there has been a marked development. The conditions are very favourable, as green food is available all the year round, and the expense of rearing and fattening is comparatively low.

An endeavour is being made to open up an export trade in maize, for the growth of which crop a very large area in the Protectorate is well suited. The yield compares favourably with that obtained in South Africa; the cost of production is, if anything, lower, and over a considerable area it is possible to reap two harvests in the year.

Analyses have proved that none of the beans grown in the country yield prussic acid when ground and macerated with water. This is a crop largely cultivated by the natives, and an endeavour has been made to get them to grow marketable varieties.

Rust has been responsible for the failure of the wheat crop in some districts, but on the whole this branch of farming continues to make satisfactory progress. A number of different varieties have been introduced to test their rust-resisting capacity, and the crossing of wheats to obtain new varieties, which will be rust resistant as well as heavy croppers, is in contemplation. 3,000 to 4,000 acres have been sown with wheat on the plains of Njoro.

The cultivated sisal plantations of the Highlands, which are of considerable extent, are about to become producers, and from next year several hundreds of tons will figure in the annual exports.

The coffee harvest has been very satisfactory, and the planters are well satisfied with the prospects of the industry. The original growers are still increasing their areas, and new plantations are being opened up. The quality of the coffee is of a high standard, and the prices obtained good.

(B.) Coast and Nyanza Basin.

Cotton has done well in favoured localities, and there would appear to be every reason to think that both the Juba and Tana Valleys will before long witness considerable development in this direction. The various classes of Egyptian cotton seem to be most suitable to our conditions on the coast. In the Kisumu Province or Nyanza Basin there is little reason to doubt the ultimate success of the Uplands varieties of cotton, as Uganda under similar climatic conditions, is expected to export this season some 10,000 bales, the bulk of which is ginned at Kisumu in this Protectorate.

The rubber plantations at Malindi, Witu, Matwapa, Mombasa, and Kibwezi are reaching the producing stage. They are mainly planted with Ceara, but other varieties are now being tried successfully. It is practically certain that a great extension of this industry will occur; the main factor which is arresting it is the condition of land titles in Seyidie and Tanaland, a matter which is now being adjusted. The sisal plantations on the coast now extend to several thousand acres, and will reach the producing stage next year. In the Nyanza Province, by the strenuous efforts of the Provincial Commissioner and his staff, the Kavirondo tribes have become large cultivators. Heretofore content to grow sufficient foodstuffs for their own requirements, they have now become enthusiastic agriculturists for markets even beyond the Protectorate. Sim sim, ground-nuts, chillies, and maize are being produced in large quantities, and every endeavour is being made to direct native effort towards better and more economical agricultural methods. The increase in the export traffic in sim sim of 1910-10 has been no less than 1,000 tons, the total for this year having been 1,360 tons, as against 380 tons last year.

(C.) Experimental Farms.

(1.) *Highlands.*

Nairobi Farm.—The rains in April, 1909, were a failure, but those in October were almost a record for duration and quantity. In June and July the pasture was almost completely dried up.

Field cultivation extends to over 200 acres, on which various crops have been grown.

Experiments have been conducted with a large number of different varieties of maize, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, root crops, beans, millets, grasses, and clovers, to test their suitability for that part of the country.

Manurial experiments have also been carried out. In the orchard there are several hundred fruit trees of different varieties.

There are altogether 309 head of livestock on the farm.

Naivasha Stock Farm.—Although a condition of semi-drought prevailed for the greater part of the year, such is the nature of the grass when parched and dry that neither the sheep nor the cattle fell away in condition, with the exception of a few of the half-bred Guernsey heifers rearing their first calf.

The pure-bred stock was augmented during the year by the importation of 14 head from England.

The Merino flock has increased from 371 to 475, whilst 52 rams were sold during the year.

Notwithstanding the very dry weather, it has been a good year for sheep, and all classes have done uniformly well.

Shearing took place in January, and the Merino flock averaged 7½ lbs., the second cross Merinos 5 lbs. 2 ozs., the third cross Merinos 6 lbs. 5 ozs., and the first cross Welsh with two crosses Merino averaged 6 lbs. 2 ozs.

A considerable amount of fencing has been erected, together with vermin-proof sheep-houses, yards for young bulls, &c.

At the annual sale in October, 52 pure-bred Merinos made an average of over £4. Seven pure-bred bulls sold for £25 each.

(2.) *Coast.*

Mazeras Tropical Plantation.—Ceara rubber trees continue to make satisfactory progress, and yield latex of good quality and quantity. Other varieties of rubber are being experimented with.

Cotton experiments were spoiled by a severe thunderstorm at the end of October, and heavy rains in November.

The cultivation of cocoa promises to do well on the farm and on other selected areas in the coast belt.

Sugar cane, arrowroot, rice, giant papaw, pipe bowl calabash, and various other exotic plants such as breadfruit, Avocado pear, and Jamaica ginger, have done well, and many plants and seeds have been distributed.

A small experimental farm is about to be established at Alexandra, on the River Juba, with a special view to the selection of suitable varieties of cotton.

(3.) *Diseases of Animals.*

East Coast fever is still prevalent. A Quarantine Board consisting of officials and prominent settlers was formed, and a scheme drawn up for the suppression of the disease in the Nairobi-Kyambu District.

Experiments have proved that an immunity to East Coast fever exists amongst certain native herds, and a number of immune animals will shortly be available for use in the infected areas for transport and farm work.

Investigations with regard to gastro-enteritis have proved that this disease is due to a coccidium. In April of this year (1910) a disease resembling gastro-enteritis in symptoms and post-mortem appearances, made its appearance among the Masai herds and in the Rift Valley. This disease, unlike gastro-enteritis, is both inoculable and contagious. As a preventive and curative, anti-rinderpest serum has proved most beneficial, and steps are being taken to produce serum and inoculate cattle.

Several outbreaks of contagious pleuro-pneumonia have occurred in isolated kraals in the Northern Masai Reserve. Tail inoculation has been adopted.

The immunisation of pure-bred stock in England, before bringing them to this country, against Texas fever, has been highly successful, no fatal case having been reported amongst immunised animals.

There has been no severe outbreak of horse sickness during the past year. The decrease in the number of cases is to a great extent due to the more careful stable management adopted by horse owners, the building of a better class of stable, and the more intelligent interest taken by the native syces in the animals under their charge.

There was also a marked decrease in the number of cases of ulcerative lymphangitis, and with the establishment of a quarantine station at Marsabit there will be less chance of the disease being re-introduced from Abyssinia.

Strongylosis in sheep has caused considerable loss. Several small outbreaks of sheep-pox have occurred in Mau and the Rift Valley. The disease has assumed a benign form in all cases.

Scabies has been very prevalent in the Rift Valley. Compulsory dipping of trade sheep has been enforced at Nakuru and Rumuruti, and the majority of sheep owners have erected private dipping plant.

Several outbreaks of swine fever have been recorded, two being attended with heavy mortality. Inoculation experiments are being carried out.

The Trypanblue treatment for tick fever of the dog has greatly reduced the number of deaths.

Strongylus Douglassi has been found in one or two farms in the Ukamba Province. It has been the cause of a number of deaths among young ostriches.

The illicit movement of stock by natives is now much more under control owing to the permit system, which is working satisfactorily throughout the Protectorate.

The country is free from glanders, rabies, foot-and-mouth disease; tuberculosis amongst stock is virtually unknown.

(4.) *Insect Pests.*

On the whole, crops have been wonderfully free from insect pests, and anything like an epidemic has been unknown.

Considerable advance has been made in obtaining definite data with regard to the distribution of ticks and blood-sucking flies.

The cocoa-nut beetle is widespread on the coast, and is responsible for considerable damage.

Timber and fencing posts are attacked by carpenter bees.

Cetonids, blister beetles, aphides, scales, cut-worms, and white ants have been dealt with during the year.

The number of packages of plants and seeds examined by the Plant Import Inspector was 1,661.

(5.) *Plant Diseases.*

Rust has been responsible for considerable loss to wheat growers.

(6.) *Fencing.*

Two hundred and five miles of fencing have now been erected round stock areas, principally to check the spread of East Coast fever. In addition, 178 tons of barbed and plain wire have been issued to settlers under the provisions of the Fencing Ordinance.

(7.) *Branding.*

The majority of stock owners now have their own registered brand.

The branding of stock has prevented much illegal movement, and has enabled stolen or strayed animals to be traced and recovered.

The branding of ostriches has given trouble, as it has been found that the brand only lasts one or two years. Tattoo-marking is being experimented with.

V.—FORESTS.

Forest Reserves.—There has been no material alteration in the actual area of the forest reserves. A deduction appears against the estimated area of the Tana River and Juba River forest fringes as a result of the forest exploration of the year, and there was the loss of a scrub area of little consequence near the Menengai Crater.

Reforesting.—During the year vacancies in the previous year's planting were filled as required over an area of 270 acres, and 122 acres of new ground were planted at an average cost of Rs.65.7 (£4 7*s*. 7*d*.) per acre.

The nursery statement shows that there were nearly 1¼ million trees in eleven forest nurseries at the close of the year, of which the greater portion were planted out with the rains coming shortly afterwards. Nearly all this planting was near the Uganda Railway.

An amount of Rs. 410 (£27 6*s*.) was spent in cleaning under and around seed-bearing trees of good species in the forest at the various forest stations. The results obtained are sufficient to warrant the continuance of this work.

To encourage tree-planting 42,250 young trees were sold at cost price to the public and Government departments. Instructions have now been given for the free issue of trees for Government stations.

Forest Cultivators.—191 forest cultivators have been employed planting trees issued by the Forest Department along with their crops. This number should be largely increased with the progress of systematic reforesting. In many cases the forest will re-assert itself naturally if the natives and their goats can be removed from the vicinity of forests, or their actions completely controlled.

Forest Demarcation.—At the beginning of 1910 73,000 acres were reported as demarcated, and 300,000 as surveyed; but by April 280,176 acres were said to have been demarcated. This remarkable increase is due to a system of collaboration between the Forest Department and the provincial authorities, which has greatly facilitated demarcation and preserved much forest from destruction.

About 111 miles of roads and fire lines have been cut, and all the forest within reach of the forest stations has been protected from fire.

Forest Offences. There have been 83 prosecutions in the law courts for forest offences, of which 64 were successful and 19 failed; there were 81 cases settled out of court. Total 164 forest cases.

Mangroves.—The largest mangrove area has been let at £600; various other mangrove areas have been inspected pending leasing. £866 6*s*. was the royalty realised from bark and poles. There are six well-defined mangrove areas, all of which but one—Kilifi—are leased or in process of leasing.

Native Timber and its Utilisation.—Experiments have been made on the durability of native timbers, and a detailed list of the indigenous timbers drawn up, with their various native names, together with many of the botanical names, of which a large number were received from Kew during the year.

An increased quantity of native timber is being used locally. Nine sawmills and some 80 Indian pit sawyers are now employed in the working up of native timber; but none has as yet been exported, though there would appear to be good markets in South Africa and Egypt. The greater part of the State forests remains unworked for want of roads and capital.

Imported Timber.—£6,527 worth of timber has been imported this year, against £10,793 worth last year. Part of this improvement is due to the growing use of Colonial timber and partly lessened Government house-building. Some £40,000 worth of timber (manufactured and unmanufactured) and building material is imported yearly; this includes cement and corrugated iron, but a considerable saving in the amount will be witnessed when the natural resources of the country are more fully utilised.

Exploration.—New forest has been visited and explored—

(i.) throughout the whole course of the Tana River;

(ii.) the lower portion of the Juba River;

(iii.) the forest in and to the north of the Lingham grant, together with the Kakamega forest lying between this and the lake.

Uganda Railway Fuel.—The cutting of cedar and sandal in Government forests for fuel ceased two years ago, but about a million cubic feet of cedar was cut during the year in private forest and burnt on the Uganda Railway. This is regrettable in view of its possible value as pencil cedar and its poor quality as fuel.

3,138,734 cubic feet of olive and scrub hardwoods were supplied to the Uganda Railway from Government forests. These woods furnish first-rate fuel (70 lbs. per cubic foot dry weight), and are useful for little else.

Rubber.—Nearly 16 tons of vine rubber were collected and exported from the Nandi Plateau forests. This vine (*Landolphia* sp.) grows in a healthy climate, with a mean temperature the same as Sydney or Cape Town. The normal production is estimated to amount to 7 tons per year.

The Dodori rubber forest in the Lamu district is worked by Arabs and Bajuns. The rest of the coast rubber vines are in scrub areas not under the control of the Forest Department.

Arboriculture.—Results of widespread interest are coming to light with regard to the growth of certain valuable forest trees on these equatorial highlands, the most remarkable being obtained with Tallow-wood (*Eucalyptus microcorys*) and a Guatemala Cypress (probably *Cupressus benthami*). Growing particularly rapidly and healthily are Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), *Casuarina cunninghamiana*, Brush-box (*Tristania conferta*), Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*). The Iron-barks and Eucalyptus botryoides, Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), have done well at the higher elevations.

An entirely favourable report has been received from the Imperial Institute with regard to Black Wattle plantations. Bark at the low elevation of 5,500 feet has an analysis of 43 per cent. of tannin, or, when quite dry, practically half tan. At higher elevations it grows more vigorously, and is better for railway fuel.

Financial.—During the year ended 31st March, 1910, the expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to £14,039. The main heads of expenditure were:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Controlling staff	4,902	16	5
Purchase and carriage of goods	1,348	0	0
Travelling	1,957	10	6
Horse allowances	89	17	8
Roads	119	4	3
Demarcation and surveys	1,097	0	0
Miscellaneous	171	2	11
Labour	531	4	5
Nurseries and plantations, reafforesting ...	1,710	7	8
Fire work	56	19	5
Buildings	1,622	14	10
Sea passages	369	8	6
Fencing	62	14	3

The revenue amounted to £12,365, of which £1,845 was cash and £10,520 value of wood and forest produce supplied free to Government departments and settlers. These figures include fuel for the Uganda Railway and others to the amount of £9,905, and royalties on Mangrove bark and poles £900, or £10,805 in all. The cutting of railway fuel was entirely entrusted to railway fuel contractors by the Railway Department, and fully two-thirds required no Forest Department supervision, as was also the case with Mangrove bark and poles. The revenue from timber disposed of to the public is still woefully small—the cash sales and royalties having only amounted to £401, as against £407, £248, and £413 in the previous years. The cutting of timber for Government departments—and notably the railway—has considerably increased and reached the figure of £600.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A.) Railway.

No additions were made to the Uganda Railway during the year ended 31st March, 1910; the length therefore remains the same, viz., 584 miles. The total capital cost, excluding suspense account, now stands at £5,414,345, and including steamers on the Victoria Lake and works added from funds provided in the annual estimates, to £5,637,333.

Towards the close of the year under review, sanction was accorded by the Secretary of State to the construction of a short line, some 47 miles in length, from Jinja to Kakindu, in the Uganda Protectorate, estimated to cost £160,000. This line will belong to the Uganda Protectorate, but will be constructed and worked by the Uganda Railway administration.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £246,146, as against £232,661 for the year 1908-09—an increase of 5·80 per cent.; and the total expenditure on working to £180,279, as against £167,823—an increase of 7·42 per cent. The net profit is therefore £65,867, as against £64,838 for the previous year.

The total tonnage handled increased from 57,226 tons in the previous year to 60,213 tons, and the upwards and downwards tonnage more nearly approximated to each other than in any previous year. This was not so much due to a falling off in the upwards as in an increase in the downwards traffic, the actual figures being:—

	Upwards. Tons.	Downwards. Tons.
1908-09	35,869	21,357
1909-10	31,395	28,818

The increase in the downwards tonnage, which is an encouraging feature, was chiefly in chillies, cotton, fibre, beans, maize, sim sim, hides, potatoes, and rubber.

The total goods receipts show an increase of £12,492.

Towards the end of the year sanction was received from the Secretary of State to place maize and beans on a specially low rate for export. This rate should now enable these articles to be exported in large quantities, with a satisfactory profit to the grower, and should result in a very considerable increase in the tonnage handled.

There was a falling off of the total receipts from coaching traffic of £165, chiefly under second-class passengers; but the total number of passengers carried increased from 218,322 in 1908-09 to 226,571 in 1909-10.

There are four steamers on the Victoria Lake, three of which carry passengers and one is for cargo only. There was a slight falling off of the total receipts from these boats as against the previous year, due to the long droughts of the past two years. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the prospects of traffic on the Lake for the year 1910-11 are much better, and a considerable increase in the tonnage handled is expected.

The following figures, which are taken from the annual statistics, show the result of the past six years' working of the railway and the steamers:—

Steamers.

—	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passenger Traffic ...	55,532	80,020	88,777	125,923	125,369	106,458
Goods Traffic ...	161,464	255,081	307,993	298,189	336,094	354,327
Total ...	216,996	335,101	396,770	424,112	461,463	460,785
Expenditure.						
Total expenditure ...	154,600	154,697	151,387	235,154	269,485	301,295
Number of tons carried	6,558	11,064	14,858	14,144	18,356	18,733
Percentage of net earnings on capital cost of steamers.	5·6	14·8	20·8	10·14	6·78	5·63

Railway.

—	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passenger Traffic ...	527,994	647,818	724,751	804,330	788,216	785,740
Goods Traffic	1,535,205	2,059,482	2,465,218	2,211,502	2,199,106	2,386,479
Total... ...	2,063,199	2,707,300	3,189,969	3,015,832	2,987,322	3,172,219
Per train mile ...	5·06	5·17	4·57	4·33	4·31	4·32
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Per ton per mile ...	13·95	12·63	10·69	10·25	9·51	8·87
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure ...	2,112,720	2,069,059	2,315,332	2,510,350	2,247,852	2,402,895
Per train mile ...	5·12	3·90	3·28	3·22	3·20	3·21
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Per ton per mile ...	14·02	8·20	7·58	7·74	7·17	6·53
Total train mileage ...	412,752	529,978	704,986	705,656	702,856	747,770
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average freight of a goods train.	37·42	43·63	44·55	42·47	45·48	50·35
Total tonnage handled	23,717	39,657	52,784	54,855	57,226	60,213
Tons of goods carried one mile.	11,007,959	16,299,975	23,056,979	21,569,652	23,131,115	26,900,078

Two important works were completed during the year, viz.:—

(i.) Kilindini wharf and sheds.

(ii.) Realignments between miles 16 and 60.

The completion of the former means that Kilindini is now in a position to deal efficiently with any tonnage that may offer, while the latter, by removing all gradients steeper than 1·5 per cent between Mazeras mile 14 and Nairobi mile 325, enables full train loads to be run between Mombasa and Nairobi.

A Railway Ordinance was placed before the Legislative Council and passed during the year, replacing the Indian Railways Act which had been in force in the Protectorate since 1897.

Labour was particularly plentiful throughout the year, no difficulty having been experienced in recruiting all the Africans that were required.

No accident occurred resulting in the death or injury of a passenger—in fact, the year was fortunately very free from any accident of a serious nature.

The railway administration is a most efficient one, particularly in all its higher grades. From much technical experience of railways in all parts of Africa, the capital outlay of some £9,000 per mile would appear to be below the average of African narrow gauge lines constructed in countries of somewhat similar physical character.

(B.) Post and Telegraphs.

The combined post and telegraph services of East Africa and Uganda include, with post office agencies, 65 offices in East Africa and 16 in Uganda. There are also 40 telegraph offices at Uganda Railway stations.

Revenue.—The revenue for the two Protectorates amounted to £21,242, or £1,514 more than for the previous year. The estimated increase for East Africa alone was £880. The additional revenue was largely derived from the growth of telegraph business.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year, including telegraph and telephone construction in East Africa, amounted to £28,418, as compared with £23,805 for 1908-09, being an increase of £4,613. Of this amount £1,600 is in connection with the increased cost of the ocean carriage of mails, following the taking of fresh Postal Union statistics in 1907.

Including capital expenditure on telegraphs and telephones in East Africa the deficit was £7,175, an estimated division of which attributes £5,490 to East Africa and £1,685 to Uganda; but work to the value of £5,000 and £3,800 was done on behalf of the Governments of East Africa and Uganda respectively.

Mail Matter.—The estimated number of postal articles dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year was 2,911,900, being an increase of 6 per cent. over the figures for 1908-09. The total for East Africa alone was 2,198,975, being an increase of 5 per cent. over the previous year. The increase is almost entirely confined to letters. Postcards, book packets, and newspapers remain practically stationary.

Parcels.—The total number of parcels dealt with numbered 39,544 (23,594 in East Africa). The increased use of the letter post for light packets, resulting from reduction in the United Kingdom letter rate from 1*d*. per ½ oz. to 1*d*. per oz., has contributed to a slight decrease in the parcels traffic.

Ocean Mail Service.—The service of steamers with Europe has been improved during the year by the intermediate sailings of the German East Africa line. The mail connections with South Africa and India have also derived advantage from the interest shown by the South African shipping lines in the East African trade, the Union Castle Company having established a regular monthly service between Mombasa and Natal, and the Bullard King steamers having made several calls at Mombasa *en route* to India.

Money Orders.—Money order business, both internal and that transacted with places over-seas, shows a general decrease, which may be attributed in part to the more extensive use now being made of British postal orders. The total number of money order transactions in the East Africa Protectorate was 27,410, and the amount £152,992, as against 28,823 and £158,340 in 1908-9.

A direct exchange of money orders between the Protectorate and British Somaliland was arranged during the year.

Postal Orders.—Postal order business shows an increase of over 50 per cent., 6,893 orders having been issued and paid during the year, as against 4,431 in 1908-09. The value increased from £2,658 to £4,157.

Registered Letters.—In the combined Protectorates 99,079 registered letters were dealt with during the year, as against 88,377 in 1908-09. There was no case of actual loss of a letter; only one case of theft occurred, when some of the contents of a registered packet were abstracted by a post office messenger, who was subsequently arrested and convicted.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph traffic of East Africa amounted to 84,046 telegrams and cables, being an increase of 4 per cent. over that of 1908-09; that of Uganda totalled 33,278 messages, giving a combined total of 117,324. The East Africa figures include 19,645 Government messages. A satisfactory feature is the increase of 18 per cent. in the telegrams forwarded by the public.

Telephones.—The public telephone services which were commenced at Mombasa and Nairobi in 1908-9 have been extended during the year by the joining up to the exchanges of 35 new subscribers. 75,265 calls were received by the exchanges—15,686 at Mombasa and 59,579 at Nairobi.

Telegraph and Telephone Construction.—Twenty-two miles of new telegraph line was constructed during the year, making the total mileage of telegraph line in the Protectorate 2,261. 56 miles of new telephone line was erected, making the total mileage 201, and 226 telephones are now in use.

Several interruptions to the telegraph lines are recorded during the year as having been caused by elephants and giraffes.

Miscellaneous.—A post office guide has been printed and is on sale at all post offices. A new form of time-table and handbook was also issued during the year and has proved to be extremely popular.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A.) Judicial.

In January, 1910, the Order in Council creating a new Court of Appeal on the mainland came into force. The address of the court is now at Mombasa instead of, as formerly, at Zanzibar; and, under the rules of court regulating the procedure of the court, the control and management of the work of the court rests with the judicial staff at Mombasa, the East African bench furnishing one-half of the total number of the members of the Appeal Court bench.

Only one sitting of the new court has so far been held at Mombasa, at which 10 appeals were heard, all arising from the East African Protectorate.

The court has as yet been such a short time in existence that it is not possible at present to discuss the manner or the cost of its working.

The provisions of the Ordinance recently passed providing for the appointment of Justices of the Peace have not yet been put into force, but there is no doubt that this Ordinance will prove of considerable use, particularly in those parts of the Protectorate where there is a scattered white population.

The removal of the work of the Administrator-General from the High Court and the appointment of an independent Administrator-General has proved satisfactory in every way. The work can now be done with greater promptitude, continuity, and efficiency than hitherto, to the advantage of the estates; and both the Administrator-General's and court fees are collected with greater regularity, to the advantage of the revenue.

The details of the cases dealt with by the High Court are as follows:—

Original civil cases	141
Original criminal cases	70
Appeals (civil)	50
Appeals (criminal)	28
Criminal cases taken in revision	32
Criminal cases taken in confirmation	236
Probate and administration causes	125
Insolvency causes (with liabilities of Rs. 59,510)	7
Total	689

There were also 26 trust estates administered by the court on behalf of minors, with property valued at Rs.61,000.

The total number of cases varies but little from that of the preceding year, with the exception of civil appeals, which are about 150 less, the larger number of the preceding year being due to appeals filed by the Government in slavery compensation cases.

Of the original civil work, 99 cases were filed at Mombasa, 38 at Nairobi, and 4 at Kisumu. These proportions show little variation from year to year, and as yet there is no indication of such an expansion of work at Nairobi as would justify more than a quarterly session being held there as hitherto.

Up to July last year two courts had been held at Nairobi—one presided over by the Town Magistrate for European and Indian work, and one by the District Commissioner for native work.

In that month it was decided to place all the work in the hands of the Town Magistrate, and the experiment has been found to work well—it being more satisfactory that there should be one magistrate for the whole township, the work not proving more than can be satisfactorily dealt with by the Town Magistrate.

The civil work of the Nairobi Court has fallen off somewhat since 1908-09, but as the great bulk of it is small debt-collecting cases, this may be taken as an indication of more satisfactory financial conditions prevailing in the local market.

The work of the subordinate courts has been satisfactorily done, and continues to show increased improvement. The magistrates in this country have considerable difficulties to contend with, and the majority of them are, to begin with, entirely without experience of legal procedure; but their work on the whole shows a conscientious and painstaking desire to arrive at a right decision in the cases before them.

The best test of the way in which their work is done may be perhaps found in the analysis of the cases which are sent for confirmation to the High Court.

The following figures show the steady improvement that has taken place in the last three years, though the number of cases dealt with has steadily increased:—

	1907-08. Per cent.	1908-09. Per cent.	1909-10. Per cent.
Percentage of convictions and sentences upheld by High Court on confirmation	75	81	85

The total civil work of the courts shows a slight falling off in the number of cases for the year but not of any importance.

The great majority of the suits brought still continues to be for amounts under Rs. 100, which, in fact, represents a large sum to the greater part of the population.

In suits of a higher value also, over Rs. 1,000, there has been some falling off in the last two years, which is to be attributed probably to the financial depression through which the country has been passing, as when the volume of business contracts fewer disputes arise, and the parties to them are generally unwilling to indulge in the luxury of litigation.

There has been a large increase in the number of persons brought before the magistrates on criminal charges, being 9,829, as against 8,397 during 1908-9; but it is satisfactory to observe that the increase of charges is under "Miscellaneous Offences," which include offences against township regulations and breaches of the Master and Servants Ordinance, while there has been a marked diminution in offences against property.

A separate return has been kept for the first time this year of cattle thefts, which shows that 159 persons were charged and 111 convicted.

On the more serious charges committed to the High Court, the convictions for homicide were somewhat fewer than last year. The death sentences passed for murder number 18, and of these 10 were commuted to varying terms of imprisonment.

The comparative figures of persons convicted for the last five years are as follows:—

—	1909-10.	1908-09.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Europeans	76	64	85	73	71
Asiatics	463	513	510	445	366
Natives	6,839	5,538	5,488	3,278	2,815

The number of Europeans convicted is somewhat larger than last year, but the convictions are mostly for minor offences.

There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of Asiatics convicted, while, with the increase of the range of the Administration, the number of natives convicted, as might be expected, shows an increase.

The total revenue for the year, Rs. 182,280, shows an increase of Rs. 77,773, which is almost entirely accounted for by fines and confiscations, and more particularly the heavy penalties imposed under cattle quarantine regulations and confiscations of ivory.

(B.) LEGAL.

Legislation effected.—The Ordinances enacted during the year 1909-10 included the following:—

To give further effect to the abolition of the legal status of slavery Ordinance, 1907.

To make provision for the punishment of persons practising or making use of so-called witchcraft.

To amend the law relating to sentences to be pronounced on young persons convicted of offences punishable with death.

To provide for the establishing of municipal councils in certain townships in this Protectorate.

To make provisions to prevent the spread of sleeping sickness.

To prohibit the reckless or negligent use of fire.

To make provision for the appointment of an official administrator of intestate estates, and to define the powers and duties of such officer.

To make provision for the appointment of justices of the peace, and to define the powers and duties of the same.

To regulate the relations between employees and natives employed as servants, and to control the recruitment and engagement of natives for service within or without the Protectorate.

Administration of Estates.—The 1909-10 report was the first annual report submitted separately from the report of the Judicial Department.

The Ordinance defining the Administrator-General's powers was published in December, 1909. This Ordinance deals only with the estates of non-natives, the estates of natives being dealt with under "The Native Estates Administration Rules and Orders, 1899." The rules under the Ordinance fix the rate of fees for the administration of estates by the Administrator-General at 5 per cent. on the gross value of the estate.

A large number of old causes were dealt with, and the majority wound up.

Probate Duty was no longer included in the Departmental revenue, being credited to the Judicial Department.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 14,093, of which Rs. 3,382 was for interest on unclaimed monies placed on fixed deposit with the National Bank of India. This is an increase of £252 over that collected for 1908-9.

Registration of Companies.—Three new companies, with a total capital of £26,500, were registered during the year.

Six companies went into liquidation.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 826.

(C.) POLICE.

The actual strength of the force on 31st December, 1909, was 1,819, all ranks—1,779 of whom were Asiatics and Africans. A number of recommendations of the Inspector-General of Police in respect of the re-organisation of the force were carried into effect, resulting in increased efficiency and considerable saving. Discipline has been well maintained; the number of petty offences, however, is somewhat excessive. One hundred and eighteen men were dismissed during the year, but to a large extent this is accounted for by the fact that it was desirable to weed out those constables who had not achieved a favourable record, and were considered unfitted for service in a police force.

Two hundred and thirty-four recruits were enlisted during the year, and all received such instruction in both the police and military sides of their duties as was possible in the absence of a central training depôt.

The total number of cases investigated by the police—that is to say, in those districts in which European police officers are stationed—during the last six months of the year (for which period only statistics are available) was 1,904. 2,413 persons were arrested or summoned, and of these 1,857 were convicted and 41 permitted to compound their offences.

The estimated value of property reported stolen was £4,758, of which £1,988 was recovered.

The total cost for the year was £46,275, as against £50,654 for the previous year.

(D.) PRISONS.

Hitherto the prisons of the Protectorate have formed part of the Provincial Administration, and have been managed more or less independently of one another by the Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners. It is hoped, however, that they will shortly be placed under the central control of a Prisons Board, which will render possible a more economical and effective organisation of the service as a whole.

As at present constituted, they may be roughly divided into two classes:—

(*a*.) The central jails at provincial headquarters, and particularly at Mombasa and Nairobi, where long-sentence prisoners are confined. In these, industrial instruction is given, and such crafts as tailoring, tent-making, mat-making, carpentry, cane-work, and tin-smithing taught.

(*b*.) The district lock-ups for short-term offenders, who are generally employed on road-making, bush-clearing, cultivation, and general work in keeping stations tidy.

When re-organised, it is hoped that the service may be made practically self-supporting, as far as rations are concerned, it being possible in many places to cultivate the necessary crops by the labour of the prisoners themselves.

The admissions for the year were:—

Seyidie	1,445
Tanaland	226
Jubaland	94
Ukamba	2,758
Naivasha	259
Kenya	612
Nyanza	618
Total	6,012

a slight increase on the previous year, with a total of 5,709. European admissions were 76.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A.) Vital Statistics.

Europeans.—No general census has ever been attempted, but it is estimated that there are 2,500 in the country; of these, approximately, 2,100 are living in the highlands. During the year a census taken of the township of Nairobi showed that there were 799 Europeans; this number, compared with the 579 which was the census return in 1906, shows that there is an annual addition to the town's population of 11·3 per cent.

There were 63 births during the year, contrasted with 34 in 1908.

During the first quarter of the year 11 people died, in the second 12, in the third 9, and in the fourth 4—a total of 36, as against 31 for the previous year. Of these deaths, 25 took place in the highlands, 9 on the coast, and 2 in the Nyanza Province.

Natives (*including Asiatics*).—In the absence of a census it is impossible to do more than guess at the total population of the

Protectorate. From Hut-tax returns and other indications, this has been put down at four millions.

No information regarding births and deaths in the different tribes is available.

(B.) Public Health.

Europeans.—1,495 cases of sickness were dealt with by the Protectorate medical staff during the year, 17 of which died. In the previous year there were 1,470 admissions and 16 deaths. 373 of these admissions under report were drawn from the Protectorate staff, with 4 deaths and 8 persons invalided home. In the previous year there were 5 deaths amongst the staff, and 4 persons sent home.

The principal ailments were:—6 cases of small-pox; 1 fatal case of plague; 7 cases of enteric fever, with 3 fatalities; 9 cases of blackwater fever, with 3 deaths. There was an increase of 37 cases of malaria over the previous year, 396 cases in all coming under review. Of general injuries, lions and leopards accounted for 5 admissions. There were 5 cases of liver abscess. The number of admissions for diseases of the nervous, digestive, and respiratory systems remained nearly at the same figures as in 1908.

Natives (including Asiatics).—Some 12,000 more persons were treated during 1909 compared with the previous year, the numbers being, respectively, 89,429, and 77,133. This increase was in part due to the stimulation produced by the opening of the new and commodious Civil Hospital at Mombasa, and may be taken as evidence of a closer contact with Europeans by certain tribes, notably the Nandi, Nyeri, Kisii, and Meru. 7,389 cases were treated in hospital, as compared with 6,229 in 1908; of these, 389 died, or 7 more than in 1908.

Particular diseases affecting natives were:—1 case of anthrax, 9 fatal case of tetanus; bilharzia, not uncommon on the coast, where also ankylostomiasis was rife; intestinal parasites common to the whole country side.

The number of recorded cases of sleeping sickness afforded no criterion of the amount of infection; they all came from one small district in South Kavirondo. Curiously enough, it has been noted that the population in a certain number of the infected areas has begun to increase; from that and other indications it would appear as if the epidemic had begun to decline. It probably reached its acme in years 1904-5. Two medical officers arrived at the end of the year to deal with this question.

There were 28 cases of plague, with a mortality of 89·28 per cent. This year it was not confined to Kisumu; 4 cases occurred at Nakuru, and there is but little doubt that the infected rats were brought down by the railway.

The country was visited, for the first time for ten years, by an outbreak of small-pox, which originated in Nairobi and slowly filtered throughout the country. Vigorous vaccination controlled its spread. Altogether 59,374 vaccinations were performed. The lymph used was manufactured in the Nairobi laboratory, and, of the cases that could be followed, gave an average success of perfect vesicles in 95 per cent.

A diminution in the number of admissions for tubercle, blackwater fever, enteric fever, has to be recorded; while diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems, diseases of the eye, ear, and nose, all showed a large increase. Fewer cases of malaria were recorded during the year, with a greatly reduced death-rate. Mombasa, as usual, headed the list with the largest number of admissions.

There was a sensible decrease in the spread of venereal diseases throughout the Protectorate; in fact, the percentage of cases to total admissions fell from 3·28 per cent. in 1908 to 2·88 per cent. in 1909.

Meteorological Conditions.—It is almost impossible to draw deductions as to how far health conditions are influenced by weather states; the collected data are too few, the rain is too variable in its fall, and too local in its selection of place, to be relied on. The following variations have been noted in the township of Nairobi:—

Public Works Department Yard...	26·74	inches per annum.
Nairobi Hill	27·94	,, ,,
Railway Station	30·50	,, ,,

and five miles up the line at Kabete Farm, 32·19 inches per annum.

As in the previous year, 1909 was characterised by a partial failure of the early rains, and, in certain districts north of the Kedong Escarpment, by an actual scarcity.

As might be expected in a hot and dry year, the rheumatic, respiratory, and malarial affections all showed a percentage decrease.

Sanitation.—Probably the outstanding feature of the year has been the great advance made in the construction of roads and drains throughout the country.

Of the chief towns, Nairobi has a water supply of excellent quality, but, as has been repeatedly pointed out, grossly insufficient in quantity for the needs of its population. The scavenging of the streets and the removal of night-soil has been satisfactorily performed. The dust nuisance has been greatly abated, thanks to improvements effected on some 42 miles of graded and well-constructed roads. A number of drains and storm-water cuttings have been constructed; but until the connection between the houses and these street drains, and the street drains and the main arteries of the Williams' sewerage scheme are joined up, no real improvement can be expected. It is significant that the malarial rate in Nairobi does not decrease.

Mombasa, under existing conditions of treaty rights which hamper legislative efforts towards sanitary improvements, with its polluted wells, underground tanks, narrow streets, and innumerable cess-pits, has, in spite of all, enjoyed a singular immunity from epidemic disease. A committee has been engaged all the year in formulating a plan for development of the whole island; so that, when the time comes, improvements little by little may be effected along connected lines. The absence of a decent pipe supply of water is still the most crying need of the town. Quite apart from all that an ample water supply would mean, its introduction would render imperative the drainage of the town. Water mains in a town must go hand in hand, not only with the means for the instant removal of waste and fouled water contaminated by use, but would also provide the means for the removal of surplus rainfall.

A noticeable amount of bush clearing in the European and railway quarters of the town has been done.

No town in the Protectorate has made such steady sanitary progress as Kisumu. The good effect of dividing up the town into racial quarters was apparent in dealing with the outbreaks of plague and small-pox which occurred during the year.

The clearing of bush, grass, and vegetation in this town has been thorough; while the sweeping of the drains, scavenging, and the close attention paid to rats and vaccination has done not a little in relieving the town of worse visitations of epidemic disease.

Of out-stations, Nyeri may be taken as a model of what can be effected by unremitting attention to a sanitary toilette in improving the amenities of the station.

So much has been written about the Indian Bazaar in Nairobi that it is not necessary to enter into details again, only to state that its worst features remain the same; but it should be pointed out that there are growing up in every single out-station in the country, miniature reproductions of this bazaar, embodying everything that is reprehensible and contrary to sound sanitary principles.

(C.) Government Institutions.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The two European hospitals in the country admitted during the year a total of 200 cases, 89 of which were treated at Mombasa and 111 at Nairobi. In 1908 the admissions were 70 and 88, respectively, with 6 and 1 deaths, as against 7 and 2 in 1909. There was an increase of 42 patients and 2 deaths.

At each of the headquarter stations of the provinces there is a native civil hospital in the charge of a medical officer, or in two instances of an assistant surgeon. In addition, there are some 20 civil dispensaries, to most of which is attached a small hospital. These, more or less, old buildings are being gradually replaced by more up-to-date structures of wood and galvanised iron. There are, at various depôts in the country, five native military hospitals. Both the civil and military hospitals and dispensaries are in immediate charge of Indian subordinate assistants, responsible to the nearest medical officer.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—The work of this laboratory showed a marked increase of routine work—more material, medical, and veterinary was sent in for report; there was a large number of water analyses made, and, owing to the small-pox epidemic, a greatly increased demand for vaccine. In all, 1,113 medical examinations were undertaken, 479 of which were for malaria, the parasite of pigment being found in 97 cases. Fifty-five chemical water analyses were made, and 47,094 tubes of glycerinated lymph manufactured. 1,127 veterinary examinations were performed during the first six months of the year, after which, owing to the arrival of the Veterinary Pathologist, the pressure of this work was relieved, though not *in toto*.

In consequence of all this, research work proper was much interrupted. The experiments undertaken were mainly to try and prove the possibility of other species of tsetse flies than the *Glossina palpalis*, viz., the *Glossina longipennis* and *fusca*, being able to carry the infection of sleeping sickness (the *Trypanosoma gambiense*). The results of these experiments were all negative. Similar experiments on the lines of Klein's work were undertaken, and are still proceeding, with, so far, a negative result. Observations were further carried out on a natural infection of a trypanosome occurring in a monkey from the bites of a freshly caught *Glossina pallidipes;* the Congo floor maggot; the Ornithodorus Tick (tick fever); the parasite causing epizootic lymphangitis in horses; and various blood parasites in birds.

Lunatic Asylums.—Owing to the delay experienced in getting out certain special fittings for the asylum and the total absence of a water supply, it was not found possible to open the new building during the year. Instead, the prisons at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu were formally gazetted for the reception of lunatics. The new lunatic asylum building was not altogether idle, as during the epidemic of small-pox it was utilised as a European infectious diseases hospital for patients and contacts, water being carted from two miles away. The total number of certified lunatics admitted during the year was 37; while 19 were detained under observation. There were three deaths during the year.

IX.—EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

(A.) Highlands.

There would appear to be very little doubt indeed that the Colony is about to witness considerable expansion in its European farming population. The progress which has been made in seven years in spite of many difficulties is very striking. Very few of even the oldest of our Colonies can provide the amenities of this, our youngest. There is hardly a farmer unprovided with communication by road—not always of a high-class character, but fully equal to that existing in any new country; one settlement only is fifty miles from the railway—the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The lands are mainly held in leasehold. This is held by some to be a deterrent to the country's progress—a contention which is, to my mind, erroneous. It is conclusively proved that the countryside will be agricultural as well as pastoral. Many of the farms, the bulk of which are from 3,000 to 5,000 acres in extent and have been granted on pastoral leases, will undoubtedly become agricultural. The rent charged is from a halfpenny per acre to threepence for the best agricultural lands.

It is a fact that in other countries, and notably Canada, freehold agricultural land is being granted. It is to be remarked, however, that it is limited to 160 acres, and that in most cases the best lands are in the hands of railway or other companies, and the settler seeking a free grant has to go far afield for it. If he seeks to come close to the railways, he finds virgin land standing at from £1 to £2 per acre. Moreover Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are purely European countries.

Few Colonies, and certainly no new Colony, have been so early equipped with scientific agricultural and veterinary assistance. Though some cavil at the expenditure involved, these must be the unthinking. The Department has done much in proving the country's agricultural resources. We now have, largely owing to its efforts, rapidly increasing wool-bearing flocks of sheep. On one farm there can be noted as many as nine thousand, and within a year there will be close upon 50,000 to 60,000 in the Highlands. Whereas a few years since the birth of lambs was markedly low, to-day it compares most favourably with any sheep country in the world. The sheep are in almost all cases the result of breeding up from the native sheep of the country, which are not wool bearing. The most pleasing aspect of the business is the evolution from hair to wool. The wool from the first cross fetches about 2¾*d.* per lb., the sheep producing about 1½ lbs. of wool; the second cross produces 3 pounds, valued at 7½*d.* per lb.; the third cross 4 to 5 pounds, valued at 8*d.*

Not only sheep but cattle too are making marked progress. Disease is perhaps more prevalent than in the case of sheep; but here again the Veterinary Department is giving most valuable assistance, and there is every reason to believe that we will eventually efficiently control, if we do not master, it.

The agriculturist has proved, under difficult circumstances, that grain and pulses will be his standard crops. The lack of meteorological data, and the variable classes of soil encountered, have retarded his advance. Beans, peas, and maize are fully established, and all these command the very highest market prices in Europe. Wheat has at times suffered from rust, but that it can be grown successfully is undoubted, and over very large areas. The wheat exported for test—the local flour mills at present absorb the local supply—has been almost enthusiastically reported upon, and it was stated that any quantity could be taken of the grades exhibited. As in other countries, it will be only a matter of time to attain a rust resistant East African wheat. One cannot help admiring the patience and pluck exhibited by those farmers who, notwithstanding setbacks, have stuck to wheat-growing. They realise that it is the backbone of agriculture in a European Colony, and a proof of their contention that in these highlands are being founded Englishmen's homes. In the next season, over 4,000 acres of wheat will be in the ground; if successful, £20,000 will be placed in the pockets of the farmers—an amount quite equal to the supposed enormous benefits accruing to the community by the operations of sportsmen.

Apart from grain and pulses, more highly paying articles are now maturing. Coffee is grown very extensively, and several thousands of acres of sisal will soon be available. Black wattle, the bark of which has been valued at a maximum figure, is being put in by many farmers, and some have taken it up exclusively.

What outsiders cannot realise with regard to these special crops, or in fact to any crops grown in East Africa, is that there are two growing seasons. Coffee, sisal, or black wattle mature in half the time witnessed in the single season country. The wattle bark is at its best in four years.

For such crops as these this country has a bright future. The double season also allows of the more rapid attainment of suitable wheats. In the single season countries which have developed local rust resistant wheat six years of experiment is necessary; here three will suffice.

The entire European population is a working one, yet like other Englishmen they have not neglected the benefits to health to be derived by sport. Race meetings, and a race-course which would not disgrace many older colonies, polo, football associations, hockey, golf, tennis, and many other recreations, are available at all centres.

Trout have been established in the highland streams, but it is too early as yet to predict their future, though specimens up to four pounds have been obtained.

(B.) European Plantation Work.

On the coast a considerable number of rubber plantations have been established and are promising well. At Malindi eight to ten exist, and contain probably 250,000 ceara trees, three to four years old. At Witu, Mwatate, and Mombasa, similar development is being carried on. At the mouth of the Tana, some 10,000 acres are being developed for cotton and rubber.

At Kipini and Mombasa, sisal plantations—close upon 2,000 acres—are rapidly reaching the producing stage. To the south of Mombasa, rubber is being developed.

On the line of railway at Mazeras and Kibwezi very considerable planting of rubber has also taken place, and this is now reaching the producing stage. In this same area a number of companies have been working the natural plantations of Sanseviera fibre.

In the Nyanza Basin, cotton and rubber are being cultivated, but not on a very extensive scale.

As soon as the question of titles on the coast is adjusted—and this is now being done—there would appear to be every possibility of an extension of plantations. Rubber, fibre, and cocoanuts all do very well. Cotton has not proved so successful, but there is every reason to believe that more progress in its cultivation will be witnessed upon the Tana and Juba Rivers when these parts of the country can be opened up.

X.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs of the Protectorate require consideration under four heads:—

(1) In native reserves.
(2) On the coast.
(3) In the Northern Frontier District and the Somali country.
(4) In European settlements and towns.

(A.) In Native Reserves.

The principal tribes which would be included under this category are:—the Kavirondo, Lumbwa, Sotik, and Nandi, of the Kisumu Province. The province is almost entirely subtropical; and, excepting a small white settlement in the Lumbwa District, and some plantations granted for the cultivation by Europeans of cotton, &c., out of waste lands over which there were no native claims, the whole province may be said to be a native reserve. The peoples here are mainly agricultural and fairly progressive.

In the Naivasha Province we have the Northern and Southern Masai Reserves, which were established by treaty a few years ago. The paramount chief resides in the southern reserve, which is entirely south of the railway line.

The social system and marriage customs of the Masai are of a most primitive character. The result upon their morals, more especially since they have come into contact with civilisation, is unfortunate.

In consequence of these customs, the mission bodies have been unable to make any impression upon this tribe, nor has any advance in civilisation been witnessed.

The whole situation is accentuated by the fact that this pastoral people are cattle owners, and not cattle dealers,—*i.e.*, they retain the whole of their wealth in stock,—though they are not averse to trading in sheep, goats, &c. Owing to the protection given by Government against cattle disease, their herds have increased very considerably; in consequence, in their northern reserve, they are constantly over-stepping their boundaries and coming into conflict with neighbouring native tribes or with white settlers. Ultimately this may create a difficult situation.

The other tribes in this province are the Turkana and Suk. They also are pastoral, and occupy country to the south of Lake Rudolph and along the Uganda border, and have been in constant conflict with one another until this year, when we came to terms with the Turkana, hitherto under no administrative control. Unlike the Masai, these pastoral peoples are not averse to trading in cattle.

In the Kenia and Ukamba Provinces are found the Wakikuyu, under six chiefs of whom, however, none is paramount. These people are almost entirely agricultural and occupy a fertile area. Quite 70 mission stations, of all denominations, are working

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amongst them. Reports go to prove that considerable progress has been made in improving their moral and material welfare; but the mission bodies themselves deplore the fact that they are imitating in a measure some of the Masai customs.

The Wakamba are the last great tribe in this category. They occupy a very large area of country, which is, however, subject to drought from time to time. Their native government is of a primitive type, distinctly lower than any that have been previously described.

Of all these peoples, the Masai alone have had their reserves assigned to them by treaty. I am somewhat adverse to this procedure, which amounts to the dedication of lands for the perpetuation of barbarism. It would appear to me desirable to place all native reserves in the hands of trustees, who might conceivably be drawn from the judiciary or mission bodies. Such a body or bodies, while protecting native rights, would undoubtedly favour proposals of Government which were for the immediate or ultimate benefit of the natives concerned.

All the tribes at present hold their lands under communal conditions, and difficulties have arisen as to the position of native Christians within the reserve. It will undoubtedly be impossible for them to obey some of the native laws and customs, more particularly with regard to marriage, divorce, and inheritance. At the same time grave troubles might arise if these native Christians were allowed to individualise themselves in native reserves and to be withdrawn from the control of their chiefs in regard to native law and custom applicable to their changed conditions.

Although it is premature for me, after so short a stay in the country, to lay down a fixed policy, or to dogmatise on the lines to be followed with regard to the administration in native reserves, I place on record some notes giving my views on methods to be employed, which, having been successful in other parts of Africa in dealing with peoples of a somewhat similar character to those living in East Africa, may be useful as guiding principles.

The fundamental principle, and the only humane policy to be followed in dealing with peoples who have not reached a high stage of civilisation, and are still dependent on a communal system of government, is to develop them on their own lines and in accordance with their own ideas and customs, purified in so far as necessary. Whilst retaining all the good in their government which makes for manliness, self-respect, and honest dealing, only that which is repugnant to higher ideals of morality and justice should be rejected. All authorities on African native government have deplored the great harm that has been done, not purposely but unwittingly, by administrative officers possessing little or no knowledge of the language, habits and customs, institutions, and traditions of the people they are called upon to administer. Impatient for so-called progress, they have at times trampled under foot the very institutions which should have been preserved if they had had any regard for the essential advancement of the people. Great and enduring patience is therefore expected from all administrative officers, for, exasperating though it may seem to see things go slowly, it is worse to upset ideals and customs so little understood. It is not from the present generation that we may look for much; the succeeding generations are in the hands of the administrative officers, and it is for them to mould the people as best they can with the educative means at their disposal. It must certainly be their endeavour to lift the natives to a higher plane of civilisation, but this can only be achieved by gradual methods and by observing existing conditions. Every improvement must be by a natural process of evolution which will cause no extreme dislocation of present circumstances. We should support the authority of the chiefs, councils of elders, and headmen in native reserves, and the prestige and influence of the chiefs can be best upheld by allowing the peasantry to see that Government itself treats them as an integral part of the machinery of the Administration. Native tribes vary greatly; and whilst some have a natural genius for self-government others are more primitively constituted. Many of the tribes in East Africa have no chiefs of recognised authority, but where this is the case tribal or family authority is vested in a chosen council of elders. By upholding the authority of the chiefs and elders it is not intended to imply that officers are to sit down and enforce blindly all orders issued by these men who, after all, are in a sense savages. The main object of administering the people through their chiefs is to prevent disintegration amongst the tribe; but active interest, supervision, and guidance on the part of the officers of the Administration are all necessary for the prevention of abuses. There are not lacking those who favour direct British rule; but if we allow the tribal authority to be ignored or broken it will mean that we, who numerically form a small minority in the country, shall be obliged to deal with a rabble, with thousands of persons in a savage or semi-savage state all acting on their own impulses and making themselves a danger to society generally. There could only be one end to such a policy, and that would be eventual conflict with the rabble.

The following details of native affairs in the reserves afford an indication of the progress made:—

(1) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(a) *Nyanza Province.*

Approximate population, 887,000.

Important Native Tribes—

Kavirondo.
Nandi.
Lumbwa.
Sotik.

The following are the amounts of Hut Tax collected during the year under review:—

	Rs.
Kisumu	215,688
North Kavirondo	207,294
Nandi	25,488
Lumbwa	37,212
South Kavirondo	224,580
Total	710,262

being an increase of Rs.145,809 on the previous year.

Generally the native administration in the whole of the province has been consolidated and brought into line with native law and custom, the effect up to date having been most beneficial. Several boundary questions have been settled between the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda. With few exceptions the chiefs and headmen are proving quite satisfactory; they are loyal and willing to maintain law and order in their respective districts. A local disturbance in Nandi resulted in the deportation of a prominent headman and the imposition of a tribal fine. Our relations with the German authorities over the boundary have been most friendly and pleasant. Roads have been thrown open to the public, as also have a number of trading centres. Considering the large population and the primitive ideas of most of the people, crime of a serious nature is singularly rare. In most instances native courts are working well, and are of great assistance to the Administration. Gradually the districts have been settling down under a system of administration by the chiefs, subject to supervision by the administrative officers. Trade has made very considerable progress in the various districts and has helped in the peaceful development of the country. Money has circulated most freely in most places, and as a consequence the revenue collections have surpassed all previous records.

The natives have been given seed and been guided as to the way in which they should plant and cultivate; the results are distinctly encouraging. The trade in this province from various sources should, within the next few years, become of great importance. The demand for imported goods is continually increasing, and will eventually be very large. It would appear that a very large percentage of such goods is of foreign origin, very little coming from England. The yield of cultivated produce is growing considerably, and hides and skins have shown a marked increase, mainly due to the fact that a large number of native cattle died during the year from gastro-enteritis. The wild rubber exported comes almost entirely from Nandi, where it is collected by the natives.

	Rs.
The estimated value of native produce railed during the year is	667,000
The total value of Indian produce during the year (including lime) amounts to	45,905
Total	Rs.712,905

Bubonic plague was prevalent in Kisumu from June to October, 1909, during which time the township was in quarantine; there were 26 cases, resulting in 23 deaths. A sleeping sickness observation camp, with hospital, was started in South Kavirondo in the early part of 1909. It appears that this disease is not making any serious inroad amongst the people at present. Smallpox has been present in each of the districts during the year. All the areas infected were clear, except Mumias, by the end of March.

Total cases reported during the 12 months	68
Total deaths reported during the twelve months ...	21
Total vaccinations reported during the 12 months ...	31,453

Apart from the above the general health of the province has been satisfactory.

Certain limited experiments have been undertaken by the Department at Kibos Farm. Sisal, ground-nuts, sim-sim, and different kinds of beans have been doing remarkably well. The Nyanza Province is peculiarly suitable for the production of produce suitable to tropical and temperate zones, and, with its large populations inhabiting the tropical areas, it deserves considerable attention in this respect.

(b) *Naivasha Province.*

Approximate population, 55,000.
Important Native Tribes—

Masai.
Turkana.
Suk.
Kamasia.

The revenue amounted to Rs.70,477.12; this does not include rents collected by the Land Office.

The total Hut Tax received during the year under review was Rs.38,567, being an increase of Rs.5,567 on the previous year.

A slight outbreak of plague occurred at Nakuru in the railway lines. A number of the railway staff and two or three natives succumbed, but the outbreak was of short duration owing to the stringent measures taken to suppress it. Smallpox appeared at the Government Farm at Nakuru, but it died out almost immeriately.

During the year the natives of the Ravine District have been thoroughly visited. In Baringo much trouble was caused by the Turkana of the Turkwell River raiding friendly Suk at Akulo, culminating in an attack on a Suk settlement in which 55 out of a total population of 60 natives were murdered. Our post at Kerio was in danger, and it was necessary to strengthen it and to afford protection to the friendly Suk. The Acting District Commissioner, considering a demonstration necessary, proceeded to Akulo, where he surprised Lobwin's village and captured a number of cattle, donkeys, sheep, and goats. The result was entirely satisfactory, and Lobwin was persuaded to come in and make peace and also to visit Nairobi with some of his chiefs. It has been decided to establish a new district to the north of Baringo, which will administer the whole of the Turkana tribe.

In the Masai Northern Reserve a brisk trade has been done by the Akikuyu in foodstuffs, tobacco, and calabashes, which they sold in the market at Rumuruti. There has been a large export of sheep during the year, amounting to 22,672, most of which went to the market at Nairobi; 3,130 of these were purchased by the Nyeri Akikuyu; the number of cattle exchanged for sheep was 1,203. In Ravine a good trade has been done in sheep-skins and ox hides. In Baringo 35,736 sheep and goats were exported in exchange for 1,200 head of cattle.

(c) *Kenya.*

Approximate population, 890,000.
Principal Native Tribes—

Wameru.
Wakikuyu.

The Hut Tax collected for the year under review amounted to Rs.416,622, being a decrease of Rs.10,764.

There are four districts in the Kenya province—Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru.

The deficit in the Hut Tax is due to an over-estimate last year.

There has been no combined lawlessness directed against the Government during the year. A system is now in vogue whereby the chiefs have their representatives in the Government stations, and it has ben found of great assistance. All the chiefs without exception appear well disposed towards the Administration.

Owing to an outbreak of East Coast fever all movements of cattle have been prohibited in the Province. Cases of gastro enteritis and redwater have occurred.

The value of trade goods brought in amounted to about Rs. 323,000. The chief exports are grain, bees-wax, native tobacco, fowls, and eggs; hides and skins when quarantine regulations permit.

The important prevailing diseases influenced by the seasons were malaria and respiratory, the latter being conspicuous in stations at high altitudes, and the former in the lowlands. Malaria may be regarded as the curse of the Province. In Europeans the benign tertian parasite was most frequently met with, and also amongst native children and boys. Pneumonia is common during the wet season.

Diseases of the eye are common, septic ophthalmia being most frequently met with. It is caused by the flies which swarm around the native villages where insanitary conditions prevail.

(d) *Ukamba.*

Principal Native Tribes—

Wakikuyu.
Wakamba.

Revenue and Taxation.

—	1908–09.	1909–10.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nairobi...	43,284.95	78,639.66	35,554.71
Kyambu	77,614.00	80,368.50	2,754.50
Machakos	93,169.79	114,808.29	21,638.50
Kitui	80,508.04	102,833.99	22,325.95
Nairobi Jail	8,281.21	8,097.65	—
Total increase			82,273.66

Population.

The population of the Province is approximately as follows:—

—	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Nairobi Township	834	13,362	14,196
Kyambu District	400	60,000	60,400
Machakos	90	103,182	103,272
Kitui	13	112,000	112,013
Total	1,337	288,544	289,881

During the year under review native government has made steady progress. In Kitui especially the situation is brighter, and the Kamba tribe is now more under control. The district has been well visited, which will tend to good understanding between the Government and the natives. Frequent tours have also been made among the Wa-Thaka, but they are still inclined to cause petty troubles, largely due to the bad influence of one chief. Topographical survey has been carried on by the officers, with the result that the district is now in possession of reliable maps. A native school was opened and has been a great success. In Kikuyu district the relations between the natives and the Government have been good, but the enforcement of the quarantine regulations is likely to impose a severe strain on their loyalty, and the situation will want careful watching. The natives in the Kikuyu reserve, through the willing collaboration of their chief, have agreed to the branding of their cattle—a most necessary and beneficial measure. In Machakos several very successful tours have been made by the Administration staff, and the whole district appears to be in a very satisfactory state.

The Kitui district is distinctly unhealthy, and in spite of all precautions European and native staff continually suffer from fever and gastric troubles—the latter may be put down to the water. The climate is also relaxing. In Machakos district there is a good deal of fever. About 150 people were vaccinated in this district.

The depression of trade in Kitui has been most marked. Owing to continued quarantine regulations prices have come down to a minimum, but a fairly brisk trade has been carried on in sheep and goats, though prices are low, and the later rains have brought the ghee trade to its normal condition. The trade in Kikuyu district is progressive. In Machakos the heavy mortality amongst the cattle has increased the trade in hides.

Various kinds of seeds were issued in Kitui to certain elders, but unfortunately only maize proved successful; ground-nuts are not yet ready, but a good crop is anticipated. Native chiefs have bought ploughs, and have trained their oxen in conjunction with the settlers.

(B.) Coast Provinces.

On the coast there are a few tribes, such as Wadigo, Wapokomo, &c., who still exist on a communal system, but their numbers are unimportant, and by far the largest portion of the coast was formerly held by Arab or Swahili owners on a freehold tenure and worked by slaves who have now been emancipated. Though compensation has been paid for these slaves the owners have not been able to rise to the occasion and to continue working their lands on a basis of free labour. As soon as the question of the title to these lands is determined, there will be a growing tendency to sell, and the result will undoubtedly be the establishment of European plantations. Some of the former owners will probably remain on their lands, but these will be comparatively few in number. Outside the native reserves, which are few, the coast population retains its ancient Arab system of government of Liwalis and Kathis, under the control of British administrative officers.

(*a*) *Seyidie.*

Approximate population (coloured), 230,000.

Principal Tribes—

Wadigo.

Wapokomo.

	Rs.
The revenue for the year 1909-10 was	322,796.48
And for 1908-09	305,851.72
Total increase	Rs.16,944.76

The increase is due to fines and forfeitures upon conviction for breaches of the Native Liquor Ordinance, 1907; also to Hut Tax, Customs Duties, Liquor Licences, and Post and Telegraphs.

The amount of Hut Tax collected in the year 1909-10, as compared with that collected in 1908-09, is as follows:—

—	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mombasa	12,474	15,744	—	3,270
Rabai	25,329	15,774	9,555	—
Malindi	58,338	52,098	6,240	—
Vanga	14,829	14,028	801	—
Mwatate	20,004	21,510	—	1,506
Taveta	5,712	5,283	429	—
Total	136,686	124,437	17,025	4,776

Net increase Rs. 12,249.

The decrease in the Mombasa district is due to the failure of the crops, and therefore late collecting, which was not complete at the end of the year.

The following were the principal items of trade:—

Gum copal	651¾	cwts.,	valued at	£1,084
Copra	125	tons	,,	1,653
Rubber	14½	,,	,,	3,844
Mangrove bark	1,760	,,	,,	1,408
Borities	123,662		,,	1,668
Grains	2,699	tons	,,	12,017
Cotton	82	,,	,,	1,582

The total amount of fibre produced at Voi during the year was 207 tons. The decrease in the production of copra this year is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the plantation owners find it cheaper to export the nuts whole to Egypt and the Red Sea than to go to the expense and trouble of making copra. Rubber shows an increase on the previous year; in the Malindi district alone 93½ cwts. have been exported, as against 30½ cwts. for the year 1908-09.

The native affairs of this Province call for but little special notice during the period under observation.

Considering the population and number of towns in the Province, serious crime is very rare, the bulk of the offenders being men from tribes outside the Province.

(*b*) *Tanaland.*

Approximate population, white, 30; coloured, 90,000.

Revenue, Rs.217,112.02, making an increase of Rs.31,816.38 over the period 1908-09. The total amount of Hut Tax collected amounts to Rs.49,920.29.

The British East Africa Corporation has continued to issue cotton seed to the natives. The Pokomo on the Tana are beginning to realise what is to be gained by raising crops for export. An easy means of transport is required to send produce to Lamu, as no vessels can leave Kipini during the south-west monsoon.

During the last six months about 180 deaths have occurred among cattle. The disease has now stopped. The Somali cattle which come to Lamu and furnish the chief supply of the island appear generally free from disease. Since the renewal of the restrictions on the shipment of cattle to intercolonial ports and Zanzibar, a brisk trade has sprung up.

The system of issuing arms and ammunition to the rubber collectors has proved most successful, as the men have confidence that they will get all they make, instead of, as formerly, having to pay toll to the Somalis in food and produce.

There is little or no poverty. The native civil administration is working well. The son of the Mudir of Wange has at his own request been placed with the Mudir of Mkonubi for instruction in official duties. About 200 old muzzle-loading guns have been handed in, and this should reduce the slaughter of elephants on the Tana River. The work of the Slavery Commission is almost finished.

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(c) *Jubaland.*

Approximate population, white, 25; coloured, 88,000.

The revenue, under general heads of the estimates, Rs.64,383.99.

The most important agricultural district is Gosha, which borders the River Juba. Three crops of maize and sim-sim are easily obtainable. Cotton, tobacco, millet, and bananas are also grown.

The natives irrigate, but little effort is made to regulate the supply of water, and an ignorant use of canals often turns large areas into swamps, which in many cases become permanent.

In this district probably sim-sim is the most profitable crop. Elsewhere in the Province there is but little agriculture. Down the coast, south of Kismayu, Bajun plantations are increasing, and further extension may be expected as the administration becomes more effective. Somalis have increased their plantations on the Yakindinta plains.

Land Grants: No further concessions have been taken up. The land on the Juba has been classed as first-class.

Kismayu and its hinterland are hot but healthy. Gosha is unhealthy during the rains. The natives suffer a good deal from malaria and dysentery.

During the last year the Somalis have been very quiet and apparently amenable to Government orders. Probably the opening up of new stations will be an incentive to trade and thereby tend to do away with inter-tribal fighting.

It is satisfactory to note that within the last four months nearly two hundred men have gone on trading caravans to the interior. The Somalis in Jubaland are to some extent ringed round by a natural fence, and it is to be hoped that by the occupation of certain portions of their boundaries we can largely control the immigration of undesirables and check the importation of rifles.

(C.) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT AND THE SOMALI COUNTRY.

(a.) *Northern Frontier.*—This is entirely inhabited by pastoral tribes—Samburu, Rendile, Boran, and Somali. The first three occupy the country along the Abyssinian border. They are not numerous, and are entirely pastoralists and camel owners; the country they occupy is the most arid of the whole Protectorate. The entire population is pagan, and has only lately been brought under effective administration. They are of a perfectly peaceful disposition, and will continue so now that we are protecting them from the incursions of hunters and stock-stealers which took place annually from Abyssinian territory.

(b.) *Somalis.*—The last tribes to be considered are the Somali, who are divided into five principal sections, by no means peaceably inclined to one another and in many cases armed with guns or rifles. This people is a pastoral one, fanatical, Mahommedan, and somewhat undisciplined. They are said to hold a considerable number of slaves. There would appear to be no difficulty however in managing this population if we deal with them firmly, yet justly, more particularly with regard to their slaves.

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Opportunities have lately arisen for consultation with nearly all their principal chiefs, who appear to be quite amenable and wishful to work with Government. There has been considerable exaggeration in the past as to the intentions and conditions of this people.

(D.) In European Settlements and Towns.

The policy to be pursued with regard to natives in this category is a more difficult subject to deal with, and its solution is one of the most important tasks before us. The elaborate structure of native custom and belief is apt to fall when we touch it, and yet we express surprise at the disorder of our own creation. We hold out inducements to natives to leave their homes, and yet we are astonished that these natives will not always return to their reserves. We cannot comprehend why, because they have tasted the sweets of town life, they will not carry on their former occupation in their own villages or hamlets under the rule of their chiefs and headmen, which rule we are endeavouring to maintain and strengthen. We forget that by bringing the native into contact with civilisation his mind may be rudely awakened; he discovers that he is naked; he observes that others ridicule the superstitions, customs, and beliefs which he has hitherto held sacred; and he finds that his chief is, after all, not so important nor so rich as he imagined. In consequence he often prefers being a wage-earner to a capitalist, and following a free life to the discipline and restraint of his elders.

The opening up of the country by European settlement, and the construction of the Uganda Railway and other public works, have tended greatly towards denationalisation. Civilisation is everywhere, outside the native reserves, marching apace; officials, missionaries, planters, farmers, merchants and traders, sportsmen and globe-trotters, one and all require labour, and one and all are adding their quota to breaking down the tribal systems, to denationalising the native, and to emancipating him from the rule of his chief. Although the native in European employment is at times worse housed and fed than in his own village, and the habit of daily work may be irksome, he feels that he is to a certain extent his own master, and if the employment is uncongenial he can legally terminate it. It is therefore in the interests of the employer to make him as comfortable as possible, and to try and persuade him to settle down and accept permanent employment. If he is well treated, is given ground for a garden, and earns sufficient to enable him to marry and live comfortably, why should he wish to return to his savage or semi-savage life in a native reserve? Apart however from his material comfort, we must, if we are to ameliorate his status and make him a more useful member of society, do all in our power for his moral welfare, as also towards making his improved condition a more permanent one.

(E.) Slavery.

The Ordinance for the abolition of the legal status of slavery has worked well and without friction during the year. Altogether

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5,949 claims for compensation have been made by slave-owners, of which 4,663 cases have been settled by the District Courts, and compensation to the amount of £19,553 has been awarded. 555 cases were dismissed, and 139 appeals were entered in the High Court against the disallowed claims, but only about 20 per cent. of them were allowed.

One hundred and twenty-nine claims for maintenance of aged and infirm slaves were made by such masters as were themselves unable to provide it. 73 of these have been dealt with, and their names entered on the maintenance list, for which £416 7s. was paid.

The total amount paid, both for compensation and maintenance, to decrepit slaves since the introduction of the Ordinance to March amounts to £19,970, as under:—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8	449	18	6
1908-9	7,199	17	5
1909-10	12,320	6	10
	£19,970	2	9

There are still about 2,000 slaves who have remained loyally in their masters' service, whose cases, I anticipate, will be deferred to the very last moment when probably a rush will be made on the Courts.

It is, however, an undoubted fact that the Arab community which has not been very prosperous in recent years, has suffered severely from the movement of emancipation.

It is hoped that when the question of land titles at the coast is settled an influx of fresh capital will bring about a better state of affairs.

Active administration of the Somalis in the Tana and Juba Provinces, which is now taking place, will undoubtedly lead to difficulties in the slavery question, and it would appear desirable to extend the coast slavery settlement to these tribes.

XI.—EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

(A.) Education.

Government Schools.—During this year the Government has maintained the two Nairobi schools which were in existence last year, viz., the mixed school for Europeans and Eurasians, and the Indian school.

Mixed School.—Co-education of boys and girls has been carried on from a kindergarten class up to Standard VII., with an average attendance of 72 and a staff of four teachers.

Quarterly examinations were held by the headmaster, and an annual one by an outside examiner, whose report was quite satisfactory both as regards methods and results.

Indian School.—The Indian school was divided into two sections—the Urdu and the Gujerati—with an attendance of 83 and a staff of five teachers.

The results obtained were not satisfactory, to a great extent owing to the temporary nature of the appointments and the consequently low standard of the teachers.

Private Schools.—There are two private schools in Nairobi for European children, boys and girls being taught together.

Mission Schools.—The education Board has no official information as to the details of educational work at Mission Schools. The Missions which educate Europeans and Asiatics are the Mission of the Holy Ghost at their stations in Mombasa and Kikuyu, and the Africa Inland Mission at Kijabe. At Kikuyu and Kijabe boarders are taken, and, in all three, boys and girls are taught together.

These missions were the first to undertake education other than that of natives, and grants have been given as recognition of the services they have rendered to European children.

The Buxton High School at Mombasa has continued its work of educating all comers. All missions, however, including those mentioned above, educate natives; some teaching trades, as well as reading and writing and religious instruction. Among the foremost of these are the Church Missionary Society at the coast; and in Kavirondo the Church Missionary Society, the Friends Mission, and the Mill Hill Mission.

Dr. Fraser, who came to the Protectorate from India as educational expert, has issued his report, and a general scheme of education has been formulated, increasing the number of schools in order to meet the needs of the growing population, necessarily involving greater expenditure.

It is hoped that early in the coming year there will be fully established schools to meet the most pressing requirements of all sections of the population. With the aid of the missions, it is intended to take up the education of the sons of native chiefs and the general industrial training of the various native tribes.

(B.) MISSIONS.

A great many missionary societies of all denominations are working in the Protectorate. The relation between them, the Administration, and the native populations whom they are seeking to benefit have been of the most cordial nature.

XII.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(a) *Lands.* The number of land grants made during the year was 222, comprising an acreage of 373,570 acres, compared with 162, comprising a total acreage of 448,782 for the previous year.

The figures for 1908 (162) include 46 building and residential plots, acreage 267 acres; in 1909 the figure (222) includes 69 plots, acreage 193 acres. Furthermore, in 1908 one large fibre concession comprising 66,892 acres was granted, leaving an acreage of

381,614, representing 115 farms leased, with an average acreage per farm of, roughly, 3,318.

In 1909 one small fibre concession of 3,362 acres was granted, leaving an acreage of 370,015, representing 152 farms leased, with an average of, roughly, 2,434.

With increased staff and improved methods the number of pending applications is being steadily, if slowly, reduced, as shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

Pending applications,	30th June, 1908	534
Do.	31st December, 1908 ...	520
Do.	30th June, 1909	505
Do.	31st December, 1909 ...	456
Do.	30th June, 1910	381

Allotment.—It will be readily seen that the system followed in the past of allowing a settler to apply here, there, and everywhere, registering his name, and dealing with his application when survey made it possible, threw a burden on the department which, with the available staff, made delays inevitable, swelling the pending list, and making the task of overtaking arrears well nigh impossible.

Until there was, as in other countries, land surveyed ahead ready to offer intending settlers, the procedure above indicated was, however, the only possible one. With the survey of 200 odd farms on the Uasin Gishu, which has been and is being followed by the partition into farms of large tracts of vacant land in other localities, it became possible to refuse to register applications, except for surveyed lands, and it is to this cause largely that the reduction in the pending list is due. It must be remembered, however, that there always will be on the pending list a number of what, for want of a better name, must be termed Special applications; these comprise mission grants in natives reserves, applications for dry lands and for town plots for special purposes, such as churches, schools, sports grounds, and so on.

New Crown Lands Ordinance.—The Land Bill passed by the Legislative Council in 1908 has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State, and the old Ordinance of 1902, supplemented by rules and notices, is still being applied, thus making the work of the Land Office unduly complicated.

(b) *Surveys.* The trigonometrical branch of the Survey was again employed on the coast, completing the major triangulation as far north as the Malindi district and some way up the Sabaki River. Complicated country, the thickness of the vegetation, haziness of the atmosphere, and sickness among the staff, rendered the output small.

A base was measured near Malindi by M. Guillaume's new method with new instruments. The results were very satisfactory.

Before the conclusion of the year, work on the Laikipiak Plateau, west of Kenya, was begun.

The field work on five sheets of topographical survey was completed, the total area being 3,774 square miles.

The country surveyed was of a difficult nature.

The cadastral branch was shorthanded owing to sickness and changes of staff, the total area surveyed being 553,261 acres, against 1,161,583 for the previous year, though the number of plots and farms surveyed has increased. The fact that the department was shorthanded and principally occupied in surveying small areas and land in townships accounts for the smaller output.

The expenditure on survey was £22,024, as compared with £21,725 in the previous year.

XIII.—GAME.

There has been an increase of 38 in the number of sportsmen's licences issued during the year, and a general increase in revenue from licences alone of over £2,700, the resident's licence having proved very popular.

The settlers are in many cases assisting to preserve the rarer species of game animals. There is also a large increase in the number of farms where preservation of game is carried on to a certain extent.

The year has been a very bad one for diseases. On the Athi Plains thousands of head died from parasites while weak from drought and poor feed. Gastro-enteritis swept through the country, killing many buffalo, eland, kudu, bushbuck, palla, and some giraffe. This disease is still prevalent. As it seems mostly to attack weaklings, I hope that it will not very seriously affect the game.

Southern Game Reserve.—Some poaching has gone on, and this will continue to take place till we can police the border.

Surveys have been made for a railway to Magadi. If its construction is decided on, means will have to be taken to preserve the game.

Game in general has suffered less from disease in the southern reserve than outside, and is on the whole quite satisfactory.

Elephant have been more in the reserve than usual, and a troop spent many months near Kiu.

Northern Game Reserve.—Little information has been received from here during the year, but game seems plentiful and does not seem to have suffered very much from disease.

Athi Plains.—Owing to numbers of ticks this shooting ground has been but lightly touched during the year. A fair number of lions have been killed.

Rift Valley.—This area has been almost entirely given up to farms, but settlers are in many cases giving us assistance in preserving the rarer species.

Sotik and Loita.—This district has been heavily shot during the past year and many splendid bags made, though lions are not so numerous as formerly.

Uasin Gishu Plateau.—This country is almost entirely settled, and game has been much reduced in numbers, but north of the Nzoia River it is still plentiful.

Game Ordinance, December, 1909.—The new Game Ordinance and Regulations came in force in December, 1909, and have given general satisfaction.

XIV.—KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

There were no expeditions during 1909-10. The only military operations undertaken were—

(1) a patrol to Sankuri—a place nearly 600 miles up the Tana River—for the purpose of preserving order amongst the Somalis, who had appeared in that neighbourhood in unusually large numbers; and

(2) some minor punitive measures against Lobwin's Turkana on the Upper Turkwell River in consequence of their unprovoked attacks on the Suk.

The Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles did not visit East Africa during the past year, and the annual inspection did not, therefore, take place.

Electric light has recently been installed in the military lines, and a garrison mess has been formed at Nairobi for the use of the officers of both battalions serving in this Protectorate.

XV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works during the year was £86,346, which was £23,799 less than that of the previous year. The decrease on the previous year's total was due to the necessity for economy in view of the somewhat unsatisfactory state of the Protectorate finances.

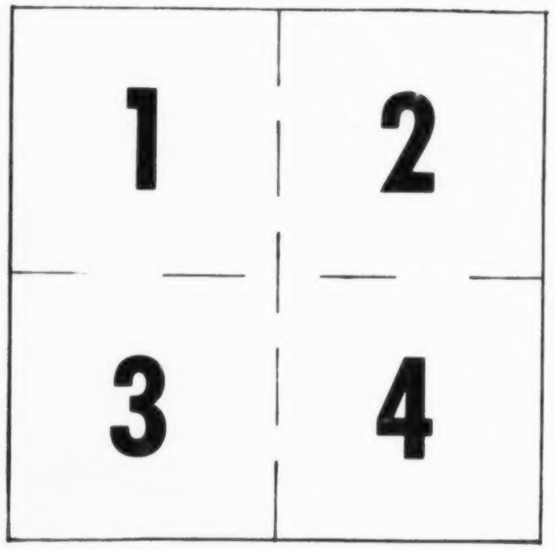
The expenditure under recurrent heads, maintenance, and repairs of roads and bridges, and buildings, &c., amounted to £28,152.

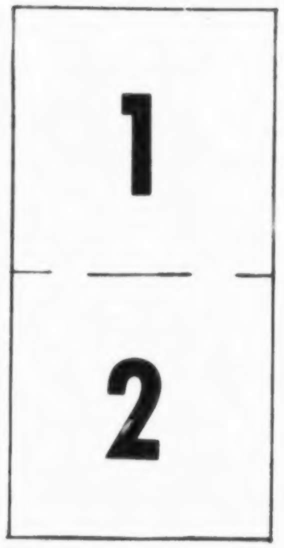
Many important works were undertaken, including the completion of the New Treasury at Nairobi, which cost over £9,000.

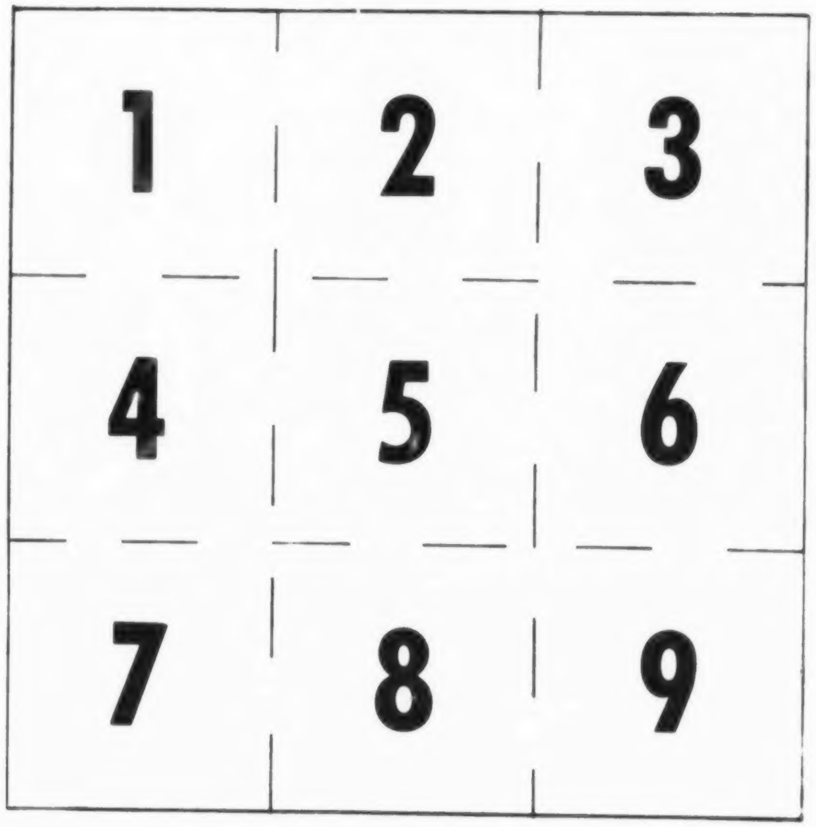
Further major works were prosecuted as follows:—Continuation of drainage scheme at Nairobi, £6,414; new gaol at Nairobi, £2,560; electric light was installed along sixteen miles of Nairobi streets and in numerous Government residences at a cost of £2,083; a veterinary bacteriological laboratory, a school for European children, and additions to Government House and to the police lines were completed at Nairobi; and a Mohammedan school was built at Mombasa.

Under minor works, a total of £8,217 was expended on 48 different works in various parts of the Protectorate. A sum of £15,950 was spent on the construction of new roads and bridges, the principal items of work being in Nairobi township, on the Kisumu-Mumias road, on a new cart road from Fort Hall to Nyeri, and on roads round Molo.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







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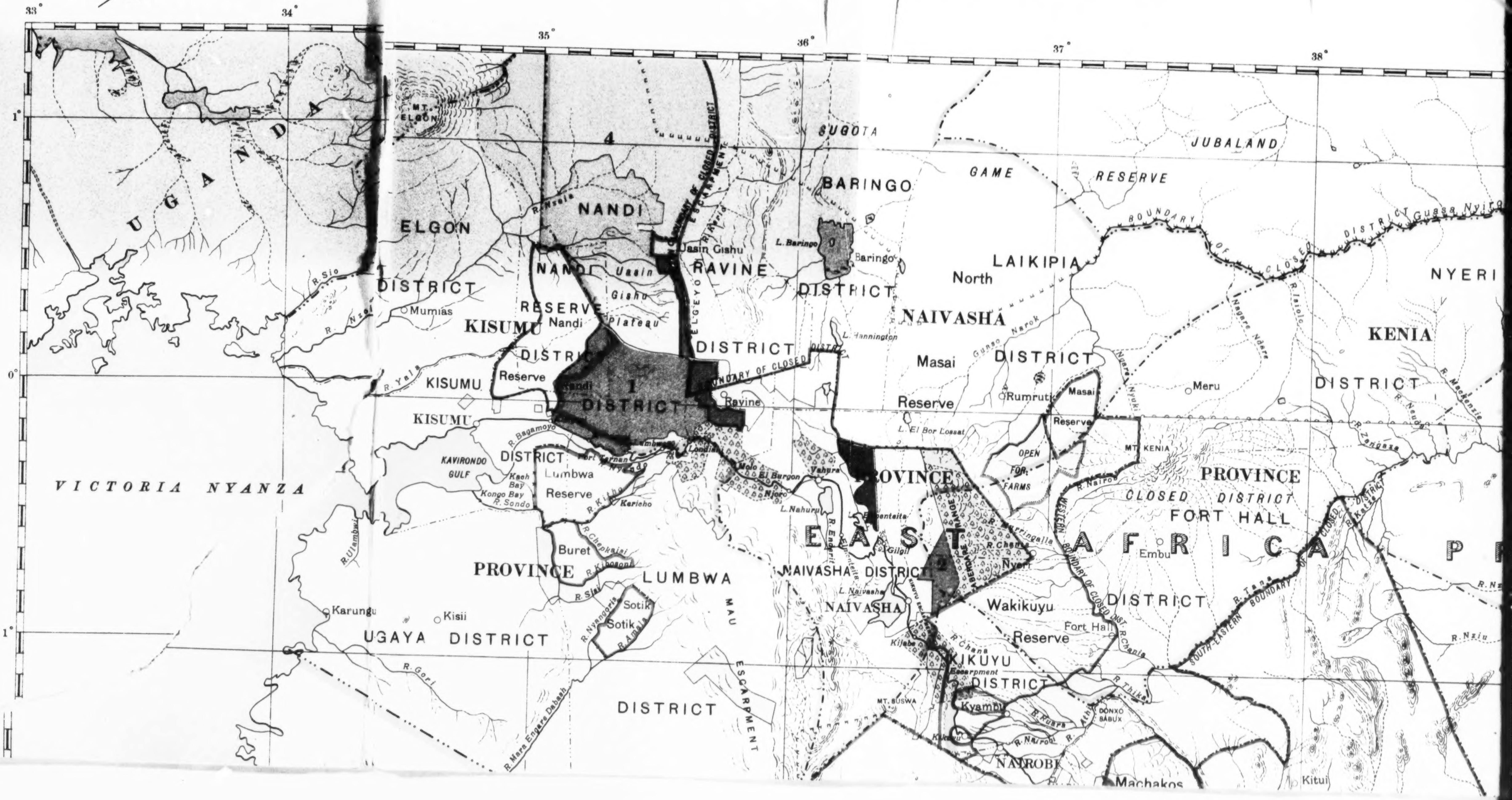

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Plateau
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Ravine
SUGOTA
BARINGO
L. Baringo
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DISTRICT
L. Hannington
GAME
RESERVE
JUBALAND
LAIKIPIA
North
NAIVASHA
Masai
DISTRICT
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BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Guaso Nyiro
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Rumruti
Masai
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KAVIRONDO GULF
Kach Bay
Kongo Bay
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R. Bagamoyo
DISTRICT
Fort Ternan
R. Nyando
Lumbwa
Reserve
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Kericho
Lumbwa
Londiani
Molo
El Burgon
Njoro
Nakuru
L. Nakuru
Elmenteita
Gilgil
R. Ulambwi
R. Chepkaiai
Buret
PROVINCE
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LUMBWA
R. Sisi
Sotik
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R. Nyangoris
R. Amala
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ESCARPMENT
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DISTRICT
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SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY
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R. Nziu
KIKUYU
Escarpment
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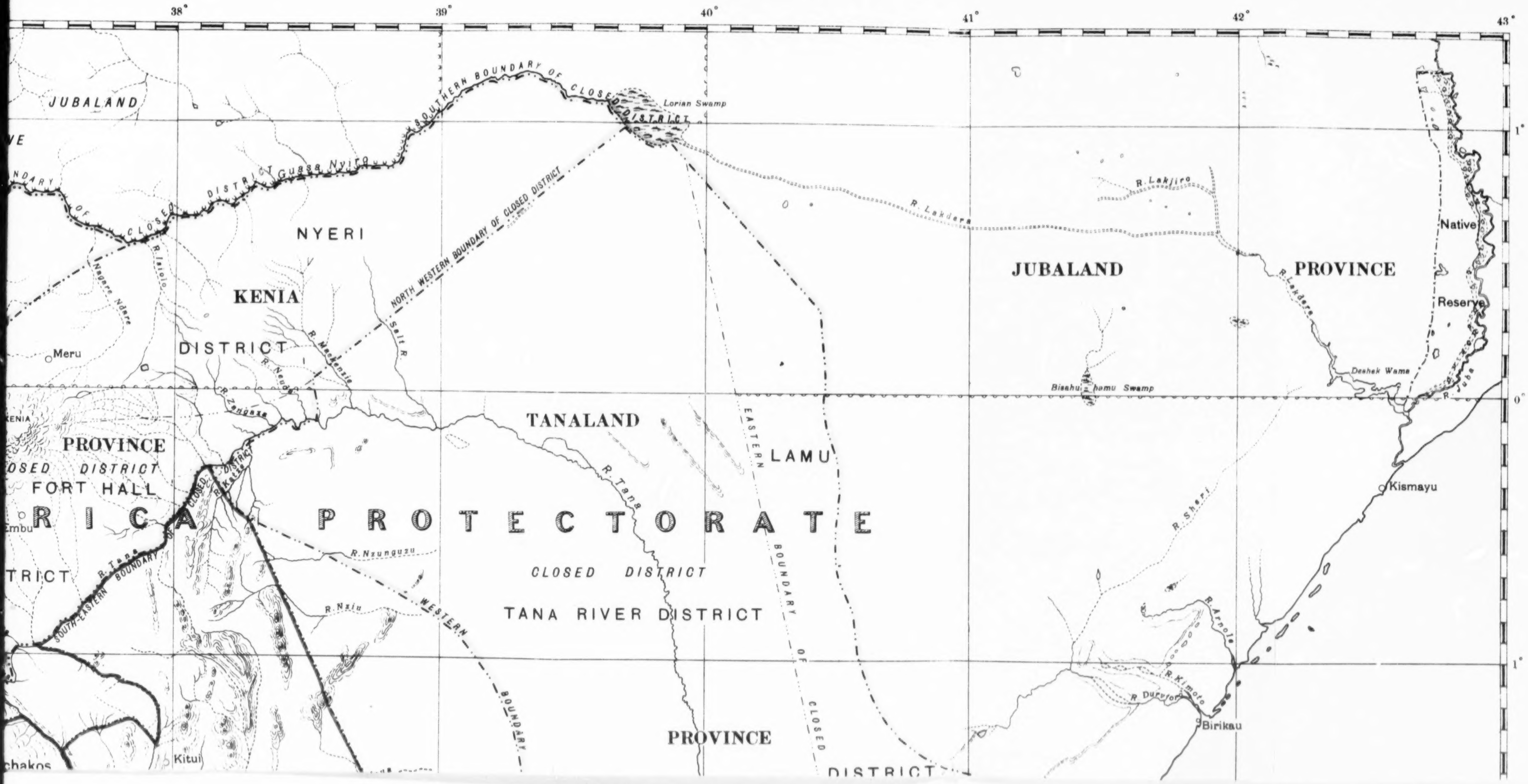
Kijabe
R. Chania
MT. SUSWA
Kyambu
R. Ruaraka
R. Athi
R. Nairobi
DONYO SABUK
R. Thika
NAIROBI
Kikuyu
Machakos
Kitui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SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Lorian Swamp
NYERI
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DISTRICT
Meru
NORTH WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
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R. Zangaza
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R. Durvfor
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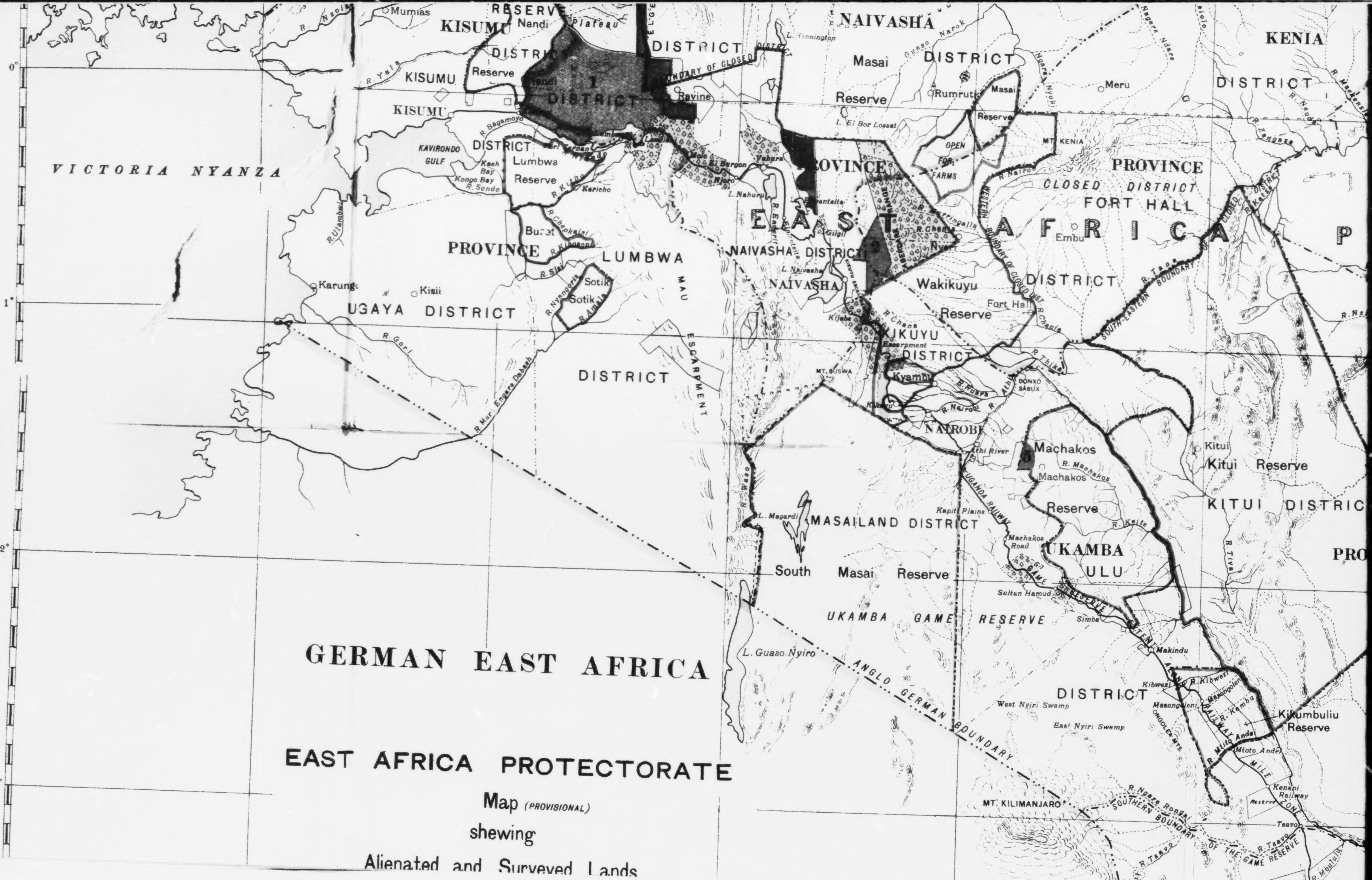

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Map (PROVISIONAL)

shewing

Alienated and Surveyed Lands

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
VICTORIA NYANZA
KAVIRONDO GULF
Kongo Bay
Kach Bay
R. Sondo
R. Nzoia
Mumias
RESERVE
Nandi
Plateau
KISUMU
DISTRICT
Reserve
Nandi
1
DISTRICT
KISUMU
KISUMU
R. Yala
R. Bagamoyo
DISTRICT
Lumbwa
Reserve
Fort Ternan
Kericho
R. Kipkelion
BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Ravine
Molo
El Burgon
Njoro
L. Nakuru
L. Hannington
NAIVASHA
Masai
DISTRICT
Reserve
Rumruti
Masai
Reserve
L. El Bor Lossat
OPEN FOR FARMS
Meru
KENIA
DISTRICT
MT. KENIA
R. Zangaze
PROVINCE
PROVINCE
CLOSED DISTRICT
FORT HALL
WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DIST.
E A S T A F R I C A P
Embu
DISTRICT
Buret
PROVINCE
R. Kiboson
R. Chepkaisi
LUMBWA
R. Sissi
Sotik
Sotik
R. Nyangoris
R. Amala
MAU
ESCARPMENT
Karungu
Kisii
UGAYA DISTRICT
R. Gori
DISTRICT
R. Mar Engare Dabash
R. Ulambwi
Elmenteita
Gilgil
NAIVASHA DISTRICT
L. Naivasha
NAIVASHA
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Nyeri
Wakikuyu
Reserve
Fort Hall
R. Chania
R. Tana
SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY
R. Thika
Kijabe
KIKUYU
Escarpment
DISTRICT
Kyambu
MT. SUSWA
R. Kuara
R. Athi
DONYO SABUK
R. Nairobi
NAIROBI
Athi River
Machakos
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Machakos
Reserve
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Kapiti Plains
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Kitui
Kitui Reserve
KITUI DISTRIC
R. Tiva
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R. Waso
L. Magardi
MASAILAND DISTRICT
South Masai Reserve
Machakos Road
GAME RESERVE
UKAMBA
ULU
Sultan Hamud
UKAMBA GAME RESERVE
Simba
Makindu
L. Guaso Nyiro
ANGLO GERMAN BOUNDARY
DISTRICT
West Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
Kibwezi
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Masongoleni
R. Masongoleni
R. Kambu
ONGOLEA MTS.
RAILWAY
Mtito Andei
R. Mtito Andei
Kikumbuliu Reserve
MILE ZONE
Kenani
Reserve
Railway
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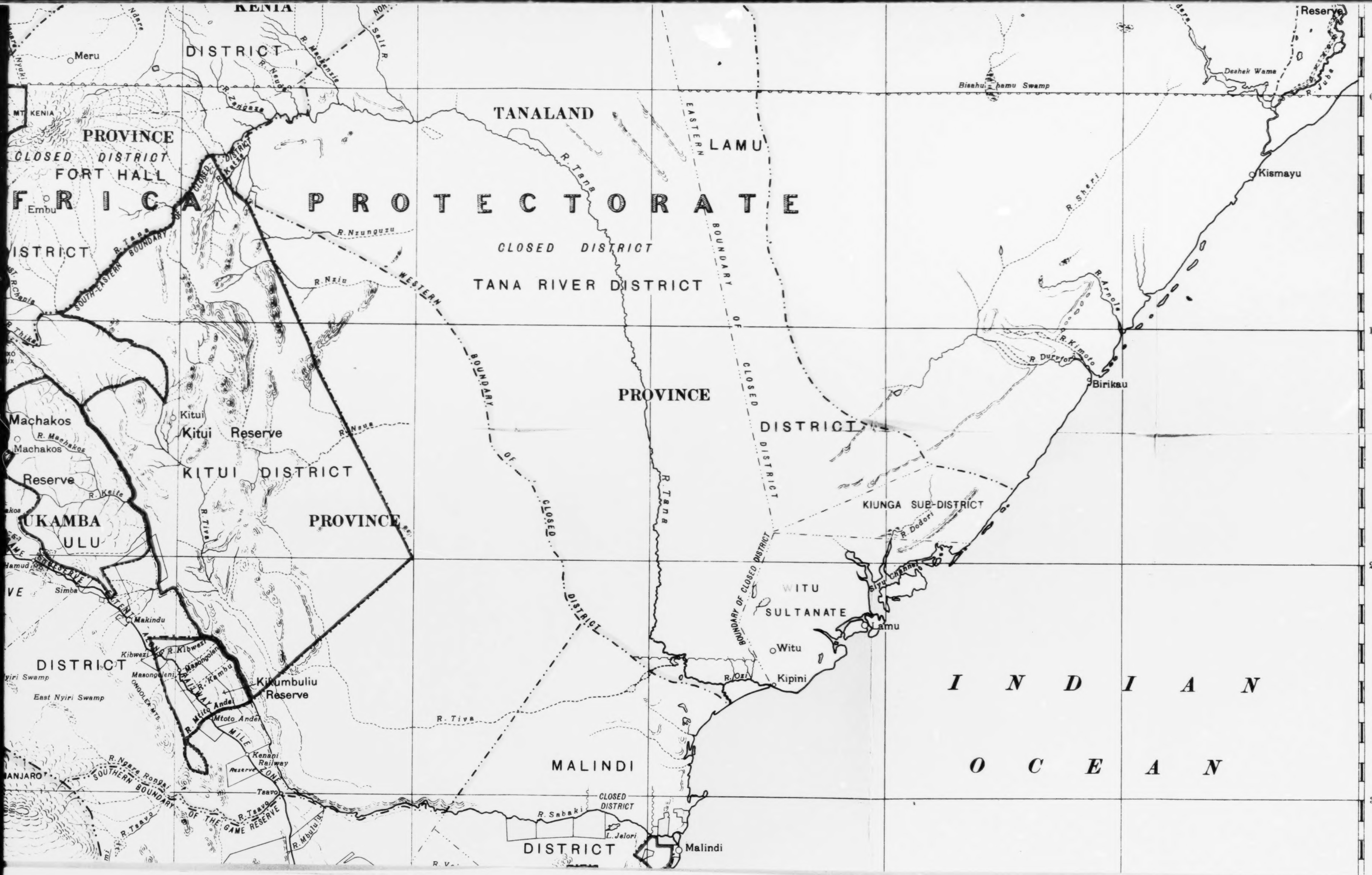
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R. Nanda
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CLOSED DISTRICT
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FRICA PROTECTORATE
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SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY
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EASTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
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WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
CLOSED DISTRICT
TANA RIVER DISTRICT
PROVINCE
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Machakos
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UKAMBA
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Kitui Reserve
R. Nzua
KITUI DISTRICT
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Hamud
GAME RESERVE
Simba
Makindu
TEN MILE RAILWAY ZONE
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Masongoleni
R. Kamba
ONGOLEA MTS.
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Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
Kitumbuliu Reserve
R. Mtito Andei
Mtoto Andei
Kenani
Railway
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SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE GAME RESERVE
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MALINDI
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Witu
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Kipini
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Siyu Channel
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KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT
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Deshek Wama
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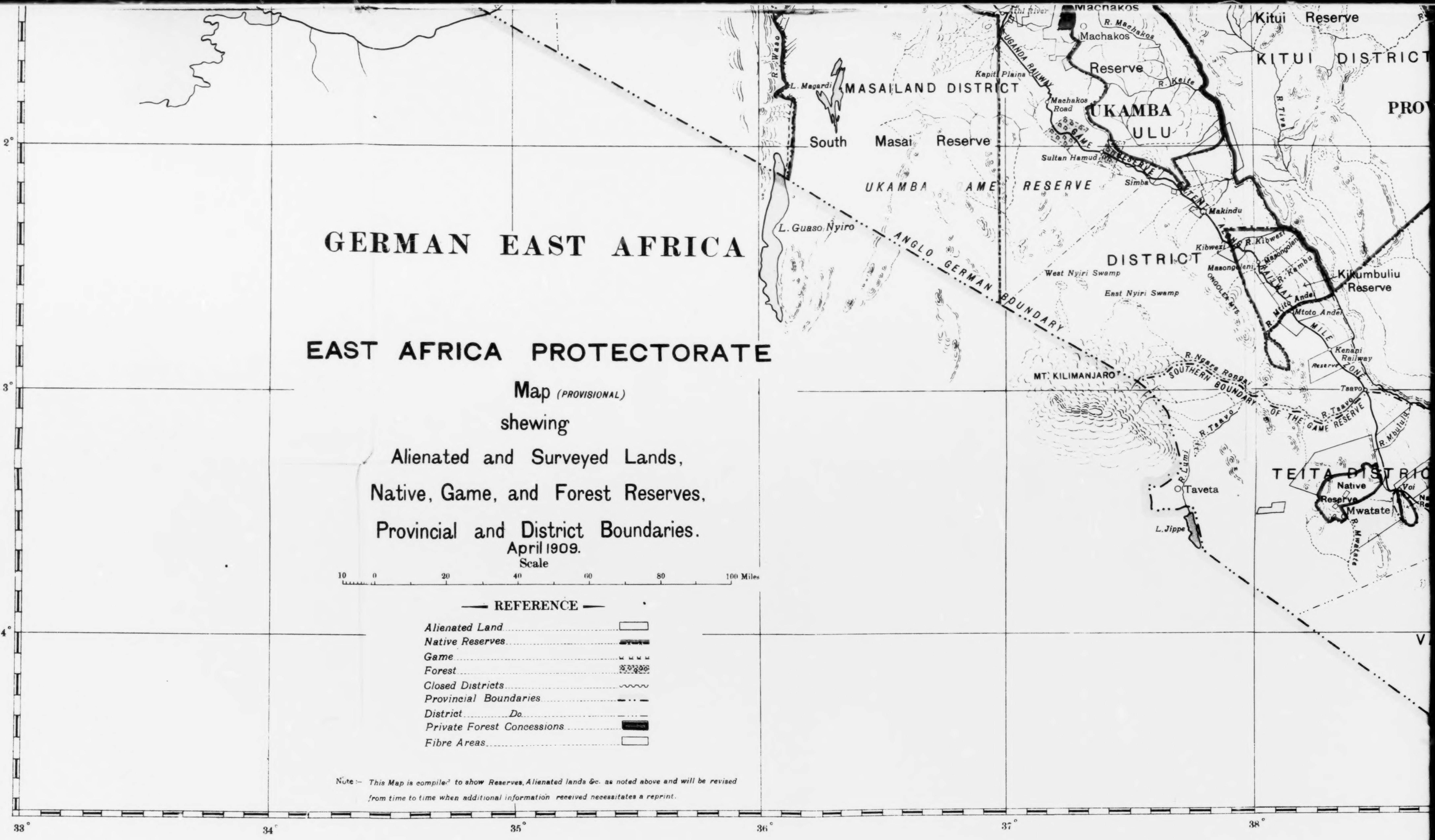

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
Machakos
Athi River
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Machakos
Reserve
R. Keite
Kitui Reserve
KITUI DISTRICT
PROV
R. Tiva
R. Waso
L. Magardi
MASAILAND DISTRICT
Kapiti Plains
UGANDA RAILWAY
Machakos Road
UKAMBA
ULU
South Masai Reserve
GAME RESERVE
Sultan Hamud
Simba
UKAMBA GAME RESERVE
TEN MILE RAILWAY ZONE
Makindu
L. Guaso Nyiro
ANGLO GERMAN BOUNDARY
DISTRICT
Kibwezi
R. Kibwezi
Masongoleni
R. Kambu
Kikumbuliu Reserve
West Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
ONGOLEA MTS.
R. Mtito Andei
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Kenani
Reserve
R. Ngare Rongai
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE GAME RESERVE
MT. KILIMANJARO
Tsavo
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R. Mbululu
R. Lumi
Taveta
L. Jippe
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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Map (PROVISIONAL)
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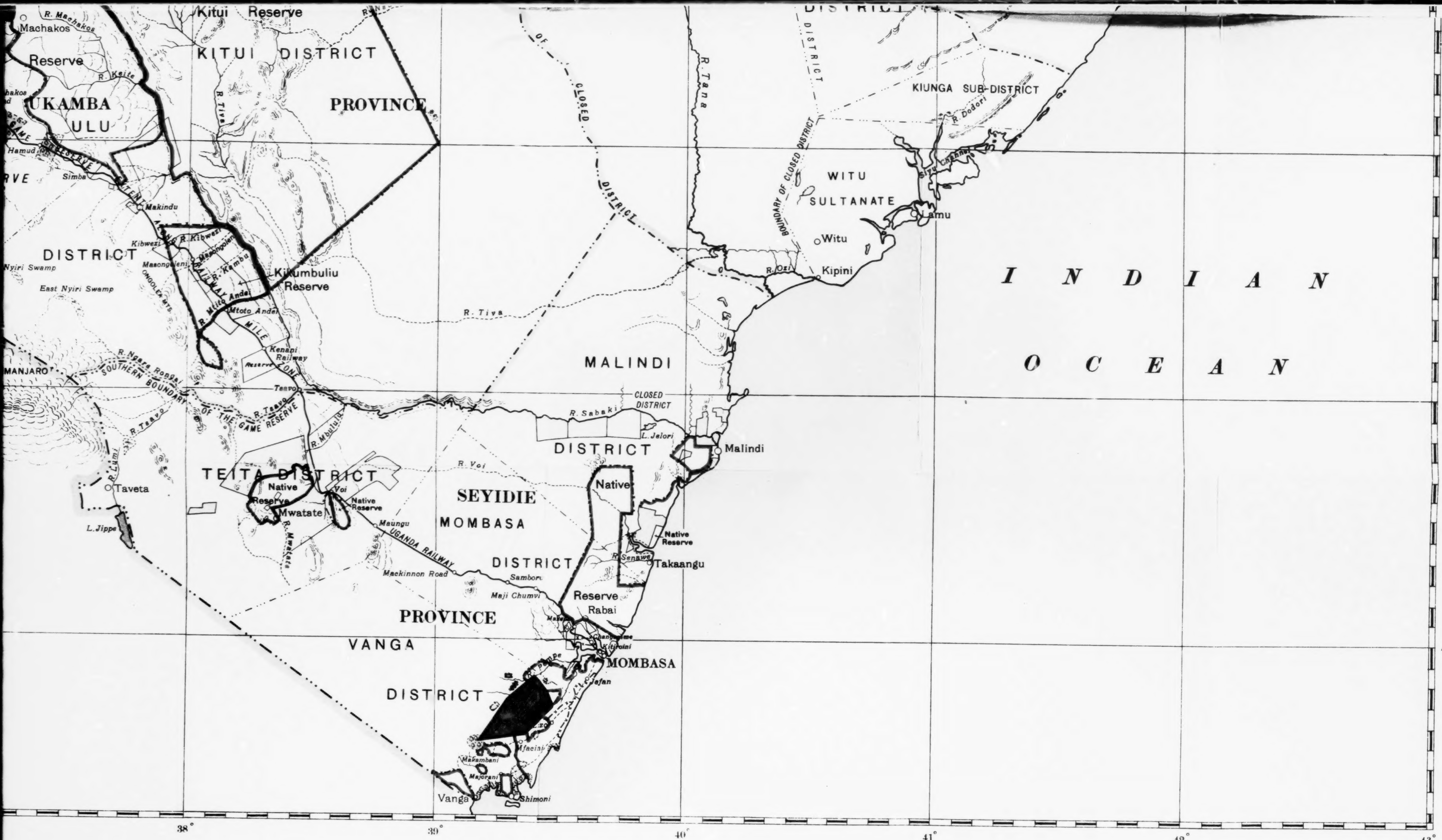
Alienated and Surveyed Lands,
Native, Game, and Forest Reserves,
Provincial and District Boundaries.
April 1909.

Scale
10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
— REFERENCE —
Alienated Land
Native Reserves
Game
Forest
Closed Districts
Provincial Boundaries
District Do.
Private Forest Concessions
Fibre Areas

Note:– *This Map is compiled to show Reserves, Alienated lands &c. as noted above and will be revised from time to time when additional information received necessitates a reprint.*


Machakos
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Kitui Reserve
KITUI DISTRICT
Reserve
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UKAMBA
ULU
PROVINCE
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Hamud
GAME RESERVE
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Kibwezi
R. Kibwezi
DISTRICT
Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
Masongoleni
R. Kambu
ONGOLEA MTS.
RAILWAY
R. Mtito Andei
Mtoto Andei
Kitumbuliu Reserve
MILE
Kenani
Railway
ZONE
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MANJARO
R. Ngare Ronga
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE GAME RESERVE
Tsavo
R. Tsavo
R. Lumi
Taveta
L. Jippe
TEITA DISTRICT
Native Reserve
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Native Reserve
R. Mbuluti
Maungu
UGANDA RAILWAY
Mackinnon Road
SEYIDIE
MOMBASA
DISTRICT
Samboru
Maji Chumvi
PROVINCE
VANGA
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Vanga
Makambani
Majoreni
Shimoni
Mfacini
Jefan
MOMBASA
Kilindini
Changamwe
Mazeras
Rabai
Reserve
Native
Native Reserve
R. Senawe
Takaangu
Malindi
L. Jelori
DISTRICT
MALINDI
R. Sabaki
CLOSED DISTRICT
R. Tiva
OF CLOSED DISTRICT
R. Tana
DISTRICT
BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
WITU
SULTANATE
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R. Ozi
Lamu
Siyu Channel
KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT
R. Dodori
INDIAN
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Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911.

APPENDIX.

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS.

Return for half-year ended 31*st December*, 1909.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Afro-American Trading and Navigation Co.	Fibre land, 3,362 acres	Voi	5.10.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.2.05.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 80.	Granted	Locally	Registered—15.7.09.
Do. do. ...	Rubber, &c., 52 acres...	Do.	29.5.06	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Residential, 10 acres...	Do.	5.10.05	Leasehold for 21 years from 1.2.09.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Machine house, 0·19 acre.	Do.	28.12.08	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Otto Marcus	Agricultural, 640 acres	Mazeras	1.8.04	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 1,280...	Do.	Do.	22.7.09.
E. C. Barker	Agricultural and grazing 477·4 acres.	Malindi	16.9.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	5.8.09.
Khoja Ismail Amad & Co.	Agricultural, 4·603 acres.	Mwatate	28.8.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	28.8.09.
Trustees, Africa Hindu Union.	Buildings, 6,526 sq. ft.	Mombasa	7.7.04.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 26·10.	Do.	Do.	3.9.09.
Khoja Ismail Ahmad & Co.	Agricultural, 98·459 acres.	Taveta Lumi River	28.8.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	7.9.09.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
								Registered—
The Church Mission Trust Association.	Agricultural Mission Work: 1,122·995 acres ...	Taveta Lumi River	7.5.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.5.03.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 5.	Granted	Locally	13.10.09.
Do do. ...	Do. do. do. ... 28.678 acres.	Wusi-Teita District	29.1.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	18.10.09.
M. Mac John	Buildings: 8,800 sq. ft.... ...	Mombasa	20.11.07	Leasehold for 25 years from 20.11.07.	Annual, Rs. 150	Do.	Do.	22.10.09.
Do. do. ...	9,437·58 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 150.	Do.	Do.	Do.
The German Tennis Club.	Recreation ground, ·489 acre.	Do.	19.12.07	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.3.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 60.	Do.	Do.	28.10.09.
C. Anderson	Agricultural, 320·12 acres.	Vanga District ...	7.10.07	Homestead, freehold	Purchase price, Rs. 642.	Do.	Do.	17.11.09.
Leon Gerber	Buildings, 9,375 sq. ft.	Mombasa	20.11.07	Leasehold for 25 years from 20.11.07.	Annual, Rs. 150	Do.	Do.	24.11.09.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
C. A. and H. D. Hill...	Grazing and agricultural, 20 acres.	Machakos	26.3.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.08.	Annual ground rent, 62 cents.	Do.	Do.	7.7.09.
W. H. N. Webber ...	Agricultural and grazing, 3,217 acres.	Lukenia	11.10.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 100·53.	Do.	Do.	10.7.09.
Italian Roman Catholic Mission.	Agricultural, 609·4 acres.	Limoru	8.5.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.04.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 95.	Do.	Do.	13.7.09
J. J. Evans	Agricultural and grazing, 5,145 acres.	Nairobi River ...	16.5.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.07.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 321·56.	Do.	Do.	20.7.09.
Lieut. R. C. and Mrs. G. D. M. Bayldon.	Buildings, 5·15 acres...	Do. do. ...	11.6.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 18.	Do.	Do.	28.7.09.

C. Hirtzel	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Parklands	5.10.05	Leasehold for 50 years from 5.10.05.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 3.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Frank Emley ...	Buildings, 5 acres ..	Nairobi Hill ...	5.1.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 20 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rev. W. P. Knapp ...	Agricultural, 31·66 acres.	Ruiro	19.5.03	Freehold	Price, Rs. 64 ...	Do.	Do.	2.8.09.
P. M. Gimi	Buildings : 4,200 sq. ft.	Nairobi	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. C. Judd	Buildings, 3·01 acres...	Parklands	20.2.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 12.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sir A. E. Pease ...	Agricultural and grazing, 20 acres.	Machakos	26.3.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 0·62.	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. A. Bennett ...	Agricultural and residential, 7·41 acres.	Katisura River ...	13.12.05	Freehold	Price, Rs 32 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rev. H. E. Scott ...	Church of Scotland, 1·593 acre.	Nairobi	8.9.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
V. F. Saldanha ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 48.	Do.	Do.	5.8.09.
S. Medicks	Buildings, 6,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 38.40.	Do.	Do.	9.8.09.
G. P. Stevens ...	Buildings, 3·01 acres...	Parklands	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	12.8.09.
W. A. Burn	Agricultural and grazing, 640 acres.	Makindu	23.2.04	Free grant	Price, R. 1 ...	Do.	Do.	25.8.09.
R. O. Blayney ...	Agricultural and grazing, 2,973 acres.	Machakos	25.9.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.08.	Annual ground rent Rs. 178·38.	Do.	Do.	30.8.09.
W. D. Young... ...	Agricultural, 321 acres	Kikuyu - Limoru District.	15.6.08	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 1,284 ...	Do.	Do.	13.9.09.
R. M. Geater	Buildings, 1,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 9·60.	Do.	Do.	14.9.09.
E. J. Hall	Grazing, 1000·77 acres	Kilima Kiu Hill ...	26.2.08	Leasehold for 21 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 62·56.	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. de Souza and E. de Souza.	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual, Rs. 48 ...	Do.	Do.	16.9.09.
Roman Catholic Mission, Fathers of the Holy Ghost.	Buildings, School 1 acre	Kikuyu	27.7.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	23.9.09.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
C. Hirtzel	Agricultural, 636 acres	Kikuyu	11.4.04	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 1,272 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—1.10.09.
Church Missionary Trust Association.	Building, 1 acre ...	Kabete Kikuyu ...	23.5.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.08.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	8.10.09.
Mrs. C. Heyer ...	Buildings, 2·2 acres ...	Parklands	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. B. L. Premjee & Co.	Agricultural and grazing, 416 acres.	Makindu	27.7.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.05.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 26.	Do.	Do.	16.10.09.
Hon. W. R. Wyndham	Grazing, 1,343 acres ...	Donyo Sabuk ...	6.6.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.05.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 42.	Do.	Do.	27.10.09.
Mrs. M. R. Douglas ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,010·77 acres.	Kijabe	22.10.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.08.	Annual, Rs. 31·59	Do.	Do.	1.11.09.
Mrs H. E. Bowker ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,111 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 34·72.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kay-Mouat, Ltd. ...	Forest land (fuel), 640 acres.	Kikuyu	10.10.05	Leasehold for 35 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 195...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Colonists Association Trustees.	Buildings, 0·344 acre...	Nairobi	1.7.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 96 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Unga, Ltd.	Buildings, 1·510 acres	Do.	20.5.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent for first 3 years nil, and remainder, 96 years, Rs. 370.	Do.	Do.	11.11.09.
Mrs. V. E. Ashe ...	Buildings, 3·45 acres...	Parklands	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	12.11.09.
T. A. Wood	Buildings, ·114 acre ...	Nairobi	4.8.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 4.8.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 48.	Do.	Do.	16.11.09.
Mrs J. E. Turnbull...	Agricultural and grazing, 2,000 acres.	Nairobi River ...	19.6.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.07.	Annual, Rs. 125...	Do.	Do.	20.11.09.

Gyan Singh s/o Khushal Singh.	Buildings, 2 acres ...	Nairobi	1.7.04	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.04.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	29.11.09.
Bishen Dass	Agricultural, 2 acres...	Kiu	10.10.06	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.4.08.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	30.11.09.
D. P. Duirs	Agricultural,128·5acres	Kikuyu	20.4.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.07.	Annual, Rs. 20 ...	Do.	Do.	6.12.09.
Robert Lunan and W. F. Cooper.	Agricultural, 643 acres	Kiambu	13.9.04	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 2,570 ...	Do.	Do.	7.12.09.
Thos. Brown	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Machakos	30.11.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.09.	Annual, Rs. 125...	Do.	Do.	10.12.09.
M. McKenzie	Buildings, 625 sq. ft....	Do.	5.4.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 24 ...	Do.	Do.	22 12.09.
J. W. Lenon and C. E. B. Dashwood.	Buildings, ·114 acre ...	Nairobi	4.8.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 4.8.09.	Annual, Rs. 48 ...	Do.	Do.	28.12.09.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

J. J. Toogood ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,447 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	17.5.03	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 73·41.	Do.	Do.	1.7.09.
Hector Stewart ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Segeri River ...	22.8.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 156·25.	Do.	Do.	5.7.09.
N. S. Monton ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,050 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	5.9.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 183.	Do.	Do.	8.7.09.
J. N. J. Roets and J. N. Roets.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,570 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 154·20	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Enslin, R. Wheeler, N. W. Smith, J. A. Enslin, and C. B. Enslin.	Grazing and agricultural, 4,040 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 212·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. H. Davis.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,500 acres.	Do. do. ...	14.9.08	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 90.	Do.	Do.	9.7.09.
P. W. Jordaan ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,170 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.9.08	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 190·20.	Do.	Do.	9.7.09.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
J. P. Prinsloo ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,410 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	5.9.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 144·60.	Granted	Locally	Registered—9.7.09.
J. J. Engelbrecht, H. Engelbrecht, and M. J. Forie.	Grazing and agricultural, 3,100 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual, Rs. 186.	Do.	Do.	10.7.09.
D. J. J. Roex and J. P. Nel.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,880 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 112·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. C. Smit	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 120.	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. P. A. Smit ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,440 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 206·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jacob Smit	Grazing and agricultural, 2,680 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 160·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. McDonald ...	Grazing and agricultural: 2,997 acres.	Do. do. ...	28.11.05	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 89·91.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	2,597 acres.	Do do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 77·91.	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. J. van Rensburg ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,480 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.9.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual, Rs. 268·80	Do.		12.7.09.
E. L. Steyn	Grazing and agricultural, 4,120 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 247·20	Do.	Do.	Do.

T. Davis	Grazing and agricultural, 2,900 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.2.99.	Annual, Rs. 174.	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. S. A. Steinkamp ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,990 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 179·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. N. Smit	Grazing and agricultural, 2,730 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 163·80	Do.	Do.	13.7.09.
John Kemp	Grazing and agricultural, 1,831 acres.	Do. do. ...	15.10.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 109·86	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. T. C. du Plessis ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,200 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.9.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 132.	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. B. Clutterbuck ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,813·4 acres.	Njero	5.8.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 175·87	Do.	Do.	Do.
V. M. Newland, L. J. Tarlton, C. H. Tritton and others.	Stock sale yards, 5 acres	Nakuru	6.6.08	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 37·50	Do.	Do.	17.7.09.
G. J. McDonald ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,580 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	15.8.08	Leasehold for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 214·80	Do.	Do.	21.7.09.
H. G. de M. Prior ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,406 acres.	Do. do. ...	13.12.05	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 102·18	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. Chaplin	Grazing and agricultural, 3,430 acres.	Do. do. ...	7.9.08	Leasehold for 5 to 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 205·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. J. McDonald ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,540 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 136·20	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. C. Kirk	Grazing and agricultural, 2,675 acres.	Do. do. ...	8.10.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 160·50.	Do.	Do.	Do.
S. Timmis	Grazing and agricultural, 2,680 acres.	Do. do. ...	17.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 160·80	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
A. H. James	Grazing and agricultural, 5,200 acres.	Elmenteita ...	6.10.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 162·50	Granted	Locally	Registered—24.7.09.
Major C. P. Toulson	Grazing and agricultural, 2,675 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	17.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 160·50	Do.	Do.	29.7.09.
F. Emley	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Rift Valley ...	4.1.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 156·25	Do.	Do.	2.8.09.
J. M. Gouws	Grazing and agricultural, 3,425 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	6.1.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 205·50	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. H. James	Grazing and agricultural, 3,908 acres.	Elmenteita ...	21.12.08	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 234.	Do.	Do.	5.8.09.
F. S. Clarke	Grazing and agricultural, 7,518 acres.	Nandi	14.1.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 156·25	Do.	Do.	6.8.09
P. L. Uys	Grazing and agricultural, 5,350 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	9.1.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual, Rs. 321	Do.	Do.	9.8.09.
Capt. E. Fey	Grazing and agricultural, 676 acres.	Kabura, Chania, Sasuma Rivers.	25.11.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.07.	Annual, Rs. 21·12	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mill Hill Mission ...	Buildings, 1·033 acres	Naivasha	22.6.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.06.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	14.8.09.

A. C. Hoey	Grazing and agricultural, 4,090 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	17.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 245·40	Do.	Do.	18.8.09.
J. C. Bosworth ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,893 acres.	Do. do. ...	24.4.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 21 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 56·79	Do.	Do.	22.8.09.
W. J. Rait	Grazing and agricultural, 3,170 acres.	Do. do. ...	28.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 190·20	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. J. Scally	Grazing and agricultural, 2,211 acres.	Do. do. ...	24.4.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 21 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 66·33	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. and H. T. Watkins	Grazing and agriculture, 566 acres.	Obogonot River ...	6.6.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.06.	Annual, Rs. 17·69	Do.	Do.	23.8.09.
H. Waters	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	3.8.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	31.8.09.
E. J. A. Grimbeck ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,790 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	28.12.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.6.09.	Annual, Rs. 167·40	Do.	Do.	6.9.09.
H. G. de M. Prior ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,120 acres.	Do. do. ...	13.12.05	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 93·60	Do.	Do.	8.9.09.
G. S. Morrison ...	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	4.8.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	13.9.09.
G. R. Lange	Grazing and agricultural, 5,110 acres.	Angosuru River ...	2.8.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 235	Do.	Do.	17.9.09.
J. W. Cushney ...	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	30.6.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. S. Flemmer ...	Grazing and agricultural, 14,130 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	12.12.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual, Rs. 441·56	Do.	Do.	22.9.09.
E. D. Hockley ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Sasuma River ...	8.7.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 30·03	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
W. G. Cunliffe ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	16.6.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 216	Granted	Locally	Registered—22.9.09.
D. S. Garvie	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	21.9.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	27.9.09,
H. E. Watts	Do. do. ...	Do.	1.8.05	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	5.10.09
Ganga Ram	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	1.6.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	8.10.09.
Kanjee Deovji ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	14.8.06	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	11.10.09.
Suliman Virji & Sons	Do. do. ...	Do.	14.6.06	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	12.10.09.
M. W. London ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,006·4 acres.	Rogai River ...	4.10.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 62·72	Do.	Do.	16.10.09.
Imteaz Ali & Son ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	12.3.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	18.10.09.
Belliram and Parimall	Do. do. ...	Do.	8.5.06	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	8.11.09.
James Logan ...	Buildings, 4·95 acres	Eldama Ravine ...	6.5.08	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	12.11.09.
Gokalchand Haji ...	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakura	11.10.05	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	3.12.09.
C. St. V Cripps ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,650 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	18.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 219	Do.	Do.	5.12.09.
J. L. M. Elkington ...	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Eldama Ravine ...	29.12.08	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	9.12.09.
J. M. Bezindenhout...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,064 acres.	Uasin Gishu ..	2.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 183·84	Do.	Do.	16.12.09.

G. D. Malan	Grazing and agricultural, 3,660 acres.	Do. do. ...	4.2.09.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 219·60	Do.	Do.	16.12.09.
William Moss ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,129 acres.	Do. do. ...	24.11.05.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual, Rs. 123·87	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. J. du Toit	Grazing and agricultural, 2,946 acres.	Do. do. ...	22.5.08.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 21 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 88·38	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. H. Handcock ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,443 acres.	Do. do. ...	24.11.05.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual, Rs. 163·29	Do.	Do.	Do.
Valji Hirji & Sons ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	20.6.06.	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	17.12.09.
Geo. Dean	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Do.	3.10.05.	Leasehold for 25 years from 22.2.09.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	22.12.09.

NYANZA (OLD KISUMU) PROVINCE.

Miss B. D. Boldt (on behalf of the Maragoli Mission Society of the Ogada Mission).	Mission purposes, 36·6 acres.	About 5 miles N.W. of Port Florence.	18.6.06.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	16.7.09.
Rt. Rev. Henry Hanlon	Buildings, 62,640 sq. ft.	Kisumu	28.2.04.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	30.7.09.
Do.	Agricultural, 305·6 acres.	Kakumega	21.8.06.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.07.	Annual, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	23.8.09.
A. F. Duder	Grazing and agricultural, 2,817·83 acres.	Mau Escarpment ...	24.9.06.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.06.	Annual, Rs. 166·91	Do.	Do.	26.8.09.
B. F. Webb	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Do. do. ...	29.5.06.	Leasehold for 99 years from 5.6.08.	Annual, Rs. 156·25	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. M. Rogers	Fuel, 186 acres ...	Lumbwa	26.6.07.	Leasehold for 35 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	7.9.09.
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.	Cotton, &c., 1,900 acres	Kibigori	2.7.07.	Leasehold under Cotton regulations for 3 to 99 years from 1.5.07.	Annual, for first 3 years 1 peppercorn, and thereafter Rs. 285 yearly for 96 years.	Do.	Do.	21.9.09.

NYANZA (OLD KISUMU) PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.	Cotton, &c., 3,304 acres	Kibos	28.5.07.	Leasehold under Cotton regulations for 3 to 99 years from 1.5.07.	Annual, for first 3 years 1 peppercorn, and thereafter Rs. 495 for 96 years.	Granted	Locally	Registered—23.9.09.
Mill Hill Mission ...	Agricultural, 99·3 acres	Kisiyan River ...	28.11.05.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.06.	Annual, Rs. 30 ...	Do.	Do.	28.10.09.
J. U. Jones	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Lumbwa - Kericho Road.	24.4.08.	Leasehold for 99 years.	Annual, Rs. 125...	Do.	Do.	8.11.09.
C. M. Rogers	Buildings, 10 acres ...	Kericho	6.5.08.	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	10.11.09.
R. E. Hale	Grazing, 1,152 acres ...	Nyando River ...	28.3.04.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.07.	Annual, Rs. 36·03	Do.	Do.	15.12.09.
S. H. Moore	Grazing, 1,154 acres ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 36·06	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. F. Reid	Grazing, 1,162 acres ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 36·34	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Maxwell	Grazing, 1,169 acres ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 36·56	Do.	Do.	Do.
B. H. Brooke	Grazing, 5,000 acres ...	Lemek River ...	2.1.08.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 158·59	Do.	Do.	20.12.09.

KENYA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Harry Scott	Agricultural, 480 acres	Nyeri District ...	14.11.06.	Homestead, freehold	Purchase price, Rs. 960.	Do.	Do.	25.9.09.
B. Hausberg, J. E. Cowen, T. R. Swift, and E. D. Rutherford.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Fort Hall District	25.8.08.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 120.	Do.	Do.	28.10.09.

F. W. Krieger ...	Grazing and agricultural, 600 acres.	Fort Hall District	28.9.06.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.08.	Annual, Rs. 18·75	Do.	Do.	6.12.09.
J. L. M. Elkington and H. A. Penton	Grazing and agricultural, 608 acres.	Do. do	10.3.08.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 36·48	Do.	Do.	11.12.09.

Return for half-year ended 30*th June*, 1910.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Osmund Tonks ...	Buildings, ·653 acre ...	Mombasa	28.5.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 189·19.	Granted	Locally	1.2.10.
Smith, Mackenzie & Co.	Buildings, ·469 acre ...	Do.	28.6.09	Freehold	Price, Rs. 150 ...	Do.	Do.	6.4.10.
Chas. Anderson ...	Agricultural, 320·22 acres.	Vanga District ...	1.8.07	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 642 ...	Do.	Do.	20.4.10.
Do. ...	Buildings, 4·780 acres	Shimoni	7.10.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. P. Fereira... ...	Agricultural, 10 acres	Mazeras	8.8.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.04.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. Schwentafski ...	Buildings, ·499 acre ...	Mombasa	19.10.08	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 212·75.	Do.	Do.	19.5.10.
The Hindlip and Fawcus Estates, Ltd.	Agricultural, 644·364 acres.	Rabai District ...	9.3.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 200.	Do.	Do.	13.6.10.
Church Missionary Trust Association.	Buildings, 1·65 acres...	Kaloleni, Mombasa District.	9.7.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.04.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	21.6.10.
The Nyama Co., Ltd.	Buildings, 5,730 sq. ft.	Mombasa	25.8.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 90	Do.	Do.	27.6.10.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
A. R. de Souza ...	Agricultural and buildings, 10 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	21.8.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—5.1.10.
J. B. Van de Weyer...	Agricultural and grazing, 414·14 acres.	Ngong	22.7.06	Do.	Price, Rs. 882 ...	Do.	Do.	7.1.10.
Mrs. A. E. H. McDonell	Agricultural, 324 acres	Limoru	23.9.09	Do.	Price, Rs. 1,296...	Do.	Do.	11.1.10.
Salmon Silber and Elia Silver.	Agricultural, 160 acres	Kyambu	10.8.08	Do.	Price, Rs. 640 ...	Do.	Do.	13.1.10.
J. T. Oulton ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,376 acres.	Ngong	1.3.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 43.	Do.	Do.	17.1.10.
The Hindlip and Fawcus Estates, Ltd.	Agricultural, 322 acres	Kyambu	7.11.08	Freehold	Price, Rs. 644 ...	Do.	Do.	24.1.10.
M. Linton ...	Buildings, 2·54 acres ..	Parklands, Nairobi	1.11.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 9.	Do.	Do.	8.2.10.
The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost.	Agricultural and mission, 218 acres (additional).	Kikuyu	5.6.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.03.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 30.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Capt. A. Slatter ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5440·79 acres.	Machakos	2.3.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 18.3.08.	Annual, Rs.163·23	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. Harrtz and H. N. Mody.	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Nairobi	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	22.2.10.
Smith, Mackenzie, & Co.	Buildings, 8,000 sq. ft.	Do.	20.7.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 24 ...	Do.	Do.	24.2.10.
A. T. Mabert	Grazing and agricultural, 2,386 acres.	Kyambu	4 .1209	Leasehold for 99 years from 4.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 71·58	Do.	Do.	5.3.10.
D. F. Seth-Smith ...	Buildings, 0·114 acre...	Nairobi	11.10.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 4.8.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 48.	Do.	Do.	11.3.10.

Souza, Jnr., and Dias	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Do.	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual, Rs. 48 ...	Do.	Do.	29.3.10.
M. Duirs	Agricultural and grazing, 100 acres.	Kikuyu	20.4.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	1.4.10.
R. J. Sellwood ...	Agricultural, 10 acres	Katisura River ...	28.9.09	Under Occupation Licence for 3 years to 99 years' lease from 1.3.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 30.	Do.	Do.	5.4.10.
W. R. Bowker ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,000 acres.	Kedong Valley ...	22.10.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.05.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 31·25.	Do.	Do.	18.4.10.
Nairobi Hebrew Congregation.	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nairobi	27.11.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 5.	Do.	Do.	5.5.10.
Church Missionary Trust Association.	Buildings, 0·319 acre	Do.	21.9.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	9.5.10.
G. C. Williams ...	Agricultural, 3,035 acres.	Kibwezi	16.9.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 455...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sikh Religious Community.	Buildings, 10,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi	24.8.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.09.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	11.5.10.
Alwin Fabich ...	Agricultural and residential, 12 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	5.10.09	Under Occupation Licence from 3 to 99 years leasehold from 1.3.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	28.5.10.
Claude Seymour ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Kyambu	8.1.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.07.	Annual, Rs.156·25	Do.	Do.	6.6.10.
Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	Mission purposes, 25·7 acres.	Kitui	24.7.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	7.6.10.
H. G. Cullinan ...	Agricultural and residential, 10 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	16.9.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 40 ...	Do.	Do.	8.6.10.
H. A. Penton... ...	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Athi	30.1.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. A. Bennett ...	Agricultural and residential, 10 acres.	Near Nairobi ...	6.10.09	Leasehold under Occupation • Licence for 3 to 99 years, if conditions are complied with, from 6.5.10.	Annual, Rs. 30 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mrs. G. E. A. Roberts	Agricultural, 162 acres	Kyambu	4.12.09.	Leasehold for 99 years from 5.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 19·44	Do.	Do.	9.6.10.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued*.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Mrs. G. E. A. Roberts	Agricultural, 327 acres	Kyambu	4.12.09	Freehold	Price, Rs. 654 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered – 9.6.10.
Rattonsi & Co. ...	Agricultural, 665 acres	Makindu	24.3.05	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 1,330...	Do.	Do.	10.6.10.
John Morgan & Sons	Grazing and Agricultural, 1,280 acres.	Athi	1.3.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 76·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mohamed bin Habib and Rashid bin Hamis, Trustees for Mahomedan Community.	Buildings (Mosque) 5,625 sq. ft.	Machakos	16.3.05	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	17.6.10.
D. O. Roberts ...	Buildings, 4 acres (extension).	Nairobi River ...	4.9.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 23.7.03.	Annual, Rs. 12 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Khoja Valji Bhanjee & Co.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	2.5.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	3.1.10.
C. N. M. Harrison, Administrator of the estate of the late G. D. Fotheringhame.	Buildings, 16·6 acres...	E. Ravine	27.2.05	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 60.	Do.	Do.	24.1.10.
Mrs. Frances Day ...	Agricultural, 4·95 acres	Do.	11.3.09	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	31.1.10.
C. E. Whitelock ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,309 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	21.9.09	Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs. 258·54	Do.	Do.	During Jan. 1910.
F. L. Lorimer ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,126 acres.	Do. do. ...	16.7.08	Occupation Licence from 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 187·56	Do.	Do.	Do.

P. G. Scrooby ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,600 acres.	Do. do. ...	23.8.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs. 156	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. W. Scrooby ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,637 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 218·22.	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. W. Joubert, A. H. Erasmus and P. J. Joubert.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,389 acres.	Do. do. ...	11.8.09	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 83·38	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. C. Clift	Grazing and agricultural, 2,780 acres.	Do. do. ...	2.8.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs. 166·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. A. Talbot	Grazing and agricultural, 2,030 acres.	Do. do. ...	17.5.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 121·80.	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. Madden	Grazing and agricultural:							
	1,881 acres	Do. do. ...	8.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 112·86.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	3,140 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 188·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. N. Peters	Grazing and agricultural, 3,400 acres.	Do. do. ...	8.6.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 204.	Do.	Do.	Do.
S. W. Bradfield ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,597 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 155·82	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mrs. B. L. M. Fawcus, Executrix of the late W. P. J. Fawcus.	Grazing and agricultural, 3,480 acres.	Londiani	18.11.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 217·50	Do.	Do.	1.2.10.
The Rt. Hon. H. C., Baron Delamere.	Grazing and agricultural, 3,275 acres.	Rift Valley ...	20.2.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.09.	Annual, Rs. 204·75	Do.	Do.	2.2.10.
A. E. Hoey	Buildings, &c., 5 acres	E. Ravine	18.2.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.6.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	14.2.10.
A. C. Hoey	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Do.	13.3.06	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
W. Graham	Buildings, &c., 10 acres	E. Ravine	16.9.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 30.	Granted	Locally	Registered—14.2.10.
P. M. Aarup	Boat buildings, 2·7 acres.	Naivasha	23.12.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 37·50	Do.	Do.	15.2.10.
J. J. Toogood ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,311 acres.	Rift Valley ...	10.10.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.06.	Annual, Rs. 206·94	Do.	Do.	21.2.10.
W. A. Tunstall ...	Grazing and agricultural, 390 acres (extension).	Njoro	20.2.07	Leasehold for 94 years from 1.1.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 3 for 1st 15 years, and thereafter Rs. 12 for extension.	Do.	Do.	22.2.10.
Capt. E. Fey	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Kinan Gop ...	29.11.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 300	Do.	Do.	Do.
Marquis Gandolfi Hornyold.	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Naivasha District ...	26.10.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 156·25	Do.	Do.	28.2.10.
W. F. van Moltitz ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,145 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	11.10.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 188·70.	Do.	Do.	During February, 1910.
P. L. Steenkamp and P. L. Malan.	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,145 acres.	Do. do. ...	9.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 188·70	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. C. Hobson ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,083 acres.	Do. do. ...	8.2.08	Do. do.	Annual, Rs 184·98	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. G. Potgieter ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,254 acres.	Do. do. ...	22.11.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 135·24	Do.	Do.	Do.

E. W. Howard ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,861 acres.	Do. do. ...	28.4.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 115·83	Do.	Do	Do.
Mrs. H. M. Steyn ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,130 acres.	Do. do. ...	27.9.09.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.2.09.	Annual, Rs. 127·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. C. Hill	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,960 acres.	Do. do. ...	1.11.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual, Rs. 177·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. T. C. Klopper, G. J. Snyman, and J. J. Klopper.	Grazing and Agricultural, 1,949 acres.	Do. do. ...	21.6.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs. 116·94	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. B. Joubert, M. J. Prinsloo, and J. A. Joubert.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,439 acres.	Do. do. ...	31.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 86·34	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. E. Hald	Buildings, 5 acres ...	E. Ravine	12.1.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	15.3.10.
R. W. Paltanwala, Munshi Ram, and Kala Singh.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	9.3.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	23.3.10.
H. W. Attenborough and F. Attenborough.	Boat buildings, 2·5 acres.	Naivasha Lake ...	16.3.09	Leasehold under Agreement for 2 years, and then lease for 99 years if conditions fulfilled, from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 37·50	Do.	Do.	8.4.10.
R. O. Preston ...	Buildings, 1·25 acres	Do. do. ...	11.2.07	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.3.07.	Annual, Rs. 19 ...	Do.	Do.	11.4.10.
R. W. Johnson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 162 acres.	Near Nakuru ...	8.12.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 324 ...	Do.	Do.	13.4.10.
E. Scott Grogan ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,751 acres.	E. Ravine	19.11.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 108·50	Do.	Do.	14.4.10.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Miss M. E. Carr ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,840 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	17.8.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 170·40	Granted.	Locally.	Registered—19.4.10.
C. K. Carr	Grazing and agricultural, 2,744 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 164·64	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Gliemann... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,818 acres.	Do. do. ...	4.10.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs. 109·08	Do.	Do.	23.4.10.
Trevor Sheen ...	Grazing and agricultural, 392 acres (extension).	Njoro	20.2.07	Leasehold for 94 years from 1.1.10.	Nominal rent for the area for the first 15 years at Rs. 3·06 per annum, thereafter Rs. 12·50 per annum for the remaining period of the term.	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Pike	Buildings, ·34 acre ...	Naivasha	3.1.10	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	6.5.10.
M. C. V. Scholtz ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,301 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	21.6.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 198·06	Do.	Do.	11.5.10.
D. M. Scholtz ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,058 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 183·48.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Rift Valley Sports Club.	Recreation, 8·43 acres	Nakuru	13.12.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15 for the first 5 years, thereafter Rs. 45 per annum.	Do.	Do.	13.5.10
G. J. McDonald ...	Buildings, 6·03 acres...	E. Ravine	22.3.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 30 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. R. McDonald ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. Twyford	Grazing and agricultural, 4,937 acres and (5,321 sq. ft.).	Nassour and Segeri Rivers.	19.11.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.09.	Annual, Rs. 154·31	Do.	Do.	7.6.10.
B. Garland and G. L. Cudney.	Grazing and agricultural, 5,064·4 acres.	Ravine	2.8.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 158·28	Do.	Do.	13.6.10.
W. E. Kelbe	Grazing and agricultural : 2,771 acres	Uasin Gishu ...	18.3.10.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.4.10.	Annual, Rs. 166·26	Do.	Do.	16.6.10.
Do.	1,177 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 70·62	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Walsh	Buildings, ·42 acre ...	Naivasha	26.10.09.	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	20.6.10.
C. Ahlfeldt	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Nakuru	9.1.05.	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.05.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	22.6.10.
H. B. Atkinson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	E. Ravine	26.9.07.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 312·50	Do	Do.	Do.
G. A. Swinton-Home	Grazing and agricultural, 3,165 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	17.8.08.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 189·90	Do.	Do.	25.6.10.
G. M. Harvey ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,945·3 acres.	Naivasha	23.12.09.	Leasehold under Licence for 2 years from 1.7.10, and if development effected to the extent of Rs. 6,000 within 2 years, 99 years' lease will be granted.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 296·76.	Do.	Do.	

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
N. J. M. Barry ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,001·3 acres.	W. of Lake Naivasha	4.1.10.	Leasehold under Licence for 2 years from 1.7.10, and if development effected to the extent of Rs. 1,250, 99 years' lease will be granted.	Rs. 60·12, yearly	Granted	Locally	Registered—

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
J. A. Nazareth and R. A. Nazareth.	Buildings, 0·46 acre ...	Kisumu	5.10.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 5.10.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 36.	Do.	Do.	27.1.10.
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.	Cotton, &c., 472·62 acres	Mumias	2.7.07	Leasehold for 3 to 99 years from 1.5.07.	Annual, 1 peppercorn for the first 3 years, and thereafter for 96 years yearly rent of Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Russell Carr and J. E. Hannigan.	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Lumbwa	29.10.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 312·50	Do.	Do.	16.2.10.
Joseph and Son ...	Buildings, 0·46 acres ..	Kisumu	6.10.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.09.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	25.2.10.
Smith, Mackenzie & Co.	Buildings, 34,725 sq. ft.	Do.	31.3.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 23·61	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. B. Clutterbuck ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Lumbwa	12.2.08	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 125	Do.	Do.	15.3.10
J. W. Cushny ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,090 acres.	Do.	7.5.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 318·12	Do.	Do.	Do

South Africa Compound Interior Mission Society.	Agricultural and Mission, 10 acres.	Banyori Country ...	29.7.07	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	29.3.10
Right Rev. H. Hanlon	Mission, 240·6 acres ...	Mumias	17.3.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 40 ...	Do.	Do.	11.5.10.
R. H. Wilson... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Sotik	1.5.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.08.	Annual, Rs. 125	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. E. Watts	Grazing and agricultural, 577·57 acres.	Lumbwa - Kericho Road.	21.9.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual, Rs. 36·12	Do.	Do.	Do.
Lord Kesteven ...	Buildings, 20 acres ...	Kericho	14.4.10	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 72.	Do.	Do.	5.6.10.
Jan Mahomed Giga...	Agriculture, 100 acres	Kibos	15.4.09	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200 ...	Do.	Do.	14.6.10.
Chottabhai V. Patel	Agriculture, 51 acres	Do.	16.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 102 ...	Do.	Do.	16.6.10.

KENYA PROVINCE.

Rt. Hon. George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, Earl of Rocksavage.	Grazing and agricultural, 10,030 acres.	Neyri District ...	24.6.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 313·44	Do.	Do.	12.1.10.
James Macdougall ...	Agriculture : 480 acres	Do. do. ...	26.7.04	Freehold Pre-empted	Price, Rs. 960 ...	Do.	Do.	25.4.10.
Do. do. ...	160 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Freehold, Homestead.	Price, Rs. 320 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. C. Brown	Grazing and agricultural, 3,230 acres.	Fort Hall Road ...	21.5.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 100·94.	Do.	Do.	9.6.10.
J. P. Focks, J. L. T. Focks, J. A. von der Westhuizen and G. Donavitch.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Thika River ...	7.7.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.08.	Annual, Rs. 31·25	Do.	Do.	18.6.10.
W. J. Hales	Agriculture : 480 acres	Chania River ...	14.11.06	Pre-empted, Freehold.	Price, Rs. 960 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	160 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Homestead, Freehold.	Price, Rs. 320 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. Hoddinott... ...	Agriculture, 640 acres	Do. do. ...	1.2.07	Do. do. ...	Price, Rs. 1,280...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Agricultural and grazing, 304 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.09.	Annual, Rs. 50 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	"
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements	1909
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909–1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras	"
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey 1906–7 and 1907–8.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 705.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

WITH A RETURN OF LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1911.

(For Report for 1909-10, *see* No. 669.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1912.

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No. 705.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1909–10, *see* No. 669.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
3rd November, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Annual Report on the administration of the East Africa Protectorate for the year ended March 31st, 1911.

I have, &c.,
E. P. C. GIROUARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(22297—2.) Wt. 29478—571. 1125 & 85. 1/12. D & S.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

Exclusive of an Imperial grant-in-aid of £130,000, the actual revenue collected during the year 1910-11 amounted to £609,586, which was £60,698 over the estimate, and an increase of £106,546 on the revenue for 1909-10.

The following table shows the comparative detailed statement of revenue for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11:—

Head.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Grant-in-aid	133,500	130,000	—	3,500
Customs	63,594	78,124	14,530	—
Port, Harbour, &c.	665	1,096	431	—
Licences, Excise, &c.	130,011	162,735	32,724	—
Fees of Court or Office, &c. ...	19,411	19,857	446	—
Post and Telegraphs	19,942	22,725	2,783	—
Government Railways	235,714	283,618	47,904	—
Rents of Government Property	12,414	18,351	5,937	—
Interest	935	1,103	169	—
Miscellaneous Receipts... ...	15,484	11,343	—	4,142
Sale of Government Property...	2,887	4,223	1,336	—
Total, exclusive of Land Sales	634,557	733,175	106,260	7,642
Land Sales	1,983	6,411	4,428	—
Total	636,540	739,586	110,688	7,642
Total, exclusive of Grant ...	503,040	609,586	110,688	4,142

Excluding the earnings of the Uganda Railway, the revenue shows an increase of £58,642 on that for the previous year. Customs import and export duties realised £13,685 and £845, respectively, more than in the previous year; Hut and Poll Tax, £27,883; Game licences, £1,852; Stamp duties, £1,491; Survey fees, £782; Post and Telegraphs, £2,783. Rent of lands, other than forest areas, increased by £3,720, and rent and royalties from forest areas by £2,217. The decrease of £4,141 in Miscellaneous Receipts is due partly to a reduction in the quantity of ivory confiscated, and partly to the fact that the previous year's revenue included the non-recurrent item of £2,000, being sale proceeds of the steamer "Juba." Miscellaneous Receipts, however, exceeded the estimate for 1910-11 by £5,142; this was mainly due to the profit on purchased ivory. Under sale of Government Property, the earnings of the Agricultural Department increased by £1,305. The receipts from Land Sales, which include premiums on leases, increased from £1,983 to £6,411, due mainly to a demand for township plots, and for godown and office plots on railway ground at Kilindini.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year 1910-11 was £682,041, against an original estimate of £726,885, and an expenditure of £669,405 in 1909-10.

The following table shows the comparative detailed expenditure for the years 1909-10 and 1910-11:—

Head.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Rent and Interest to H.H. the Sultan	17,000	17,000	—	—
Pensions	1,778	1,877	99	—
His Excellency the Governor ...	6,849	7,463	614	—
Lieutenant-Governor and Secretariat	5,818	5,210	—	608
Official Gazette and Printing and Stationery.	7,260	5,878	—	1,382
Provincial Administration	71,318	75,012	3,694	—
Provincial Administration, Special Expenditure.	1,976	728	—	1,248
Treasury	8,123	8,194	71	—
Customs Department	8,116	8,447	331	—
Port and Marine Department ...	5,504	4,776	—	728
Port and Marine Department, Special Expenditure.	917	1,530	613	—
Audit Department	2,337	2,423	86	—
Legal Departments	12,162	12,311	149	—
Police	46,273	38,896	—	7,377
Prisons	10,601	12,170	1,569	—
Medical Departments	15,244	12,638	—	2,606
Medical Departments, Special Expenditure.	800	1,416	616	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries	9,489	9,808	319	—
Hospitals and Dispensaries, Special Expenditure.	256	66	—	190
Education	1,835	3,204	1,369	—
Transport	2,688	2,508	—	180
Military Expenditure	46,639	49,398	2,759	—
Military Expenditure, Special Expenditure.	477	338	—	139
Miscellaneous Services	2,841	4,044	1,203	—
Bombay Agent	979	846	—	133
Post Office and Telegraphs	26,249	29,113	2,864	—
Post Office and Telegraphs, Special Expenditure.	490	1,025	535	—
Railway Department	165,101	198,929	33,828	—
Railway Department, Special Expenditure.	16,835	11,647	—	5,188
Agricultural Department	21,764	20,937	—	827
Agricultural Department, Special Expenditure.	4,513	11,302	6,789	—
Forest and Scientific Departments...	15,283	14,705	—	578
Forest and Scientific Departments, Special Expenditure.	1,524	556	—	968
Immigration Department	726	683	—	43
Survey Department	22,025	19,586	—	2,439
Land Office	7,810	5,446	—	2,364
Public Works Department	17,243	15,524	—	1,719
Public Works Department, Recurrent	28,164	30,727	2,563	—
Public Works Department, Extraordinary.	40,803	27,895	—	12,908
Abolition of Slavery...	13,595	5,125	—	8,470
Coast Land Settlement	—	2,660	2,660	—
Total	669,405	682,041	62,731	50,095

Excluding expenditure on the Uganda Railway open line account, the expenditure during 1910-11 was less than that during 1909-10 by £21,192.

The principal increases in expenditure over the previous year are:—Provincial Administration (ordinary and special) £2,446, due to increased staff and the occupation of the Northern Frontier District; Prisons £1,569, due to the increased number of prisoners, and corresponding increase in staff and expenses; Education £1,369, due to the extension of Education Scheme; Military (ordinary and special), £2,620, due chiefly to increased expenditure on rations and travelling expenses; Miscellaneous Services £1,203, due chiefly to depreciation of Currency Board securities; Post and Telegraphs (ordinary and special) £3,399, due chiefly to increased staff, cost of carriage of mails by sea, and special repairs to the Mombasa-Lamu telegraph line; Agriculture and Veterinary (ordinary and special) £5,962, due to the steps taken to combat diseases of live stock; Coast Land Settlement £2,660, being new expenditure incurred on the scheme for the registration of coast titles.

On the other hand, considerable reductions were effected, amongst which may be noted the following:—Police £7,377, due to reorganisation of the force and consequent reduction of strength; Medical £1,861, due chiefly to less expenditure being necessary in connection with epidemics; Forest and Scientific £1,546, due to special expenditure having been incurred in the previous year on foresters' cottages, and in connection with Lake Magadi soda deposits; Survey £2,439, due to a decrease in local transport and labour, and to the deletion of the vote for payments to licensed surveyors; Land Office £2,364, due chiefly to the abolition of the post of Commissioner of Lands, and the transfer of the Recorder of Titles' pay and expenses to the Coast Land Settlement schedule; Public Works £12,064, due to a reorganisation of the department, and a reduction in staff and programme of works; Abolition of Slavery £8,470, due to fewer claims for compensation to slave owners.

SUMMARY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The totals of the Protectorate revenue and expenditure and grants-in-aid from Imperial funds for the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Grant.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1906–07	164,000	461,363	616,089
1907–08	193,000*	474,760	691,677
1908–09	138,000	485,668	703,103
1909–10	133,500	503,040†	669,405
1910–11	130,000	609,586	682,041

* Includes special grant of £40,000 for abolition of slavery.

† A proportion of the Customs Revenue was handed over to Uganda, but for which the Revenue would have been £523,740 in 1909–10 and £630,971 in 1910–11.

Financial position on 31st March, 1911.

	£	£
Surplus of assets over liabilities		147,010
Amount sanctioned in aid of expenditure for 1911-12	16,967	
Amount revoted as remanet expenditure ...	10,000	
Additional remanet expenditure required to be revoted	9,131	
		36,098
Balance net available assets ...		£110,912

(B.) CURRENCY.

The circulation of the new subsidiary coinage, which is current in both the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, doubled during the course of the year 1910-11, as will be seen from the following table:—

Denomination.	In circulation.		Increase.
	31st March, 1910.	31st March. 1911.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
50 cents, silver	92,732	1,70,703	77,971
25 ,, ,, ...	61,418	90,192	28,774
10 ,, nickel	86,452	1,48,600	62,148
1 cent. ,, ...	1,20,747	3,16,952	1,96,205
½ ,, ,, ...	4,500	4,500	—
Total	3,65,849	7,30,947	3,65,098

Although the old copper pice and aluminium cents ceased to be legal tender as from 1st June, 1910, the following quantities were either still in circulation, or unaccounted for on 31st March, 1911:—

	Rs.
Copper pice	2,09,082
1 Cent, aluminium	30,734
½ ,, ,, ...	2,170
Total ... ...Rs.	2,41,986

The total value of currency notes in circulation on 31st March, 1911 was Rs. 28,29,000, as compared with Rs. 18,32,500 on 31st March, 1910, being an increase of Rs. 9,96,500.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A.) TRADE.

The following statement shows the value of the trade of the Protectorate for 1910-11, as compared with the annual value of the four preceding years, together with the centesimal variations, the value of the period ending 1906-07 being taken as 100.

Year.	Imports.	Centesimal variations.	Exports.	Centesimal variations.	Total.	Centesimal variations.
	£		£		£	
1906-07	765,407	100	440,705	100	1,206,112	100
1907-08	799,717	105	515,052	117	1,314,769	109
1908-09	797,158	104	436,313	99	1,233,471	102
1909-10	775,246	101	590,057	132	1,365,303	113
1910-11	1,000,346	131	962,911	218	1,963,257	163

From the above it will be seen that the export trade was lowest in 1908-09, which naturally reacted on the import trade in the following year. During the quinquennial period, the expansion of trade was in the proportion of 31 per cent. in imports, 118 per cent. in exports, and 63 per cent. in the total trade.

The above figures do not include importations on behalf of the East Africa and Uganda Administrations, or material for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway, or specie and bullion, or goods in transit. The total imports inclusive of these figures amounted to:—

Year.	£
1906-07	1,238,409
1907-08	1,251,027
1908-09	1,174,014
1909-10	1,165,673
1910-11	1,606,525

The increase being £368,116, or 29 per cent. over 1906-07. This sum of £368,116 includes specie and bullion valued at £209,674, showing an increase of £152,739 over the previous year, due to the increased circulation among the natives and to the opening of new branches by the National Bank of India and the Standard Bank of South Africa.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue realised from trade imports (exclusive of Government importations and specie) was, during the year under review, £113,836, whilst refunds and drawbacks amounted to

£27,114. The net revenue from import duty therefore was £86,722, an increase of £14,375, or 20 per cent. over that of the preceding year.

The duty on exports amounted to £12,786, an advance of £844, or 7 per cent. over the last year. The total Customs revenue from import and export duties exceeded that of the previous year by £15,219.

IMPORTS.

The principal articles of the import trade are stated below, together with their value in pounds sterling:—

	£
Cotton goods	261,141
All other sorts	164,206
Provisions	77,351
Sugar	33,332
Building materials	27,905
Grain, including rice, flour, and wheat	80,654
Agricultural implements	29,265
Bags and sacks	13,691
Sundries	312,801
Total	£1,000,346

The total increase in the value of trade merchandise during the year under review amounted to £225,100, or 29 per cent. over the previous year.

The more noticeable advances are in cotton goods, brass and copper wares, building materials, provisions, sugar and "all other sorts."

The largest item of imports is that of cotton goods, which represents 26 per cent. of the total value. The quantitative increase over the preceding year is one of 10 per cent., while the rise in specific value is 14 per cent. The share in the imports of cotton goods contributed by the United Kingdom, which heads the list with 24 per cent., is followed by the United States and Holland, each with 20 per cent.

With the opening of new districts, improved means of communication, and the increasing confidence of the natives in the Administration, the demand for cotton goods is likely to assume large dimensions.

The class next in importance is "all other sorts." This composite head includes many unspecified items. It forms 16 per cent. of the total import trade, and shows an increased value of £67,112, or 69 per cent. over the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 43 per cent. of the total value, viz., £164,206.

The trade in provisions has assumed respectable dimensions, and represents 8 per cent. of the total imports. The rise in value is one of £13,756, or 22 per cent. over the previous year. The United Kingdom continues to supply about half of this import.

There was a diminution in the imports of sugar during 1909-10 amounting to £9,746, but this trade revived, and has now assumed its former position. The total import amounted to £33,332, of which Austria-Hungary contributed 60 per cent.

Building materials, which showed a decrease of £9,832 in 1909-10, increased by £11,353 during the year under review, and showed activity in the face of the increasing local supply of timber, &c.

The importation of grain, rice, wheat, and flour, shows an increase of £5,774 over the preceding year, but a decrease of £18,819 as compared with 1908-09. There is also an increasing demand for locally-grown food-stuffs.

The continued increase in the importations of agricultural implements, bags and sacks for produce, motor cars for transport, machinery, and iron and steelwares, is indicative of the steady development of the agricultural resources of the country.

The increased importation of salt and tobacco is due to the growing demand by the natives, and the modest increase in the imports of ale, beer, and wines is to be ascribed to the growth of the European population of the Protectorate. The rise in value of £4,573 under ammunition and firearms is attributable to the increasing number of European sportsmen visiting the country.

The other noticeable increases occur under " Boots and Shoes," " Brass and Copperwares," and " Kerosine Oil," which are indications of the expansion of trade among the native population.

The aggregate value of decreases in various articles of imports amounted to £27,623, as against a total increase of £252,723 in the imports for the same period.

The largest single item of decrease, viz., £8,659, which appears under the head " Sheep," is due to a consignment which was imported specially for breeding purposes from South Africa during the previous year.

There is also a decline under the head " Furniture," amounting to £7,786, which is to be accounted for by the growing appreciation of locally-made articles of indigenous wood.

The quantity of spirits and liqueurs imported receded from 36,747 gallons in 1909-10 to 31,737 gallons in 1910-11, a decrease of 14 per cent. The value fell from £18,440 to £16,500, a decline of 11 per cent. The falling off is not, however, attributable to the decreased consumption, but is due to the carry-over of large stocks which were imported in 1908 and 1909, in anticipation of the proposed enhanced rate of duty on spirits and liqueurs which came into force in January, 1910.

The decrease of £988 in the value of seeds and plants imported during the year is due to their distribution to planters and farmers at reduced prices by the Agricultural Department and to the local supply.

The imports of wearing apparel, drugs, medicines, chemicals, earthen and glass wares, which showed advances last year, have receded owing to the accumulation of stocks.

The variations in the value of other minor heads are due to the usual fluctuations in trade, as importations of articles could not be evenly distributed over successive years. The trade for the year 1910-11 marks in almost every respect an advance upon its predecessor, and the future prospects for the trade of the Protectorate are very bright. With the exception of cotton goods, kerosene oil, sugar, and tobacco, the share of the United Kingdom in the various articles imported during the year under review is larger than that of all foreign countries combined.

RE-EXPORTS.

A small portion (about 7 per cent.) of the total foreign imports declared for home consumption was re-exported to neighbouring countries, and mostly overland to German East Africa by the Uganda Railway.

The value of these re-exports rose from £33,600 to £70,002 in 1910-11—an increase of 108 per cent.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports during 1910-11 of British East African produce (exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, and the Soudan), amounted to £276,480, as against £190,668 in the preceding year, the advance being one of £85,812, or 45 per cent.

The principal articles of exports are enumerated in the appended list with their values in sterling.

	£
Copra	30,608
Grain	59,156
Hides and skins	62,258
Ivory	21,975
Rubber	31,963
Domestic produce	276,480

The noticeable increases over the previous year in the value of the principal articles of export are under grain, hides and skins, copra, rubber, wool, wax, mangrove bark, cotton, and coffee.

The largest single item of export is that of "hides and skins," which forms 22 per cent. of the total export of the East African produce. The increase in quantity is one of 30 per cent., and in value 46 per cent. over the previous year, the difference between these two percentages marking a rise of 16 per cent. in specific value. The trade received a temporary set-back in 1908-09 due to the paralysing effect of the financial crisis in the United States of America at the end of 1907. It has, however, more than recovered its normal dimensions, and appears capable of further expansion. The hide and skin trade is essentially international in character. The passing of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff in August, 1909, which removed the 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on raw hides entering the United States greatly stimulated competition and, in consequence of the increasing external demand, prices rose to unprecedented figures. The principal buyers of hides are the

United Kingdom and France, whereas shipments of skins, with insignificant exceptions, go to the United States.

Grain is the next item of importance, the exports of which form 21 per cent. of the total exports. The value showed a rise of 110 per cent., while the quantitative expansion was as much as 225 per cent.

Sim sim (Sesamum seed) valued at £23,537 was shipped to France for the production of edible oils. The exports of maize amounted to £21,297, a rise of 237 per cent. in quantity, and 272 per cent. in value. The abnormal increase is largely due to the effects of the Administration, aided by the Agricultural Department, to improve the quality of this cereal and extend the area under cultivation.

The exports of rubber have beaten all previous records, and amounted to £30,903 (1,672 cwt.), as compared with £22,544 (1,582 cwt.) in 1909-10. The quantitative expansion of 6 per cent. in conjunction with a 35 per cent. rise in value, means an increase of 29 per cent. rise in specific value. Here, as elsewhere, the cultivation of rubber continues to excite a good deal of attention. The principal purchasers of rubber are the United Kingdom (£18,128), and Germany (£9,703).

After two lean years there was an appreciable increase in the exports of copra (the dried kernel of the cocoanut). The increase in quantity is 77 per cent., and in value 90 per cent., which means that the average price in 1910-11 hardened by 13 per cent. over the preceding year. The high price maintained has encouraged the natives to prepare larger quantities for export. Copra has steadily risen in price owing to the increasing demand for cocoa butter and to the shortage of animal fats of all kinds. The area under cultivation has increased steadily during recent years, and there is every prospect of there being a steady yearly improvement in this respect.

The trade in mangrove bark has recovered, the increase in quantity being one of 70 per cent. The outlook for wattle planting is very promising. The first shipment of ten tons of wattle bark has been made to the United Kingdom, and the quality is well reported on.

The exports of coffee amounted to £2,995, an increase of £1,927 over the last year. The increased local consumption of coffee has ousted the foreign imports, and the exportable surplus of this product will be greatly increased during 1911-12.

There is an increase of £3,680 in the value of beeswax exported. The increase of £6,754 and £3,037 in wool and cotton, respectively, is satisfactory. The production of wool in British East Africa is confidently expected to increase.

The other increases amounting to £7,339 which occur in sea shells, ostrich feathers, horns, live stock, and fine woods, are of minor importance.

The aggregate decrease in the value of exports of East Africa produce amounts to £11,550, as against a total increase of £97,362 during the same period. The principal decrease is in ivory.

The export figures of British East African ivory during the past nine years tend to show that after six consecutive years of diminution the exports took an upward turn in 1908-09, showed a further rise in 1909-10, and receded again in 1910-11. The shrinkage in the export is due to steps taken for the preservation of the elephant. Cow ivory and tusks weighing less than 30 lbs. each may not be exported.

The exports of fibre receded from £6,312 to £3,727, and from 11,403 cwt. to 6,388 cwt. This was due to the low prices obtained from Sanseviera, which brought about a partial cessation of production. The cultivation of sisal and cocoanuts will be the basis of agricultural prosperity in the coast regions.

The direct home trade has been better served by the steamer lines, and this has naturally attracted increased shipments of cotton, rubber, and hides to the United Kingdom, which purchased 5 per cent. more than in 1909-10.

Foreign countries have taken 2 per cent. more, due to the increased exports of copra and grain. There is a relative decline of 7 per cent. in the exports to British possessions, though an absolute increase in value of £1,389.

The produce of Uganda and German East Africa, and other neighbouring countries passing through the port of Mombasa, is included in the returns of exports (*vide* Appendix II.).

Reviewing the foreign export trade, the exports from the Uganda Protectorate show an excess of £96,033 over those of British East Africa, and consists principally of cotton, ivory, rubber, hides, skins, chillies, and grain. Uganda's position as a cotton producing country is particularly noticeable. The export of cotton amounted to £203,426, or 55 per cent. of the total trade. Five years ago it was £5,214 only.

Rubber valued at £23,963, hides and skins at £50,329, ivory at £49,533, cotton seed at £10,268, and other products at £371,513, were exported from Uganda, showing an increase of 80 per cent. over the previous year.

The exports of produce from German East Africa through British East Africa amounted to £285,538, an increase of 70 per cent. over the previous year. The principal items of exports are hides and skins, rubber, grain and oil seeds, coffee, and gold.

The export of ivory from the Congo Free State amounted to £27,349 during the year under review.

The import trade in 1909-10 seemed to have remained stationary, although the export trade was one of recovery. The healthy signs of revival in the import trade of 1910-11 did not appear until the third quarter, while the export trade was active throughout the year, as is evidenced by the regularity of shipments.

The increase in the imports of trade merchandise in the year under review is one of 28 per cent., and that of exports 45 per cent. over the previous year.

The financial status of trade in East Africa suffers periodically from the effects of overtrading. Petty merchants are tempted with long credit to increase the volume of their business beyond the margin of safety. This, of course, leads to bankruptcies, but with the elimination of this weakness everything would point to increasing confidence in the potentialities of the country, and greater activity in the next year's trade.

The opening of new branch lines as feeders to the Uganda Railway, improved means of transport and shipping facilities, the making of new roads to outlying districts rich in produce, and the establishment of the soda industry, are bound to increase the volume of the import trade.

The good prices at present obtainable for nearly all products stimulate the natives to sustained exertions. The export trade would, however, receive greater impetus should there be a reduction in the direct freight rates, thus enabling produce of low value to be exported.

Advantage has been taken of the improved shipping facilities now offered by the new working arrangement of the Kilindini wharves and sheds, which has already relieved the congestion of the Mombasa godowns, and has rendered it possible to turn out cargo more satisfactorily. The reduced handling of the goods appears to be appreciated by the mercantile community.

(B.) SHIPPING.

Of the two chief ports in the Protectorate, Kilindini and Mombasa, the former, lying on the west side of Mombasa Island, is by far the larger, and is, in consequence, used by all the principal steamers. Mombasa Harbour is small, with a narrow entrance, and is, therefore, only available for small steamers and dhows, though it is the more conveniently situated of the two, owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town.

The Protectorate has been served during the whole year by three regular lines of mail steamers, the British India Steam Navigation Company, the German East Africa Line, and the Messageries Maritimes.

The Union Castle Line has been running for the last six months, and the Italian Mail Line for the last eight months of the year.

The British, French, and Italian Lines have called once a month, and the German Line once every three weeks.

In addition to the above, the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers have called once a month with cargo transhipped at Aden.

The Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison Line, the Natal Line, and the Bombay Persian Line of steamers have also called once a month.

A branch of the German East Africa Line maintained a regular service twice a month with Bombay, with occasional visits to Lamu.

The coast traffic has been carried on by two small steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, and Messrs. Esmailji Jivanji and Company.

The following table shows the gross tonnage of ships, the amount of cargo, and the number of passengers landed and shipped by the different steamship lines at Mombasa.

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengors.	
				Euro-pean.	Indians and Natives.		Euro-pean.	Indians and Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
British India, Aden ...	26	85,943	2,581	130	517	2,808	127	613
British India, Europe...	14	41,939	4,722	5	9	2,119	6	118
German Line, Bombay	58	180,747	6,422	144	3,249	1,314	99	2,671
German Line, Europe...	56	323,519	9,676	883	1,177	13,833	610	487
Messageries, Europe ...	24	92,660	762	324	204	575	285	203
Bombay Persian, Bombay.	13	25,125	338	7	357	299	—	287
Union Castle, Europe...	21	129,509	10,928	477	143	6,605	408	220
Harrison Line, Europe	11	34,111	1,117	—	6	1,002	1	53
Italian Line, Europe ...	18	39,944	414	46	183	694	36	418
Total	241	953,497	36,960	2,016	5,845	29,249	1,572	5,070

The total steam tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,301,750 tons, represented by 611 steamers, an increase of 153 vessels and 293,736 tons over last year.

The tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 62,990, represented by 3,628 vessels. This is an increase of 43 vessels, but a decrease of 2,227 tons compared with 1909-10.

A new leading mark has been erected at Ras Serani, off Mombasa, and a 4th order port light fitted on the top of it.

A new leading mark has been erected at Port Malindi.

The revenue of the Port Office amounted during the year to £2,971.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A.) INDUSTRIES.

Flour Milling.—The firm of Unga, Limited, established in Nairobi, has started an export trade to German East Africa, and this extension promises well. The firm suffers from competition caused by the importation of flour from Bombay, but the areas under wheat are increasing annually to such an extent that it appears likely that in a short time the mill will be working up to its maximum capacity.

Six corn-grinding mills have been set up in the Nyanza Province. They are all worked by water power. At Maseno, near Kisumu, is a corn mill, worked by an oil engine, the property of the East African Industries, Limited.

Saw Milling.—The British African Sawmills, situated at Nairobi, report an increase of 65 per cent. in their trade, as compared with 1909-10. They have erected a new sawmill in Nairobi with all the latest machinery, and during the coming year propose to import further plant to the value of £2,000.

Cotton Ginning.—There is a ginnery, the property of the British East Africa Corporation, which is established at Kisumu. The present installation consists of 18 gins capable of turning out over 1,000,000 pounds of ginned cotton every year. Practically all the cotton at present dealt with comes from Uganda. During the year a new hydraulic baling press has been imported and is worked by gas generated from cotton seed. Other ginneries, which also belong to the British East Africa Corporation, have been erected at Kilindini and Malindi.

Dairies.—The farmers of the Lumbwa District have combined and brought into existence the "Lumbwa Creamery, Limited," which is under European management. A fair quantity of butter of good quality is turned out by up-to-date methods.

Near Nairobi there are three excellent dairy farms, and two others at Molo which produce milk and butter of the best quality, the demand for which is frequently in excess of the supply.

Brick and Tile Works.—Shortage of water has considerably lessened the output of bricks anticipated by the East African Industries, Limited, at their factory near Mombasa. Steps are, however, being taken to guard against this difficulty in the future, and there is every reason to expect that the works will in the future be most successful.

The Company have during the present year also opened a steam joinery.

Printing and Publishing.—These businesses report an increased turn-over during the year under review. Early in the year a daily edition of the East African Standard was published, and has attained to a considerable circulation. This firm has built new offices and imported much expensive plant, notably a Linotype machine costing £1,000.

Steam Laundry.—A steam laundry has been started in Nairobi, and is reported to be proving a successful venture.

Wattle Bark.—Wattle bark, exported by Messrs. Newland, Tarlton, and Company, realized the highest prices in the London market, and their consignments were estimated to contain 10 per cent. more tanning material than South African bark.

Other Industries.—The Uplands Bacon Factory in the Highlands continues to produce bacon of good quality, and its trade has considerably increased.

Several firms in the Highlands, notably between Nairobi and Fort Hall, are engaged in the cultivation of sisal. Most of them are erecting, or have already erected, mills, and some of the crops are ready for decorticating. When the Nairobi-Thika Tramway becomes an accomplished fact, this industry should derive a great impetus from it, as the heavy charges for transport to Nairobi will be thus avoided.

Messrs. McDonell Brothers and Smith have established an export trade with remarkable success, and since May, 1910, they have exported 608 tons of varied produce, representing a value of about £10,000.

(B.) MINES AND MINERALS.

Thirteen prospective licences have been issued during the year, but no very important or commercially valuable discoveries have been made.

The most important event of the year has been the discovery of coal near Mackinnon Road Station. The area was roughly inspected by the Commissioner of Mines, and the samples found were reported as real coal, but the outcrop was not determined. Further investigations are to be made, and the surrounding district is to be exploited by a geological expert.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of the Magadi Railway, and it is anticipated that the soda obtained from the lake will eventually prove a source of considerable revenue to the Protectorate.

Several samples of minerals received from prospectors have been tested, but up to the present nothing of commercial value has been declared.

An application for a concession to work certain mineral water springs in the Nandi Native Reserve was refused in view of strong local objections, as the springs have for years past been used by the natives as salt licks for their cattle.

Samples of diatomite deposit discovered in the Rift Valley, in the Naivasha Province, were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for examination, and a favourable report was received, but at present the steamer freight is a great impediment and does not admit of the profitable working of the deposit.

Mica is found near Machakos, and a German firm has applied for areas, but no work has yet been commenced.

An interesting discovery of fossils was made by Mr. Chesnaye in 1910 on the eastern side of Lake Victoria. These fossils include part of a jaw with teeth of a small extinct proboscidean of the genus "Dinotherium," portions of a small rhinoceros, and fragments of the shell of a giant tortoise. The great interest of the discovery is that hitherto no remains of Tertiary mammals have been known from Central Africa, although a considerable number of different species have been described from both the northern and southern portions of the continent. It seems probable that, when these new fossiliferous beds have been explored by trained investigators, very rich discoveries will be made of great importance in tracing the origin of modern mammals.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The hopeful feeling that came into being last year has increased considerably during the past twelve months as a result of the large inflow of money for development in many branches of farming. Other contributory causes are the continual influx of settlers, many of them possessed of substantial means, the general rise in the value of land, the increase in the exports and imports, and the formation of numerous companies for the exploiting of various industries, the data obtained from experimental results having been such as to induce business men and financiers at home to invest their capital.

(A.) HIGHLANDS.

In the Highlands the extended cultivation of maize, beans, wheat, coffee, and wattle has been most marked. Owing to a drought in both growing seasons, the yields from the maize and bean crops have been below the average, but there was a very large increase in the extent of land put under cultivation.

An export trade in maize was started last year, and during the year under review some 20,000 bags were forwarded to European markets, for which very satisfactory prices were obtained.

There has been a slight decrease in the export trade in beans due to climatic conditions, but the prices realized were good, and Rose Cocos and Canadian Wonders were sold at £11 to £11 15*s*. per ton in the Marseilles and Hamburg markets, prices which have well repaid the growers. Two harvests in a year can be depended upon in many parts of the Protectorate.

It is estimated that the yield from the recent wheat harvest will equal the local demand for the next 12 months, and there is every prospect of establishing an export trade next season. Rietti is the variety usually grown.

Coffee is making steady progress, and in one plantation 3 lbs. of berries per tree were harvested. The average price locally was £50 per ton, while as much as £68 per ton was obtained in Europe.

The very favourable reports received from the Imperial Institute on samples of wattle bark sent from the Protectorate have attracted increased attention to this industry. During the last 15 months it is estimated that some 2,000 acres have been planted out, and the cultivation of further extensive areas for sowing next season is proceeding rapidly. Wattle-growing is likely to become a great factor in the agricultural industry.

The number of cattle shows no increase on that of last year. This is due to outbreaks of gastro-enteritis, rinderpest, and East Coast fever; but notwithstanding the prevalence of disease the prices for cattle sold privately and at auction sales have been higher than in any previous year.

Sheep have developed in a marked manner; in fact, the increase —more especially in graded sheep—has surpassed all previous records. Great improvement has resulted from the up-grading of native sheep crossed with merinos.

Numbers of mares have recently been imported from South Africa which should serve as good foundation stock, and it is hoped that the hardy Abyssinian mare will prove useful for building up the industry generally.

Large numbers of mules have been introduced from Abyssinia, and as a result the prices charged for mules are considerably less than formerly.

It is hoped before long to establish an export trade in bacon; pigs are doing extremely well, but the local demand for good bacon still exceeds the supply.

Ostrich farming has made a striking advance; the numbers and size of the birds have increased, and the quality of the feathers has been of a higher standard. Enquiries have been made by breeders from South Africa as to the possibility of obtaining birds from this Protectorate for stud purposes.

(B.) COAST AND NYANZA BASIN.

The output of cotton has been practically double that of last year, but the dry land cotton areas are limited, and any great export of cotton from them must not be expected. On the other hand there are very extensive tracts of land along the banks of the Tana and Juba Rivers which, with the expenditure of money on irrigation works, might well become most fertile and productive. Experiments are being carried out on both rivers with a view to ascertaining the most suitable seed. It is estimated that some 500,000 acres of land along the south bank of the Juba River could be irrigated, which, under cotton, should make an appreciable addition to the world's output.

With the rise in price during the past year the exports of copra have doubled in value. Large areas are being planted out with young coconut palms, and in a few years the number of bearing trees will be considerably increased.

Next to copra the value of the rubber export for the past year is greater than that of any other agricultural or plantation export, and it must be remembered that as yet few of our plantations have reached the full tapping stage. The results obtained from consignments of Ceara rubber exported are very favourable. A number of companies have been formed during the year, and there has been a large inflow of capital for further development. When the land titles on the coast are settled it is anticipated that extensive areas will be put under this product.

A number of sisal plantations are now reaching maturity, and decorticating operations will shortly commence. On one plantation, where 800 acres have been planted, the sisal on 200 acres is now ready for cutting.

The export of sim sim has much increased, and natives are being encouraged to plant this commodity more extensively.

The maize crop in the coast districts has been more than double that of last year, and 800 tons were exported from Malindi alone.

(C.) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Nairobi Farm.—An exhaustive series of experiments has been carried out with crops considered suitable for growth in the Protectorate, with the result that the satisfactory issues obtained from previous experiments have in many cases been confirmed, and it is now proved that certain introduced crops may be taken up as accessory or main branches of farming with good prospects of success. Very valuable data have moreover been collected with regard to the comparative yields of different varieties of maize, beans, wheat, potatoes, &c.

A cage has been erected on the farm, and experiments have been begun in the hybridizing of wheat. It is hoped in time to produce a variety which will be resistant to rust.

The station has also been utilized as a farm for the breeding of pigs, and a large number of pure bred sows and boars has been disposed of to settlers for the purpose of grading up their stock. The grading of the native cattle with the Red Polled breed, and also of donkeys with the Catalonian jack, has been taken in hand with marked success, and the station is now considered a very important centre to visit, at which much valuable information can be acquired, not only by the settler who has already taken up land, but also by the new-comer or prospective settler.

There are at present three Clydesdale mares on the farm, all of which have remained in good health throughout the year. There are also two pure bred South Devon cows, one pure bred Red Poll bull, and one Shorthorn bull. In September all the cattle were inoculated against rinderpest; one succumbed from the effects of the inoculation.

Four elands were procured and "broken" to work. They were found to be more tractable than might have been expected, and they are of better stamina than zebra, which were previously experimented with.

The total number of live stock on the farm is 502.

Mazeras.—This station has been responsible for the collection of further valuable data in connection with tropical crops considered suitable for development on the coast belt. In addition to supervising the work of the station, the Plant Instructor has made a series of tours along the coast to advise on the cultivation and growth of promising products.

Kibos.—It has been arranged for this station to be conducted mainly in the interests of the natives. Crops which are considered suitable for the Lake Districts are extensively grown, and all available improved seed is issued to the natives through the administrative officials of the Province. For three weeks in every month the Plant Instructor is occupied in travelling round the native districts and in giving instruction to the natives. This teaching is now beginning to bear fruit, and the chiefs are becoming more alive to the importance of better cultivation and the sowing of improved seed.

Naivasha.—The annual sale of stock at this station is an event which is always eagerly awaited by the stock breeders of the Protectorate, and the sale held in November last was strikingly successful. Dairy farmers were ready to pay high prices for cows with calves at foot, and pure bred cattle were in strong demand. The competition for pure bred sheep was very keen, and the fact that during the two days' sales over 200 merino rams changed hands is in itself sufficient indication of the growth of the wool industry in the Protectorate. Grade rams also were much sought after, and afforded an object lesson as to what can be done in grading up the native ewes.

The following are some of the prices obtained at the sale, and they show the readiness with which settlers are prepared to purchase high-grade animals to stock their farms:—

	Rs.
Pure bred bulls	555
Grade bulls	235
Grade cows and heifers	370
Pure merino rams	115
Grade rams	28
Pure merino ewes	36

The gross proceeds were Rs. 27,600 (£2,506).

(D.) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—This disease continues to prevail in the Nairobi-Kyambu District, but is practically quiescent in the Machakos District, where the mortality, even among calves, has dwindled down to a very small percentage; but, as the number of calves born on these large areas is not sufficient to maintain an equal infection throughout the pasture land, outbreaks of an epizootic character are to be expected from time to time.

There seems every indication that the disease is gradually assuming an enzootic character as regards the cattle in some of the known infected areas, and this can be largely accounted for by the restrictions placed on the movements of cattle within these areas.

Experiments with this point in view have been carried out during the past two years, and the results have been most instructive and encouraging.

The highly infected area at Kamiti has been used as a testing station to ascertain the resistance exhibited by cattle placed upon it; the infection being constantly kept up by introducing susceptible grade cattle which have, in the majority of cases, contracted the disease. The results of the experiments at the Kamiti testing station since July, 1910, are as follows:—

Animals entered.	Deaths.	Remaining.	Released as immune.
789	126	124	539

The further investigations which have been made regarding this disease have enabled the veterinary officers to gain considerable information both as to the manner of its occurrence in various districts and the resistance exhibited by cattle bred in such districts. The difference in the mortality in various outbreaks has been so extraordinary as to render the administration of measures by which to control it particularly difficult. Whereas in some outbreaks 80 to 90 per cent. have succumbed, in others the mortality has been extremely small.

Some 700 head of immune oxen are now in use along the public roads, and the transport difficulty has been overcome. The endemic areas have been opened up for trading, and movement of cattle under permit has been facilitated.

Rinderpest.—Rinderpest has caused heavy mortality in some districts. The native reserves have suffered most, and this is due in great part to the large numbers of cattle held by the natives, consequent co-mingling, and the carrying of infection from kraal to kraal by offal or pieces of meat taken from diseased carcases. During the last seven months of the year under review, 30,000 doses of serum were issued from the laboratory; its use has been most beneficial, and the natives of the Nyanza Province have supplied the department with cattle for serum purposes. In some districts, and particularly the Northern Masai Reserve, the disease has now disappeared.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—An outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in the Northern Masai Reserve, but the disease has been confined to a limited area.

Anaplasmosis.—Marginal points (*Anaplasmosis*) is the cause of some mortality among imported cattle, and experiments are now in progress in the hopes of obtaining an inoculation similar to that which has proved so successful against Texas fever.

Horse Sickness.—Notwithstanding the large importations of horses and mules into the Protectorate, no severe epidemic of horse sickness has occurred.

Lymphangitis.—Epizootic and ulcerative lymphangitis have been fairly prevalent among mules and the poorer class of pony.

Mallein Test.—All horses imported by sea without certificates are tested with mallein, and all equines imported from Abyssinia are tested at the frontier station.

Sheep-pox.—A number of outbreaks of sheep-pox have occurred in the Rift Valley, Mau, and Northern Kavirondo Districts. With the exception of the outbreak in Northern Kavirondo, where the mortality ran high, the disease has been of a benign nature.

Scabies.—Scabies is fairly prevalent throughout the Protectorate. This disease becomes of greater moment as the stocks of woolled sheep increase, and while all trade sheep have been dipped at Nakuru and Rumuruti, little advancement in the eradication of this disease has been made. Every endeavour is being made to increase the number of public dippers to facilitate and encourage the dipping of sheep throughout the Protectorate.

Swine Fever.—Swine fever has been the cause of heavy loss to pig owners. The East African form of this disease is peculiarly virulent, and is not amenable to treatment by serum which is effectual against the English and American form of the disease. Further experiments with a view to obtaining a preventive serum are now being conducted.

Glanders, &c.—The country is free from glanders, rabies, foot-and-mouth disease, and tuberculosis.

Permit System.—The permit system for the movement of stock is in force throughout the Protectorate, and has done much to control illicit movement. It also informs the farmer or native how he can move his stock with the greatest safety to himself and his neighbours.

The cattle belonging to the natives in the Kyambu and Nairobi Districts have been removed into the Native Reserve and branded. This has greatly checked illicit movement.

(E.) INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

In the Njoro district the wheat when from four to five inches high was attacked by beetles in such numbers as to threaten the crop, but, fortunately, the application of a mixture of Paris green, bran, and sugar, spread over the land, proved effective, the insects taking greedily to the poisoned bait.

Cut worms were responsible for a certain amount of damage to young coffee trees, maize, and potatoes, but, with the above exceptions, crops were comparatively free from insect pests.

Two fumigators have been erected, one at Kilindini and the other at Mombasa, and all imported seeds and plants found after inspection to be infected with insect pests or fungoid disease are either fumigated (if fumigation is considered effective) or destroyed. 1,861 consignments of imported seeds and plants were examined during the year. Of the 20,000 bags of maize exported, 2,000 bags were found on examination to be infected. These were fumigated before being passed for shipment.

Rust was again responsible for a certain amount of loss to wheat growers, but not to the same extent as in the previous year, a rust-resistant variety, Rietti, being more generally grown.

Fencing.—Wire for 228 miles of fencing has now been issued to settlers under the provisions of the Fencing Ordinance, and 274 miles of fencing have been erected by Government around areas infected with cattle disease and along stock routes. Owing, however, to the large number of tested oxen available for transport in the infected areas, and to the fencing of the Native Reserves, East Coast fever is now more under control, and further fencing by Government on any large scale is not anticipated. It is hoped that most of the 165 tons of wire now in the Government store will be available for issue to settlers for fencing to be erected by themselves under the provisions of the Fencing Ordinance.

Branding.—Two hundred and forty-nine cattle brands have been registered, and almost daily applications are being made for the registration of further brands. It is again pleasing to record that but few branded cattle have been stolen during the year.

V.—FORESTS.

Forest Reserves.—There has been no material alteration in the area of the forest reserves during the year under review.

Reforesting.—Blanks have been filled up in the previous year's planting, and weeding and cleaning of plantations has been carried on over 605 acres. 378 acres of new plantations were formed at an average cost of Rs. 29.38 per acre.

Nurseries.—1,856,316 young trees were raised during the year; over 900,000 were planted out, sold, or issued free to Government Departments, and 1,558,042 young trees were in the nurseries at the close of the year ready for planting out in the coming season.

Natural Regeneration.—Rs. 554.64 was spent in clearing under and around seed bearing trees of good species in order to promote natural regeneration, but the results were disappointing.

Railway Fuel.—1,141,613 stacked cubic feet of fuel were cut from the forests during the year.

Rubber.—4,505 lbs. of Landolphia rubber were collected in the Kenia Forests.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to £12,272 19*s.* 7*d.*

Revenue.—The cash revenue amounted to £4,357 16*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase of £2,512 over that of the preceding year. Included in this amount is the sum of £1,407 realised from royalties on mangrove bark and borities.

The value of forest produce issued free was £4,232 13*s.* 11*d.* This amount covers the value of fuel extracted from the forests by the Railway Department.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A.) RAILWAY.

(1) *Uganda Railway.*—The re-alignment between Mazeras and Mackinnon Road stations added slightly to the length of the main line, so for statistical purposes the length of the Uganda Railway was reckoned as 585 miles during the year ended 31st March, 1911. The total capital cost excluding suspense account now stands at £5,448,662, and including steamers on Lake Victoria and works added from funds provided in the annual estimates, at £5,683,297.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £300,116, as against £246,146 for the year 1909-10, an increase of 21·93 per cent. The total expenditure amounted to £201,596, as against £180,279 for 1909-10, an increase of 11·82 per cent. The net profit is therefore £98,519, as against £65,867 for the previous year.

The total tonnage handled advanced from 60,213 tons in the previous year to 77,478 tons. There was a considerable increase in both upwards and downwards traffic, as is shown by the following figures:—

	Upwards. Tons.	Downwards. Tons.
1909-10	31,395	28,818
1910-11	40,776	36,702

The additional downwards tonnage was chiefly in cotton, cotton seed, maize, ground-nuts, hides, coffee, wheat, and rubber.

The total goods receipts show an increase of £35,844.

The reduced rate granted last year for maize for export has resulted in an increase of 1,367 tons carried in a downward direction.

The export of cotton and cotton seed from Uganda has made a phenomenal advance, and it is anticipated that much larger quantities will be exported in 1911-12.

There is an increase in the total receipts from coaching traffic of £6,809, principally due to a greater number of passengers of all classes. The total number of passengers carried rose from 226,571 in 1909-10 to 301,703 in 1910-11.

The traffic on Lake Victoria is in a very satisfactory condition, the tonnage of cargo carried by the four steamers having increased from 18,733 tons in 1909–10 to 34,115 tons in 1910–11. The prospects of further increases in 1911–12 are very hopeful. The following figures, which are taken from the annual statistics, show the result of the past seven years' working of the railway and lake steamers :—

Railway.

—	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching Traffic...	527,994	647,818	724,751	804,330	788,216	785,740	887,876
Goods Traffic	1,535,205	2,059,482	2,465,218	2,211,502	2,199,106	2,386,479	2,924,132
Total	2,063,199	2,707,300	3,189,969	3,015,832	2,987,322	3,172,219	3,812,008
Per train mile	5·06	5·17	4·57	4·33	4·31	4·32	4·00
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Per ton per mile...	13·95	12·63	10·69	10·25	9·51	8·87	8·12
Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	2,112,720	2,069,059	2,315,332	2,510,350	2,247,852	2,402,895	2,704,245
Per train mile	5·12	3·90	3·28	3·22	3·20	3·21	2·80
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Per ton per mile...	14·02	8·20	7·58	7·74	7·17	6·53	5·54
Total train mileage	412,752	529,978	704,986	705,656	702,856	747,770	967,305
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Average freight of a goods train	37·42	43·63	44·55	42·47	45·48	50·35	51·91
Total tonnage handled	23,717	39,657	52,784	54,855	57,226	60,213	77,478
Tons of goods carried one mile	11,007,959	16,299,975	23,056,979	21,569,652	23,131,115	26,900,078	35,992,728

Steamers.

—	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching Traffic	55,532	80,020	88,777	125,923	125,369	106,458	130,538
Goods Traffic	161,464	255,081	307,993	298,189	336,094	354,327	503,642
Total	216,996	335,101	396,770	424,112	461,463	460,785	634,180
Expenditure.							
Total expenditure ...	154,600	154,697	151,387	235,154	269,485	301,295	319,702
Number of tons carried ...	6,558	11,064	14,858	14,144	18,356	18,733	34,115
Percentage of net earnings on capital cost of steamers.	5·6	14·8	20·8	10·14	6·78	5·63	11·0

Labour has been fairly plentiful throughout the year, and no difficulty was experienced in recruiting all the Africans required.

No accident occurred resulting in the death or injury of a passenger.

(2) *Magadi Railway.*—During the year under review negotiations for the construction by the Magadi Soda Company of a railway from mile 282 to the Magadi Lake, a distance of about 106 miles, were brought to a successful conclusion, and the Company was floated in London in February with a capital of £1,312,500. The line, when completed, will be worked by the Uganda Railway. In addition to the line from mile 282 to the soda lake a site has been granted to the Company on Government land at Kilindini for the erection of a pier, godowns, &c., to facilitate the shipping of the soda.

To enable the Uganda Railway efficiently to transport the soda that will be sent by the Magadi Company from the soda lake to Kilindini the Government has undertaken to provide a sum not exceeding £350,000 for the purpose of equipping the main line with buildings, rolling stock, engines, &c. This expenditure will be spread over a number of years to meet the requirements, but the following works will be started shortly:—

(1) The removal of all gradients steeper than 1·18 per cent. against the down load between miles 282 and 60 in order to enable larger loads of soda to be taken by down trains.

(2) The purchase of new locomotives and bogie trucks.

(3) The laying of a water supply by means of a pipe line from a stream of good water in the hills near mile 104 to mile 42.

(4) The provision of extra accommodation, plant, &c., to meet the anticipated increased train mileage.

(3) *Thika Tramway.*—Shortly after the close of the financial year sanction was accorded for the construction of a steam tramway from Nairobi to the Thika River, a distance of about 30 miles, at an estimated cost of £60,000. When completed it will be taken over and worked by the Uganda Railway. This line will open up one of the best parts of the Highlands, and there

is every indication that it will at once be called upon to carry a considerable traffic.

(4) *Deep-Water Pier at Kilindini.*—Intimation was also received after the close of the financial year that funds would be found for the provision of a deep-water pier at Kilindini.

(B.) ROADS.

A total sum of £6,966 was spent during the year on new road work and reconstruction of existing roads, and £7,425 on the maintenance and repair of existing roads.

The more important new works undertaken were as follows:—

(*a*.) The continuation of the construction of the Kisumu-Uganda Road. A sum of £1,366 was spent on the section between miles 4 and 26 from Kisumu. A sum of £181 was also spent in laying foundations for the Nzoia River suspension bridge, 48 miles from Kisumu.

(*b*.) The renewal of the temporary bridges over the Komo and Kamiti Rivers on the Nairobi-Thika section of the Fort Hall Road, at a cost of £247.

(*c*.) The regrading and metalling of a portion of the Nairobi-Kyambu Road over a distance of 1½ miles where the road passes through the Karura Forest, at a cost of £348.

(*d*.) The construction of a cart track from Gilgil Station through the Gilgil farms at Rumuruti, a distance of 68 miles, at a cost of £288.

(*e*.) The completion of the bridge over the Gurra River, on the Fort Hall-Nyeri Road, at a total cost of £968.

(*f*.) The construction of a road from Kismayu to Yonte and Gobwen at a cost of £122.

Numerous short lengths of roads have been constructed both in the townships and out-districts during the year.

(C.) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The combined post and telegraph services of Uganda and East Africa include 92 post offices and post office agencies, 39 money order offices, and 83 telegraph offices, of which 18 post offices and post office agencies, 10 money order offices, and 16 telegraph offices are in Uganda, the remainder being in East Africa. These figures include 40 telegraph offices at Uganda railway stations.

Revenue.—The revenue for the two Protectorates amounted to £24,329, an increase of £3,087 on that of the previous year. The estimated increase for East Africa alone was £2,253, of which £930 was increased postal, and £1,323 increased telegraph and telephone revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure was £31,876, or £3,458 more than in 1909-10. The estimated total for East Africa alone is £24,995, representing an increase of £2,720. These figures include capital expenditure for telegraph and telephone construction in East Africa, but not for Uganda.

The deficit on the year's working was £7,547, but work to the value of £8,776 was performed for other Government Departments of East Africa and Uganda.

Postal Matter.—The estimated number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year is 2,330,455 for East Africa and 737,220 for Uganda, or a total of 3,067,675 for the two Protectorates, representing an increase of nearly 6 per cent. in the case of East Africa and 3½ per cent. in the case of Uganda.

Parcel Post.—The returns of the parcel post service, which are given below, show a total of 45,132 parcels dealt with in the two Protectorates, as against 39,514 for the previous year. The greater part of this increase was in respect of parcels imported from the United Kingdom, the numbers of which advanced by 27 per cent. in the case of East Africa and 16 per cent. in the case of Uganda.

Parcels dealt with.

—	Internal.	United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total.
		From.	To.	From.	To.	
East Africa	5,032	11,338	1,288	3,587	6,256	27,501
Uganda	2,177	6,352	735	7,731	636	17,631

Value of Parcels Imported.

Year.	East Africa.		Uganda.		Total Value.
	From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.	From United Kingdom.	From Other Countries.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1909–10 ...	11,197	3,992	5,710	2,121	23,020
1910–11 ...	17,183	4,576	7,520	2,520	31,799

Registered Letters.—The total number of registered postal packets dealt with in the two Protectorates was 111,233, and shows a satisfactory increase of 12,154 over the previous year's figures. Of the foregoing, 86,920 were posted in East Africa and Uganda, as against 76,799 in 1909-10. The registered correspondence received from abroad likewise shows a substantial addition, 24,313 articles being dealt with during the year under review, as compared with 22,280 for the previous twelve months.

Ocean Mail Service.—The ocean mail service has been considerably improved during the year by the inauguration of the Union Castle sailings of steamers to and from Europe *viâ* the

Suez Canal. Unfortunately the full benefit which this service could afford has so far not been obtained, as the intervals between the sailings of the Union Castle and British India Company's steamers have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Both lines are running in cycles of 28 days, outward and homeward, and at present one follows the other at an interval of seven or eight days. With a suitable adjustment of the sailings of the two lines a regular fortnightly service to and from Europe could be provided, and it is hoped that this will shortly be arranged.

Indian Mails.—The coastal steamer service has been irregular and unsatisfactory throughout the year, and communication between Lamu and Mombasa has suffered accordingly.

The runner mails have been extended and a combined runner and mule mail service has been established to the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

The regular mail services by relays of native runners have been well maintained: the following are the principal relayed mails and the times occupied in transit:—

Route.	Distance.	Number of relays.	Time occupied in conveyance.
	Miles.		Hours.
Nairobi to Fort Hall, via Kyambu ...	67	3	26
Jinja to Mbale	92	3	31
Kampala to Hoima	126	4	52
Entebbe to Mbarara	150	4	64
Entebbe to Fort Portal...	195	6	62

Money Orders.—The money order business in East Africa shows a slight increase both in the average value of the remittances and the number of transactions as follows:—

—	Issued.		Paid.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£
1909-10	19,791	102,792	7,619	50,200
1910-11	19,454	106,846	8,021	55,099

New money order offices were opened at Nyeri, Chania Bridge, Sergoit, Eldare River, and Farm 45, Uasin Gishu, during the year.

Postal Orders.—The postal order business has also considerably increased, 11,669 orders having been issued or paid in the two Protectorates, as against 8,831 for the year previous. The number of transactions in East Africa alone was 9,466. The total value of the orders dealt with in both Protectorates was £7,104.

Telegraphs.—There has been a considerable increase in the volume of the telegraph traffic during the year. In all 141,282 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with (98,585 for East Africa and 42,697 for Uganda), as against 117,324 for the previous year, representing an increase of nearly 20 per cent. for the two Protectorates. The Uganda traffic shows the largest increase, viz., 28 per cent.; that of East Africa shows an addition of 17 per cent. over the previous year.

During the year the telegraph line was extended to Rabai in East Africa and to Masindi Port in Uganda. A heliograph service, in extension of the telegraph service, has also been in operation between Nandi (Kapsabet) and the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

A staff of six female telegraphists recruited from the British Post Office is now being employed at Nairobi with satisfactory results.

Telegrams dealt with:—

—	Internal.	United Kingdom.		Other Countries.		Total.
		From.	To.	From.	To.	
1909-10.						
East Africa	48,598	1,909	2,171	16,334	15,034	84,046
Uganda	16,887	380	460	7,173	8,378	33,278
1910-11.						
East Africa	51,415	3,118	3,350	20,430	20,272	98,585
Uganda	19,216	470	577	11,259	11,175	42,697

Telephones.—The telephone exchanges at Mombasa and Nairobi, which were made available for the general public during the financial year 1908-09, show the following development:—

Exchange connections at end of year:—

—	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.
Mombasa...	21	15	25	16
Nairobi	36	34	50	53

Number of calls during the year:—

—	1909-10.	1910-11.		Total.
	Government and Private.	Government.	Private.	Government and Private.
Mombasa	15,686	25,540	14,741	40,281
Nairobi	59,579	78,766	55,028	133,794
Total	75,265	104,306	69,769	174,075

The total telephone revenue collected during the year was £884 9*s*. 1*d*., of which £736 14*s*. 5*d*. accrued in East Africa and £147 14*s*. 8*d*. in Uganda. These figures include rentals of private lines, and receipts for "trunk line" conversations, *i.e.*, conversations between different settlements over the telegraph wires, as well as rentals for connections to the Mombasa and Nairobi telephone exchanges.

Savings Bank.—A post office savings bank commenced working on the first day of the year under review. At the end of the year there were 1,231 accounts opened with £15,569 due to depositors, an average of £12 12*s*. 11½*d*. for each account. Of the 1,231 accounts 165 are held by Europeans (average balance £24 10*s*.), 367 by Indians (average balance £16 2*s*. 6*d*.), and 684 by natives with an average balance of £7 15*s*.

General.—New offices or agencies have been opened during the year at Eldare River, Sergoit, Farm 45, Uasin Gishu, Chania Bridge, Karungu, Mariakani, and Homa Bay in East Africa. Three of these offices are situated on the Uasin Gishu Plateau, to which the postal service has been extended during the year.

A service of direct closed mails has been instituted between Nairobi and London in either direction, as a result of which the delivery of the incoming mails from England, and particularly the parcel mail, has been expedited.

The half yearly post office handbook has been enlarged and now includes lists of telephone subscribers and abbreviated telegraph addresses, in addition to the mail time table and other postal information for which it was originally issued.

The Department is experiencing a difficulty, which occurs elsewhere in Africa, in recruiting a satisfactory class of employee for delivery purposes. Neither Asiatics nor native Africans of sufficient education to perform these duties efficiently are prepared to undertake them.

Telegraph and Telephone Construction.—The total length of the telegraph lines amounts to 1,016 miles of pole lines of which 859 miles are erected on iron poles and 157 on wooden poles. The mileage of wires amounts to 2,261.

The length of telephone pole line is 60 miles, carrying 304 miles of wire.

There are 26 postal, telegraph, and telephone offices, and 42 railway telegraph offices.

There are 300 telephones in use, of which 149 are in connection with the Nairobi Exchange, and 50 with the Mombasa Exchange, the balance being in connection with the railway and private or separate lines.

The telephone exchange has been extended both at Nairobi and Mombasa. Sixty additional connections have been made at Nairobi with a total addition of 63 miles of wire, and 15 additional connections at Mombasa amounting to 33 miles of wire.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A.) JUDICIAL.

The total number of cases directly dealt with by the High Court during the year is 939, showing an increase of 250 over last year; the majority were criminal cases, of which 164 are accounted for by the larger number of cases sent up by magistrates for confirmation of sentence.

The particulars of the cases are as follows:—

Original civil cases	123
Original criminal cases	94
Confirmation criminal cases	390
Revision criminal cases	35
Appeals criminal cases	69
Appeals civil cases	78
Probate causes	146
Insolvencies	4
Total	939

The liabilities involved in the insolvencies were Rs. 127,792.

There were also 26 trust estates administered by the Court on behalf of minors with property valued at Rs. 63,115.

Monthly returns from 85 subordinate courts were received and dealt with during the year. Of the original civil work 25 cases were filed in the District Registry at Nairobi and seven at Kisumu. In the preceding year 38 cases were filed at Nairobi. There has been thus a considerable falling off in the High Court work there, which decrease also appears in the work of the Town Magistrate's Court. In actual practice the civil work of the High Court at the quarterly sessions did not take a day in all.

The percentage of sentences passed by subordinate courts in criminal cases and upheld unaltered by the High Court during the last four years is as follows:—

1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
75½	81	85	88

The total civil work of the courts shows a considerable falling off over the figures for last year. This falling off is to be attributed partly to the reduction of work in Nairobi and partly to the establishment of native tribunals. It is deserving of notice that while the rest of the work has remained practically the same the reduction that has taken place has been almost entirely in the class of cases under Rs. 100.

The total number of persons brought before the magistrates during the year under review on criminal charges was 11,859, an increase of 2,030 over last year, but there were actually 213 fewer persons convicted, a very large proportion of the persons apprehended either being discharged for want of prosecution or on the merits of the case. These figures do not indicate any increase of crime, which in fact shows a tendency to decrease on the whole. The explanation lies in the fact that offences under the Master and Servants Ordinance and non-payment of hut tax, being punishable with imprisonment, come into the criminal returns. Added to this there have been a considerable number of prosecutions under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance. 366 persons were proceeded against under the latter Ordinance in the Quarantine Court alone and a large number in the other courts of the Protectorate.

There has been a diminution in the convictions for every class of serious offence tried before the magistrates with the exception of stock thefts, which have increased from 111 to 288. This heading covers all thefts of stock whether from Europeans or natives. The figures for last year, however, were confined to cattle, while this year sheep have been included, so that the increase is not so large as it appears though there undoubtedly has been an increase of sheep stealing from European owners, the offenders in a large number of cases being the herdsmen in charge of the sheep.

In the High Court there was an increase in the number of convictions for homicide, the death sentence for murder being passed in 39 cases. It was, however, carried out in nine cases only, the sentences in the remaining cases being commuted to terms of imprisonment and fines.

One Asiatic only was convicted of murder, the remaining homicide cases being all by natives, mostly from the more remote districts.

The comparative figures of persons convicted for the last five years are as follows:—

—	1906.	1907.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.
Europeans	73	85	64	76	77
Asiatics	445	510	513	463	328
Natives	3,278	5,488	5,538	6,839	6,698

The convictions of Europeans are mostly for minor offences by the magistrates and remain about the same as in late years. The steady decrease of convictions among Asiatics during the last three years is remarkable, while for the first time for 13 years there has been a check in the hitherto ever-expanding figures of convictions of natives.

The total revenue for the year, Rs. 131,086, shows an increase of Rs. 9,255. The largest increase is accounted for under the head of Court Fees, although there has been a considerable reduction in the number of small suits filed. This is attributed largely to a corrected system of accounting introduced during the course of the year, under which probate duty and fees for administration of estates by courts in out-districts are now credited under this head.

(B.) Legal.

Registration of Documents.—The actual revenue derived from all sources in the Registration of Documents Department amounted to Rs. 59,078 (2,858 transactions), as against Rs. 30,019 (2,305 transactions) of the previous year. The increase in the revenue is mainly due to the fact that many private concessions were floated into public companies for large considerations.

The value of land on the Island of Mombasa reached a very high figure. One block of seven acres on the Mombasa-Kilindini Road was leased during the year for 99 years at £30 per acre per annum and an option given to the lessee to purchase at the end of five years at the rate of £500 per acre. Other large blocks changed hands as follows:—

56 acres (freehold) at £300 per acre.
68 acres (leasehold, 99 years) at £135 per acre.

Administration of Estates.—During the year 1910-11 297 estates have been wound up; of this number 207 were native and 90 were non-native.

During the year 119 new causes have been opened as follows:—

European	11
Asiatic	22
Native	86

which, compared with those opened in 1909-10, shows an increase of 44. It appears that the native appreciates having a disinterested party to wind up estates, as in all native estates the consent of the heirs has first to be obtained before letters of administration are granted.

Bankruptcy.—During the year 1910-11 five fresh causes have been opened and five causes have been realised and wound up. In all the causes opened the debtor has been an Indian.

Patents.—During the past year five applications for patent rights have been received.

The total revenue from the above source amounts to Rs. 510, an increase of Rs. 60 over last year and an increase of Rs. 430 over the year 1908-09.

Trade Marks.—Fifty-eight trade marks have been recorded during the past year. The total fees collected on registration amounted to Rs. 245.

Bills of Sale.—Eighteen bills of sale have been registered during the past year.

The total revenue from this source amounts to Rs. 209.40.

Joint Stock Companies.—Six new companies have been incorporated during the past year, representing a total capital of £121,000.

The total revenue from the registration of companies for the year amounts to Rs. 1,548 (£103) or £48 in excess of last year.

An Ordinance for the regulation of banks established in the Protectorate was passed on the 29th April, 1910 (No. 10/1910).

Section 5 of the Land Titles Amendment Ordinance, No. 11/1910, exempts debentures from registration under that Ordinance.

(C.) POLICE.

As a result of the restrictions placed upon the police in their dealings with natives living in areas controlled by recognised native authorities, and the reduction of the numbers which had previously been employed as garrisons in outlying districts, the Asiatic and African establishment of the force was reduced by 527 from 2,031 to 1,504; the actual strength of the force on the 31st March, 1911, was 1,470, all ranks—1,429 of whom were Asiatics and Africans.

336 recruits were enlisted during the year and all were put through a course of training prior to being posted to units for duty. Owing, however, to the lack of proper accommodation in the absence of a training depôt it was found impossible to train sufficient recruits to fill all casualties as they occurred; and owing to the greater inducements offered by other employment some difficulty was experienced in obtaining recruits from the coast tribes, who, for climatic reasons, are most suited for service on the coast.

Discipline continued to be well maintained, and the number of petty offences showed an appreciable decrease during the year; 111 men were dismissed, 16 of whom were recruits under training.

The total number of cases investigated by the police in those districts from which statistics are obtainable—that is to say in those districts in which police officers are stationed—was 4,397. 5,753 persons were arrested or summoned, and of these 4,491 were convicted and 45 were permitted to compound their offences.

The estimated value of property reported to the police as stolen was £4,445; property to the value of £1,341 was recovered.

The total cost of the force for the year was £38,923, as against £46,273 for 1909.

(D.) PRISONS.

The prisons of the Protectorate are divided into three classes, *i.e.*—

First class prisons.
Second class prisons.
District lock-ups.

There are two first class prisons, one at Nairobi and the other at Mombasa, to which long-sentence prisoners are transferred to serve their time. There they receive instruction in various industries, such as cane work, tin-smithing, basket-making, and other crafts, so that on their release they may have some knowledge of a trade and may be enabled to earn their livelihood in an honest manner. The work thus manufactured is remarkably good, and is productive of a considerable revenue.

There are five second class prisons, situated at Kisumu, Naivasha, Fort Hall, Lamu, and Kismayu. Long-sentence prisoners are not transferred from Kisumu, Lamu, or Kismayu.

The district lock-ups, situated at the different administrative stations, are utilized for the confinement of short-term offenders only, who are employed in bush-clearing, road-making, tree-planting, and generally in keeping the station and its environs in a clean condition.

Hitherto the prisons of the Protectorate have formed part of the Provincial Administration, but the management is now to be taken over by the newly-appointed Prisons Board, which it is expected will be able to inaugurate a more economical and effective organisation.

At many of the stations in out-districts prison farms have been started, cultivated, and tended by the prisoners themselves. The crops put down are for the most part those which when reaped will serve as rations for the prisoners, and thus it is hoped that in course of time many of these lock-ups will become self-supporting, as far as food is concerned.

The conduct of the native warders has been very satisfactory, and complaints are rarely made.

The following table shows the number of admissions during the year, as compared with those of 1909-10:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Seyidie	1,445	1,194
Tanaland	226	401
Jubaland	94	69
Ukamba	2,758	4,775
Naivasha	259	575
Kenya	612	491
Nyanza	618	1,194

The increase in the number of prisoners incarcerated in the gaols of Ukamba Province is due to the fact that a number of convicts sentenced to long sentences in other parts of the Protectorate have been transferred to the Nairobi Prison, whence they are employed in the works on the Thika Tramway.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A.) VITAL STATISTICS.

The state of public health during 1910 has been more satisfactory than that of the previous five years. The numbers treated were slightly less than in 1909. This improvement has depended largely on weather conditions, a third year of scanty rainfall in succession modifying the courses of various diseases.

Table I.—Showing the total number of patients attended to in the Government Hospitals, and deaths for the past three years: —

Year.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1908	90,712	940
1909	90,924	1,094
1910	78,603	1,110

Table II.—Showing quarterly incidence of patients attended to in the Government hospitals, and deaths for the year 1910:—

Quarter.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1st	25,169	241
2nd	23,008	228
3rd	21,124	240
4th	21,411	231

The decrease in cases was most noticeable in the blackwater and malarial admissions; of the latter there were over 1,500 fewer, with 45 per cent. less deaths. The year was fortunate in that there was no particular outbreak of epidemic disease to record. Of the endemic diseases, small-pox and plague showed a considerable subsidence, while there was a continued existence of sleeping sickness, which is restricted to the shores of Lake Nyanza.

Two diseases—tuberculosis and enteric fever—are on the increase and, though the number of recorded cases of the former is very small, there is the evidence of various medical missions, which are in closer contact with the native life of the country than is possible at Government dispensaries, that it is spreading. The bulk of the enteric cases occurred among Europeans and, from the list of localities to which an infection has been attributed, it has a wide range. Before 1906 it was practically unknown. An increase in the number of cases of amoebic dysentery has also to be recorded.

Of other diseases, those affecting the nervous system remained stationary. There was an increased number both of digestive and respiratory illnesses; the latter, however, shewed a largely lowered death-rate compared with the previous year.

A large number of local injuries were treated, with 50 per cent. less deaths. 3,071 surgical operations were performed with nine fatalities—two more than last year out of 1,547 operations.

(B.) Principal Diseases During the Year 1910.

(1) *General Diseases.*—These include diseases of the nervous, respiratory, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, the generative organs and locomotory systems, &c., and number 38 per cent. of the total admissions, or 35,742 with 298 deaths. Two hundred and twenty-nine of these deaths were caused by respiratory and digestive ailments. General and local injuries amounted to 19,173 cases with 20 deaths.

(2) *Insect-borne diseases*:—

Disease.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Sleeping Sickness ...	96	22
Plague	8	4
Dengue	1	nil.
Malaria	11,205	50
Blackwater Fever ...	10	5

(3) *Infectious Diseases*:—

Disease.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	21	8
Enteric Fever	30	2
Beri-beri	32	1
Tetanus	4	3
Tuberculosis	49	7
Syphilis	1,413	12
Gonorrhoea	978	1
Leprosy	5	nil.

European Officials.—569 cases of illness among European officials came under treatment during the year 1910, of whom 307 were placed off duty. Three deaths took place during the year and two officers were invalided home. In addition, one death occurred on the voyage to Europe. The prevailing diseases among European officials during the year were diseases of the digestive system and malarial fever.

General European Population.—This has been estimated at, approximately, 3,000 souls. During the year 1910 there have been 69 births and 22 deaths.

Of diseases affecting the European community the most prominent were:—

1.	Of the Respiratory System ...	375
2.	Malarial	353
3.	Of local injuries	150
4.	Of Skin Diseases	80
5.	Of Nervous Origin	64
6.	Dysentery	25
7.	Rheumatic Fever	19
8.	Enteric Fever	16
9.	Blackwater Fever	4
10.	Tuberculosis	3

The quarterly incidence of sickness and deaths among the European community (as far as has been recorded) has been:—

Quarter.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1st	489	6
2nd	363	1
3rd	355	5
4th	461	5
Total ...	1,668	17

General Native Population.—The African population of the Protectorate has been estimated at three million souls. No complete information is as yet forthcoming in regard to births or deaths.

(C.) SANITATION.

The sanitary control of the townships and stations of the country is of two classes, viz.:—

1. Those towns which possess an organised Conservancy Department responsible to a committe, *e.g.*, Nairobi and Kisumu, or to a superintendent of conservancy, *e.g.*, Mombasa.

2. Those towns and stations which rely on station hands and prison labour under the direction of the administrative officer in charge.

The Nairobi sanitary staff consists of a medical officer of health, a town clerk, one sanitary inspector and 137 men.

The Kisumu sanitary staff consists of a medical officer of health, a superintendent of conservancy, a sanitary inspector, and 46 men.

The Mombasa sanitary staff consists of a medical officer of health, a superintendent of conservancy, and 153 sub-inspectors and men.

The medical officers of health at both Nairobi and Kisumu have also other duties.

All the railway stations, other than Kisumu and Nairobi, have their own departmental conservancy staffs under the control of the permanent way inspectors.

It is satisfactory to observe that Europeans resident in this country, whether private or official, are becoming increasingly alive to the vast importance of sanitation and hygiene, their interest in these matters being sedulously fostered by the efforts of the local press.

The preventive measures undertaken during the year have been as follows:—

1. *Mombasa.*—(*a.*) The institution of a mosquito brigade under the direction of the medical officer of health. The position of this body will be materially strengthened by the installation of the new water supply.

(*b.*) The continued insistence—chiefly in the official quarters—on the necessity of clean compounds and a judicious thinning of over luxuriant gardens.

(*c.*) The drawing up by a local committee of a scheme for the demarcation of Mombasa Island into areas, for the construction of streets through the native town, and for the projection of new streets in the future.

(*d.*) The continued eradication of bush in the unused portions of the Island.

(*e.*) The examination of possible sources for a new water supply.

2. *Fort Hall.*—(*a.*) The placing of the whole of the Government employees on quinine administered weekly.

(*b.*) The provision of a water condenser.

(*c.*) The improvement of surface drainage.

(*d.*) The extended clearance of bush.

3. *Kisumu.*—(*a.*)The systematic destruction of rats.

(*b.*) The continued eradication of bush.

4. *South Kavirondo.*—The reopening of a voluntary segregation camp for cases of trypanosomiasis.

5. *Nairobi.*—(*a.*) Preliminary arrangements for the provision of a more ample water supply for the township.

(*b.*) The establishment of new dhobis' quarters.

(*c.*) The consideration of by-laws for the control of the milk supply.

(*d.*) The acquirement of land for the purpose of establishing a native location.

(*e.*) The allotment of a sum of money wherewith to procure a disinfector.

6. *Lamu.*—(*a.*) The commencement of an investigation into the extent to which filariasis prevails among the inhabitants of the township.

(*b.*) The inception of a scheme for the establishment of a separate European quarter.

(*c.*) The improvement of the meat and fish market.

7. *In General.*—(*a.*) The consideration of a scheme for the segregation of persons suffering from leprosy.

(*b.*) The consideration of an Ordinance providing for the compulsory vaccination of persons resident in the Protectorate.

With a view to spreading knowledge and increasing interest in the important question of hygiene and sanitation the compilation of material for a small pamphlet entitled "Hints on the Sanitary Care of Out Stations" has been undertaken. The advice contained therein is simple and the means suggested for dealing with everyday sanitary matters are within the reach of the most isolated stations. As the country advances in prosperity and means of communication become more opened up, it is hoped that succeeding editions of this pamphlet will become more elaborate and complete.

(D.) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.—In the Government hospitals there were 1,668 admissions of Europeans, 17 of whom died. In the previous year there were 1,495 admissions and 17 deaths. There was a decrease of 43 cases of malaria, 375 cases in all coming under review. There were 25 cases of dysentery, 19 of rheumatic fever, 16 of enteric fever, and 4 of blackwater fever. One death and several admissions were the result of injuries caused by lions.

The number of Asiatics and Africans attended at the above institutions was 89,044. Of this number 18,804 were cases of local injuries, 15,391 diseases of the digestive system, 10,849 cases of malaria, and 10,618 diseases of the respiratory system. These figures do not include the returns of the various Mission hospitals and dispensaries.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—In spite of the removal of all veterinary work, the routine examinations were as many as during the previous year, the number of medical examinations (2,215) being double. Of 1,385 blood examinations 197 showed malarial parasites or pigment. 66 water analyses were made and 28,209 tubes of glycerinated lymph issued. Experiments with lymph dried and sealed *in vacuo* were most successful, such lymph proving resistant to high temperatures in transit.

As in previous years, research work was much hindered by the amount of routine examinations, but experiments in transmitting various trypanosomes with *Glossina fusca* have been continued and work has been carried out with three different animal trypanosomes. A *Sarcosporidium* not visible to the naked eye has been found to be common in cattle. A parasite of leucocyte has been found in the dog. Numbers of smears from game and birds have been examined and, in some, new blood parasites have been discovered.

Pathological Laboratory.—The Pathological Laboratory at Kabete is now in working order. The following diseases are at present under investigation, viz., East Coast fever, rinderpest, anaplasmosis, trypanosomiasis, swine fever, sheep diseases, and horse sickness. Anti-rinderpest serum is being produced on a large scale and vaccines for sheep-pox and contagious pleuro-pneumonia are being made.

Lunatic Asylums.—The Nairobi Lunatic Asylum for males was opened in July, 1910, and up to the end of the year had received 33 insane persons from various parts of the Protectorate, of whom three died. About 50 acres of land are attached to this institution and of these six have been already placed under cultivation. It is hoped before long to increase this amount.

A section of Mombasa Prison still serves as an asylum for female lunatics, three of whom died during the year.

IX.—NATIVE AFFAIRS AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

(A.) Highlands and Nyanza Basin Provinces.

(i.) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province consists of the Kisumu, North and South Kavirondo, Nandi, and Lumbwa Districts.

An alteration was made in the boundary between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates during 1910, and the territory handed over by the latter has been effectively administered. The revised estimate of the native population, including those inhabiting the area taken over from Uganda, is 1,100,000. The total non-native population of the Province is 1,401, including 186 Europeans.

The number of huts assessed came to 268,737.

Revenue.—The following are the amounts of Hut Tax collected during the year:—

	Rs.
Kisumu	238,989
North Kavirondo	264,264
South Kavirondo	222,498
Lumbwa	47,874
Nandi	28,848
Total	802,473

being an increase of Rs. 92,235 on the collections of the previous year.

The revenue of the year has been very satisfactory and has exceeded the estimates. Money is undoubtedly becoming more widely circulated every year, and with it the agricultural and trading energy of the people has increased. The demand for payment of taxes has been invariably met most willingly.

Agricultural.—Agricultural development has made considerable strides during the year, and more substantial results were only prevented by a shortage of rain during the latter end of 1910. The natives in part of the North Kavirondo District have been induced to take up cotton cultivation and have planted out a considerable area during the March rains. Quantities of castor oil seed have also been introduced.

Development on European farmsteads in the highlands of this Province is limited to a small proportion of the holdings. Some of the farms have made distinct progress, but the majority are either not occupied or where occupied the holders have done little in the way of production or stocking up. Rubber and sisal planting is being undertaken on three European plantations in the Kisumu district, and considerable progress is evident.

Rinderpest has been severely active amongst the native cattle in North Kavirondo and in parts of the Kisumu District. Large numbers have succumbed to the disease.

Trade.—The amount of produce railed from the Province during the year amounted to 9,860 tons as against 6,800 for 1909-10, at an estimated value of Rs. 987,623 as against Rs. 712,905. The principal items of increase are sim sim and maize.

The sales of imported goods are becoming very important owing to the increased facilities for trade and the increasing demand.

Townships.—Eight townships and a number of trading centres are in existence; and roads in all directions have been thrown open to the public.

Native Affairs.—Matters of an administrative and political nature are generally satisfactory. The policy of working the native administration through the medium of the various tribal authorities is slowly but surely having a marked effect to the advantage of the people and the country, and must help to increase the people's confidence in the *bona fides* of the Government towards them.

Inter-tribal relations have been satisfactory.

Natives on both sides of the Anglo-German boundary were somewhat troublesome on two occasions, and these matters have occasioned correspondence between the local administration and the German authorities at Shirati, with whom relations are most friendly.

The social condition of the people is distinctly on the upward move. Their economic requirements are increasing, and there is a general tendency to betterment in many of the locations.

Some 125 native courts and councils are established.

Judicial.—The administration of the law by the European Courts has been satisfactory. The populations generally are law-abiding. The total convictions before the European Courts come to 1,455, which works out at a very small percentage. Serious crime is singularly infrequent.

Public Health.—The general health of the Province has been comparatively satisfactory.

Nine cases of bubonic plague occurred; there were eight deaths. Constant sanitary precautions and other measures have been adopted by the medical officer in this connection. The small-pox epidemic of the previous year died away.

Enteric fever broke out on the s.s. "Clement Hill," and four cases were dealt with, two of which died. The medical officer attributes the outbreak to the drinking of water drawn from near the piers.

Sleeping sickness cases would appear to be on the decrease. It is certain that there is no increase of cases, while there is a steady increase of native population in the infected locations. The sleeping sickness camp is continued in South Kavirondo, but with practically no success in so far as the attendance of patients is concerned.

Labour.—Labour is plentiful and cheap in most parts of the Province, and large numbers of Kavirondo are now to be found in various districts of the Protectorate working in gangs on plantations, farms, and roads, whilst most of the fuel-cutting and ballast breaking for the Uganda Railway is performed by them. They are men of fine physique and, speaking generally, are very tractable. Provided their employer treats and feeds them well and looks after their interests, complaints are rarely heard.

(ii.) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into seven districts, viz.:—Naivasha (with sub-district Nakuru), Masai Southern Reserve, Masai Northern Reserve, Ravine, Uasin Gishu, Baringo, and Turkana.

The European population is 969, and the native population approximately 113,000.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs. 89,251. The amount of Hut Tax collected was Rs. 50,256 as compared with Rs. 38,567 in 1909-10.

Agriculture.—In the Naivasha District the settlers are chiefly engaged in pastoral farming. Cattle and sheep, especially the latter, are increasing rapidly. A few settlers are engaged in ostrich farming and are doing well. The farmers are continuing to develop and improve their holdings, and in many cases have erected excellent stone bungalows on their farms. The greater part of the land available for settlement has now been given out. All the new farms are allotted on two years' occupation licences, which require certain permanent improvements and 18 months' residence by a European.

The wheat crop at Njoro was a success, and an average of about 20 bushels to the acre was obtained. About 3,000 acres are under wheat. Of the different varieties which were tried, Rietta and Thew proved the best.

Mealies have been the standard crop among the settlers in the Nakuru Sub-district, and in some instances 20 bags to the acre were obtained from crops sown along the Molo River.

The coffee trees in the Solai District are doing well, but this industry is still in its infancy.

Tobacco is grown near Nakuru and is reported to be of good quality.

The Uasin Gishu District is entirely occupied by white settlers. 230 farms have been taken up or applied for. Small areas have been broken up for cultivation, and several stone houses have been erected, but the majority of the farmers seem to be in poor circumstances. The headquarters of the district have been removed from Farm 84 to Farm 64.

Rinderpest broke out at Molo, Njoro, and round Nakuru, but was taken in hand at once and suppressed. An outbreak of sheep-pox occurred at Molo. Foot-rot also is very prevalent in that district. Horse-sickness has caused several deaths in Naivasha District.

Gastro-enteritis and pleuro-pneumonia were very virulent in the Masai Northern Reserve early in the year and accounted for the loss of some 15,000 head of cattle.

There has also been a considerable amount of cattle disease in the Baringo District.

Trade.—Among the Masai trade is confined to exchanging cattle for sheep. 22,738 sheep, 237 hides, and 354 goatskins were exported, and 209 donkeys and 453 head of cattle were imported.

A considerable trade in foodstuffs has been carried on in the market at Rumuruti by natives from the Nyeri District.

In the Ravine District there has been a fairly brisk trade in fox, goat, and sheep hides.

The whole of the Turkana District has been opened to trade. Donkeys are the chief attraction.

Public Health.—The Province, with the exception of the Baringo and Turkana Districts, may be considered healthy, though malaria is prevalent in some parts. In the dry season the whole country is exposed to constant gales, causing dust-storms, which are largely responsible for diseases of the eye and the digestive system.

Native Affairs.—The Kekonyuki clan of the Masai, who occupied part of the Kinangop plateau, were moved to the Masai Southern Reserve during the year under review.

Lenana, paramount chief of the Masai, died of dysentery on March 7th, and his son Segi was selected by the Masai to succeed him. Legalishu of the Northern Reserve and Ngaroya of the Southern Reserve were appointed regents during the minority of Segi.

The circumcision festival was celebrated throughout the district without any disturbance.

In Baringo district outlying sections of the Chebleng have been brought under our influence and are now on friendly terms with the Administration.

Constant raids by the Turkana on the Suk of the Baringo district and the punishment of the Turkana necessitated the

Government's taking steps to administer this district. A post was first established at Kerio, but owing to the unhealthiness of the position and its distance from Turkana proper another site was selected at Ngabotok at the junction of the Turkwell and Kerio Rivers.

Labour.—Relations between employers and native labourers are on the whole good, but the quality of the labour is poor, as the natives refuse to work on farms for more than two or three months at a time.

(iii.) *Kenya Province.*

There are four districts in the Kenya Province—Fort Hall, Nyeri, Embu, and Meru.

The European population is 152, and the native population about 900,000.

Revenue.—The total Hut Tax revenue collected was Rs. 599,662, as compared with Rs. 406,149 in 1909-10. This increase is due to the fact that the tax was collected for the first time this year in Meru District, and also to the introduction of the Poll Tax. A further increase is expected when the latter is more fully organised. The tax was collected in the Kenya Province, as in other parts of the Protectorate, without friction and without any hardship on the native population.

Agriculture.—Some 200,000 acres have been allotted in farms on Western Kenya. Of the larger established farms in Fort Hall District, some 3,500 acres are under cultivation out of a total of about 100,000 acres allotted.

Rose cocos beans, sisal, black wattle, wheat, and maize are the chief crops. Expensive machinery is being erected for the sisal plantations.

In the Nyeri District there are three agricultural farms totalling 1,400 acres, with 43 acres under cultivation. The Italian Mission has 150 acres under wheat, maize, barley, and coffee.

One syndicate has collected Rs. 10,000 worth of rubber in the Kenya Forest.

Native cultivated areas have increased, and this increase is largely due to the systematic taxing of the individual. Issues of good seed to the natives have been made and are appreciated.

Some cases of cattle sickness occurred at Nyeri, but nowhere else in the Province.

Trade.—The bulk of the trade is in the hands of Indians or Swahilis. The chief exports are grain, hides, skins, and beeswax. The trade goods are mainly German and Austrian. A considerable increase of trade is anticipated at Nyeri in the near future.

Applications have been received for two mill sites at Meru. The establishment of the mills will be of great advantage and will cheapen the cost of food for the Northern Frontier District.

The hotel at the Thika is conveniently placed and shows a profit.

Trading sites are being laid out in various parts of the Province with plots for occupation by Europeans and Indians.

Communications.—Mails are more frequent; a tri-weekly service from Nairobi to Fort Hall now exists.

The telegraph from Nairobi to Fort Hall now extends to Nyeri, which is also on the telephone.

Public Health.—Sanitation has improved at all stations, and especially at Fort Hall, where the health of the inhabitants is consequently better. The station covers 1,000 acres, which has to be kept free of tall vegetation. The water supply at all the stations is satisfactory.

At Fort Hall, Europeans can only remain healthy by engaging in constant tours through the district. Nyeri and Meru are healthy; Embu is unhealthy. Amœbic dysentery caused many deaths amongst the natives in the Nyeri and Fort Hall districts in February and March.

Native Affairs.—The native councils or courts are gaining in efficiency, and the chiefs and headmen are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Hut counters have been introduced, and the huts and population are being systematically counted and registered.

Labour.—There are no labour difficulties. Thousands of natives leave the reserves in search of work, but figures cannot be obtained owing to the number of routes in use. The local rate of pay is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month with food.

The Meru are beginning to look for work, but as the language which they speak is almost unknown, they labour under some disadvantage.

(iv.) *Ukamba Province.*

In the Ukamba Province are the Nairobi, Kikuyu, Ulu (Machakos), and Kitui districts. The total population of the Province is 320,000. The population of Nairobi is 16,107, including 968 Europeans and 2,645 Indians.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from native taxation amounted to Rs. 340,628, as compared with Rs. 253,007 in 1909-10. The increase is due to an improved system of census and to the imposition of the Poll Tax.

Agriculture.—Economic products and improved varieties of maize and beans are being introduced amongst native cultivators, and practical demonstration in rotation of crops is being afforded in the Kikuyu District.

Machakos District has potentialities as a wheat growing and fruit farming area, but the ravages of game on the one hand and lack of sufficient knowledge of the subject on the other, have hitherto been a bar to progress.

East Coast fever in the Machakos District was the subject of investigation by the Veterinary Department in 1910, and an outbreak of cattle plague of a mild form swept through the district towards the end of the year.

Trade.—Trade in Nairobi received a considerable impetus during the year, and many firms report an increased turnover. There was quite a boom in land towards the end of 1910.

A second banking business was instituted in Nairobi during the year.

In the Kyambu District trading appears to be on the increase, and in the Ulu and Kitui Districts increases in native trade are observable.

Native Affairs.—The inauguration of a new native policy, by which the tribal authority has been revived and native tribunals resuscitated, has been attended with satisfactory results.

The imposition of Poll Tax has resulted in a considerable increase of revenue, and has caused no friction between the administration and the natives.

A fairly accurate census of the native and alien population of the Province has been achieved.

The failure of the rains in December, 1910, caused a scarcity of native foodstuffs, which did not, however, amount to a famine.

Nairobi Township.—Considerable improvement was effected in the sanitation of the township of Nairobi during the year. Electric lighting was installed in the streets: a steam laundry was inaugurated; and many new and good buildings were erected or commenced. The Indian bazaar is, however, overcrowded and insanitary, and measures to improve this part of the town are receiving serious consideration.

Health.—There was no epidemic disease during the year. One case of smallpox occurred at Kyambu, but prompt measures were taken and there were no further cases.

The total death-rate for Nairobi Township in 1910 was 16·8 per 1,000—practically the same as that for the British Isles in 1909. Pneumonia was the prevailing disease amongst Asiatics and Africans. Tuberculosis appears to be gradually increasing. The European death-rate was 8·3 per 1,000, and the birth-rate 30·3 per 1,000.

Labour.—The supply of labour in the Kikuyu District appears to be steadily increasing. This is perhaps due in part to the imposition of the Poll Tax.

In the other districts the A-Kamba—a naturally indolent tribe—are, as always, unwilling to go outside their reserves for work.

(B.) Coast Provinces.

(i.) *Seyidie Province.*

The Seyidie Province is divided into four districts, viz.: Mombasa with Rabai Sub-District, Malindi with Takaungu Sub-District, Vanga and Taita with Taveta Sub-District.

The principal tribes are the Nyika and the Taita. The Nyika are sub-divided into nine smaller tribes, the most important of whom are the Giriama, Digo, and Duruma. There is also a considerable Mahommedan population of Arabs and Swahilis. The coloured population is approximately 207,000, whilst the white population is 324.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from the collection of Hut and Poll Tax amounted to Rs. 162,904, being an increase of Rs. 22,186 on that of the previous year. This increase is due to a more accurate census, and a more systematic method of collection. The total revenue was Rs. 362,832, as against Rs. 322,796 in 1909-10.

Agriculture.—In the European rubber plantations, the area under cultivation has been considerably increased, and the planters generally seem satisfied with their prospects. Both in the Malindi and Mombasa Districts large numbers of rubber and cocoanut trees have been planted out and considerable areas of ground prepared for cultivation. The native community principally cultivate grain, and the maize crop for the year has been excellent, being almost double the output of 1909-10.

In the Malindi District there has been considerable mortality amongst live stock, which is stated to have been caused by tsetse fly. Live stock are brought from the Rabai Sub-District to Mombasa principally for slaughter purposes. This is now the chief meat supply of Mombasa.

Trade.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of rain on the coast belt, there has been a considerable increase in the quantity of exports. This is very noticeable with regard to rubber, gum-copal, copra, mangrove bark, and grains. The fibre industry made no progress during the year, this being due to the low prices obtained from Sanseviera.

There are Customs stations at Mombasa, Malindi, Vanga, and Taveta.

Native Affairs.—With the increased means of communication between the coast towns, and owing to the local service on the railway, the social condition of the pagan native population is rapidly improving. They are developing an intelligent interest in their surroundings as well as an imitative policy in agriculture, customs, and dress.

In the Seyidie Province, visited as it is by representatives of nearly every tribe and race in the Protectorate, the problem of native affairs is one which must be handled with great care. Large numbers of Kavirondo were recently imported into the Vanga District to be employed in the collection of mangrove bark. An ever-increasing number of Kikuyu and Kamba visit the Province in search of employment, trekking from their districts in gangs numbering from 10 to 100.

The past year has been uneventful, and taking everything into consideration the native population of the Province is most amenable, and gives little cause for anxiety. Every effort is made to impress the Liwalis, Mudirs, and headmen with the responsibilities of their respective positions, and to encourage the natives to appeal to them whenever necessary.

Public Health.—There has been no actual epidemic, but cases of sickness have been frequent, and the general health of Europeans and natives has not been satisfactory. Among the European population, the principal ailments have been malaria and diseases of the digestive organs. The natives suffer chiefly from malaria and dysentery, whilst among the Giriama leprosy is common.

Communications.—The first 10-mile section on the Voi-Taveta road was badly damaged by floods in December, and a 90-foot span bridge over the Voi River was carried away. The damage has since been repaired.

Labour.—Labour is as a rule plentiful. The rate of pay varies from Rs. 12 p.m. for Swahilis to Rs. 8 for Kikuyu, without food.

(ii.) *Tanaland Province.*

The Tanaland Province comprises the districts of Lamu and Tana River, and the Sultanate of Witu. In the Tana River

District a sub-district has been formed, and a temporary station established at Sankuri, about 300 miles up the river. The Korokoro natives in the vicinity of the station are peaceful and law abiding.

The white population of the Province is 37, and the coloured about 40,000. There are also approximately 20,000 Somalis who wander between Tanaland and Jubaland.

Revenue.—The revenue from Hut and Poll Tax collections amounted to Rs. 36,229, as compared with Rs. 41,190 in 1909-10. The decrease is due to the exemption of Arabs and the difficulty of enforcing the Ordinance.

Trade and Agriculture.—Cotton planting has made good progress. The cost of cultivating, planting, and picking an acre of cotton on virgin land is estimated at Rs. 43.50, and on previously cultivated land at Rs. 27.50. The average production is 600 lbs. of seed cotton per acre.

Rubber shows great possibilities. Tapping can be commenced when the trees are 18 months old, and they will from this age yield about 50 lbs. of dry rubber per acre during the ensuring period of six months.

A few plantations of cocoanuts have been laid down. Attempts have been made to eradicate the cocoanut beetle (*Orycetes monoceros*), but so far without success.

Rice is planted by the natives in the Tana Valley, and compares very favourably with that imported from India.

The output of mangrove bark has increased from 2,087 tons in 1909 to 3,300 tons in 1910.

Townships.—The two principal townships in the Province are Lamu and Kipini. The population of the former is about 7,000, and the revenue amounts to Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Communications.—The telegraph line from Witu to Mkonumbi has been removed, and Witu is now connected through Kipini. The line between Lamu and Malindi has been renewed. A road from Lamu to Shella has been begun by reclaiming the sea-shore. The Post Office at Lamu has been moved to larger and more accessible premises.

Public Health.—The health of Europeans in Lamu and Kipini is good. There is a considerable amount of malaria among the planters and missionaries on the Tana River, whilst filariasis is common among the natives.

Native Affairs.—The people on the whole are satisfied and contented. The Native Courts are working well.

Labour.—The majority of the labourers in the cotton and rubber plantations are Kikuyu, who walk 300 to 400 miles to obtain employment. The rate of pay is Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 a month. There is a great difficulty in persuading the local natives to work steadily, as two natives in a canoe can easily earn Rs. 180 per month by stripping mangrove bark. As a rule the health of up-country natives does not suffer at the coast.

(iii.) *Jubaland Province.*

There are two districts in the Jubaland Province, Kismayu and Gosha. In the Kismayu District there is the sub-district of Gobwen, and in the Gosha District the sub-district of Serenli.

The European population, including civil and military officers, is 41; the native population, excluding Somalis, is about 10,000. There are some 40,000 Somalis, many of whom, however, reside for a part of the year in the Tanaland Province.

Townships.—There are two townships, Kismayu and Gobwen; and, considering the sandy nature of the soil, they are clean and well kept. Rain water is stored in tanks, and when these are empty the Juba River is the source of supply.

Revenue.—The collection of Hut Tax amounted to Rs. 18,674; and the total revenue, under general heads of the Estimates, was Rs. 80,807, as compared with Rs. 64,383 in 1909-10.

Agriculture.—Experiments in cotton planting have been started at several places on the Juba River, notably at Alexandra. A few of the European planters are beginning to work the land they have taken up.

Trade.—The "Credit Trade with Natives" Ordinance came into force towards the end of the financial year, and is having a beneficial effect.

The Somalis are great traders. They supply the markets of Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Madagascar with meat, and they travel over the whole Protectorate bartering with the natives.

Communications.—There are no telegraphs in the Province, but the Italian wireless system is utilised for the more advanced stations up the Juba River. New roads are gradually being constructed, and old ones improved. A stone Custom House at Gobwen is in course of erection.

Native Affairs.—The Somali tribes are divided into five principal sections, namely, the Aulihan, Merehan, Herti, Ogaden, and Abdullah. Though by no means peaceably inclined to one another, they all—with the possible exception of the Merehan—willingly acknowledge the advantages which they have reaped from the policy of peaceful penetration instituted by the Government. Trading facilities have been greatly extended and it is hoped shortly to establish new stations, which will still further increase the possibilities of the country. By a just and firm administration, and especially by opening up trading centres, it is expected that in course of time these tribes will become strong and valuable adherents of the Government.

They possess considerable numbers of arms, and they indulge in frequent inter-tribal quarrels, as is only to be expected from people possessing such naturally turbulent characteristics, but in no cases are these conflicts directed against, or caused by, the administration of the Government.

(C.) Northern Frontier District.

In the Northern Frontier District there are at present three stations, Marsabit, Moyale (or Fort Harrington), and Loiyangolani. Marsabit is the original station and was opened at the end of 1909.

The past year has been spent in obtaining a knowledge of the country and tribes, and the stations have been posts of observation only. The tribes are entirely pastoral, and the greater part of the country is so arid and barren that agriculture is practically impossible.

The year has been peaceful with the exception of a few small raids on the Samburu by the Turkana.

Revenue.—A tribute of 334 camels was collected from the Rendile in July, being at the approximate rate of one camel to five huts. The tribute was willingly paid in return for the protection afforded. No tribute has yet been levied on the Samburu or other tribes.

Trade.—There has been a great increase in the number of caravans. Since September, 1910, 800 ponies and mules have left the Abyssinian frontier for Nairobi. A great number of Somalis have been coming into the district from Jubaland for the purpose of trade.

All trade is done through the medium of the dollar and a cloth called the maraduf. Efforts will be made to bring the rupee into circulation.

The Abyssinians are beginning to bring goods for sale and are making enquiries about the road to Nairobi. The Abyssinian authorities are endeavouring to regulate this trade and have stationed a Customs clerk at Jammok.

When the quarantine is ended, it is expected that there will be a fair trade in cattle.

An Indian shop was opened at Marsabit in September, which has been much appreciated.

Communications.—A monthly service has been kept up by the food convoys and has been supplemented by extra mails whenever possible.

(D.) SLAVERY.

During the year under review the working of the abolition of slavery has been performed in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Altogether 5,519 claims were dealt with, and the compensation and maintenance paid amounts to nearly £24,000. A decline of 501 cases on the previous year was recorded this year with a corresponding decrease in compensation, which would seem to indicate that the great majority of slaves in the coast belt have already been dealt with.

There are 91 aged and decrepit slaves in receipt of maintenance at the rate of Rs. 3 each per mensem.

The average rate per head paid for slaves in the year under review was £5 11*s.* 3*d.*, as against £6 1*s.* 1*d.* in the previous year.

Of the original grant of £40,000, £28,036 was spent up to March 31st, 1911, and £10,000 estimated for the current financial year, leaving a balance of £1,964 out of which £954 was spent on building a school for Mahommedan children at Mombasa. It is therefore anticipated that a small extra sum will have to be provided to complete the scheme.

It cannot be denied that the Arabs feel most keenly the near approach of the date on which no further application for compensation will be entertained, viz., the 1st day of January, 1912, because they will then be compelled to part with their best slaves whom they have retained to the very last, such as cultivators, sailors, carpenters and masons, domestic servants and female inmates of their harems.

In view of the occupation of Afmadu, Serenli, and Marsabit the advisability of gradually extending the scheme of the abolition of slavery to those districts where slavery still exists is being considered.

X.—EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

(A.) Education.

Educational facilities have been greatly improved during the last year. The former Railway (subsequently Protectorate) school at Nairobi was transferred to its new buildings in September, 1910, and admission was confined to children of pure European stock. The number of European and Eurasian children is given in last year's report as 72: in May last the number of Europeans only on the school register was 110, with an average attendance of 100. An extra boarding house is being opened in September next for boys over 13 years of age. Six pupils sat for the second-class examination of the College of Preceptors in December last, and all were successful.

The Nairobi school for Eurasian and Indian children has up to now proved a failure. A European headmaster was put in charge in February, but Eurasian parents refuse to send their children to school with Indian children. The Indians have refused to send their children on the ground that their language is not taught. A proposal to use the vernacular as a means of instruction side by side with English for the first two standards, merely as a means of enabling the smaller children to learn and on condition that English is used entirely in the playground and above the second standard in school, is likely to be welcomed by the Indian community, and there is a probability of the registers shortly recording the names of about 100 children.

At Nakuru there is a small day school of eight European children.

A meeting was held on the Uasin Gishu to consider the establishment of a school. Official returns show 236 persons under the age of 20 on the Plateau. The majority of these have had no education.

Continuation classes are about to be started in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in Nairobi for European youths who have already left school. The Association possesses a very strong staff of instructors, and gives courses of lectures in mathematics, drawing, building construction, book-keeping, shorthand, French, Swahili, and Hindustani.

Grants-in-aid are being given to missions for the promotion of native technical education. Apprentices are properly indentured, and undergo a three years' course, and at the end of each year will be sent to Nairobi to be examined by the Public Works Department. It is proposed to keep a record at the Education Office of all who obtain the final certificates, and to find them employment in Government service. Similarly, records are also being kept of all pupils who leave Government schools, European or otherwise, and of the employment found for them.

The idea of opening a European school in Mombasa is not favoured as the climate is not suitable for European children.

With regard to the Mohammedan school at Mombasa, a beautiful building has been partially completed, and the Arabs are anxious to start as soon as possible. There is, however, great difficulty in finding a suitable headmaster.

A scheme is under consideration for the education of the sons of chiefs and headmen that they may instruct their tribes in improved methods of agriculture, sanitation, &c., and assist the administrative officers in their work.

A Director of Education was appointed during the year.

(B.) Missionary Societies.

The following missionary societies are working in the Protectorate:—

The Africa Inland Mission.
The Church Missionary Society.
The Church of Scotland Mission.
The Evangelical Lutheran Mission of Leipzig.
The Friends Africa Industrial Mission.
The Italian Mission.
The Lumbwa Industrial Mission.
The Mill Hill Mission.
The Mission of the Holy Ghost.
The Seventh Day Adventists Mission.
The Swedish Mission.
The United Methodist Free Church Mission.

The work performed amongst the natives by the various missionary societies is progressing favourably, and their spheres of influence are expanding. At the majority of stations technical education is given, and the work done has been most creditable, notably at the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu, at the Mission of the Holy Ghost at Nairobi, and in the missions of different denominations in Kavirondo. At the Africa Inland Mission at Kijabe there are natives who are capable of managing a sawmill and of cutting timber into shingles.

A great deal has been done in mission dispensaries to alleviate native diseases, and at one or two stations boys have been indentured as medical apprentices.

The relations between the mission societies and the Administration are of the most cordial nature.

XI.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A.) Lands.

The number of land grants made during the year under review is 245, comprising an area of 389,598 acres, compared with 222 grants, totalling an area of 373,570 acres, in the previous year.

Little improvement has to be recorded in reducing the arrears in pending applications, inadequate survey staff being the root cause. In the past year we have suffered under the disabilities of unfilled vacancies in the authorised establishment of surveyors, and through the resignation of three, and the death of one, of these officials. The licensed surveyors have not been of great assistance, as they refuse all offers except the most remunerative class of work in the healthiest districts.

The procedure of allotting land now followed in East Africa is the same as in other colonies, and no land is thrown open to settlement until it has been surveyed ahead. The sub-division of vacant land into farms is at the present time a matter of urgency as there are only 20 farms available for allotment.

The proposed Crown Lands Ordinance, which was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1908, has received much attention during the past year. Pending the enactment of this Ordinance leases have been issued under the following conditions, viz.: applications entertained between 7th May, 1908, and 1st March, 1911, have been granted a 99 years' lease without revision of rents; applications received after 1st March, 1911, have come under the notice of that date, and a 99 years' lease with revision of rent after 33 and 66 years has been issued. Furthermore, in order to discourage the accumulation of land in the hands of individuals, a graduated surtax is to be imposed.

The revenue during the year under review has shown a highly satisfactory increase, the estimates having been exceeded: the rents estimated were £10,467, whilst the rents realised were £14,053. Sales show an increase of £5,421, £989 having been estimated and £6,410 having been realised. The excess is due to the unexpectedly large amounts realised from stand premiums and sales of reverted farms, it being impossible to forecast these with any degree of certainty.

Coast Land Settlement.—There is at the coast a large area of land which is privately owned; but the greater portion of this region is claimed by the Government as Crown or waste lands. It is at present not possible to say to what proportion of these lands the Government may be really entitled. All waste land and land not hitherto cultivated, as well as land which has been cultivated in the past but which has now gone out of cultivation, is claimed by the Government; but until the land which is owned by private persons has been separated from the total the Government is not only unaware of the extent of its own possessions but is precluded from dealing with them.

Putting aside the question of Government ownership, another matter of great importance has been the uncertainty of private title. During the past few years several planters have turned their attention to land at the coast with the object of growing cotton, rubber, coconuts, fibre, &c., and investing therein a large amount of capital, but owing to the insecurity of title offered by native owners and the inability of the Government to lease them the land they require, since there is no certainty as to what is Government and what is private land, they have withdrawn, and the development of the coast has been unduly retarded.

With the object of overcoming these difficulties the Land Titles Ordinance was enacted and applied in the first instance to the Malindi District and later to the Island of Mombasa. A Recorder of Titles was appointed with an office at Mombasa whilst his deputy worked at Malindi.

The total number of applications received for certificates of ownership in the Malindi District amounted to 3,462.

An Arbitration Board consisting of an experienced official and the *Liwalis* (Governors) of the coast towns was formed in March, 1910, and commenced its work in April. The immediate object of the Board was to make a preliminary and exhaustive investigation into all claims to land, with a view to determining the validity of these claims and ultimately to demarcate the boundaries in order to pave the way for the Recorder of Titles. The first claims to be settled were those of the Mazrui, who in days gone by were the most powerful family on the coast and reigned as semi-independent chieftains till 1837, when their power was broken by the Sultan of Zanzibar. They revolted in 1895 against the Imperial British East Africa Company, and many of them left the country and settled in German East Africa. Up to that date they had owned large numbers of slaves and cultivated extensive areas of land with maize, sorghum, or other annual crops. With the loss of their slaves these areas went out of cultivation and reverted to bush. An agreement was come to with the Mazrui according to the terms of which the Government recognise their claim to all their land under cultivation and to a large stretch of bush country, whilst the remainder of the bush land is handed over to the Government.

The total acreage surveyed up to March 31st was approximately 34,000. The total cost of the survey was £1,845, and the expenditure incurred on the coast land settlement was close on £2,000. No revenue accrued under this heading during 1910-11 as no certificates of ownership were issued; but it is estimated that £1,000 will be derived from this source during 1911-12, whilst over 100,000 acres of Crown land will become available for settlement.

As soon as the difficulties mentioned above have been removed, great attraction will be held out to the profitable and secure investment of European capital, and, whilst the native and other owners will benefit by acquiring an indisputable title to their land, Government will be able to utilise its own property to the best advantage and in the interests of the general economic development of the country.

(B.) SURVEYS.

During the year 1910-11 triangulation has been carried out over Laikipia and the neighbourhood, the Uasin Gishu Plateau, and the country south of Mombasa. Six thousand square miles were triangulated as compared with 1,200 square miles last year.

The topography of Lake Hannyngton, Laikipia, Northern Kenya, Nakuru, Nyeri, Naivasha, and Fort Hall sheets has been compiled in the field, a total of 12,250 square miles, as compared with 3,792 square miles last year.

The Cadastral Branch has during the whole year been 25 per cent. short of its authorised establishment. Notwithstanding this 482 cadastral surveys amounting to 484,000 acres have been completed, as compared with 268 surveys amounting to 553,000 acres last year.

From three to four surveyors have been employed on the coast surveys for title-registration. One of these surveyors unfortunately died from fever.

The "arrears" of survey have increased this year as compared with last year from 813,000 to 1,520,000 acres. 700,000 acres of this is due to Uasin Gishu surveys which were not included in last year's arrears.

The expenditure on survey during the past year was £20,700, as compared with £21,800 in 1909-10; the fees, &c., collected amounted to £4,500.

XII.—GAME.

During the past year the number of licences issued has increased considerably, as will be seen by reference to the following comparative table:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Sportsman's Licence	117	124
Resident's Licence	140	191
Resident's 14 days' Licence	28	34
Landholder's Licence	83	105
Special Elephant Licence	28	116
Special Giraffe Licence	—	17
Employee's Licence	7	7
Employer's Licence	1	1

The increase of revenue thus accruing is nearly £2,000. The increase in the number of special licences is due to the fact that the new Game Ordinance, which came into force at the end of 1909, did not provide for the inclusion in a Sportsman's Licence of an Elephant or Giraffe Licence, as heretofore.

Game Reserves.—There are two Game Reserves, one of which lies to the south of the Uganda Railway between Tsavo and Nairobi and extends to the Southern Uaso Nyiro and the Anglo-German Boundary; the other includes the country to the north of the Northern Uaso Nyiro.

The stock of game in the Southern Reserve is quite satisfactory, and there has been little or no disease this year. An attempt will be made to acclimatise the wild water melon of the Kalahari Desert (*Cucumis Caffer*) in this area. It is excellent food for game and cattle, and if it grows successfully will do away with much of the trouble experienced in obtaining food and water for Masai cattle and the game during the droughts.

A certain number of dams will also be made in suitable places in the Reserve.

There is a splendid stock of ostriches in the Reserve at present, and if the hyenas, which are very numerous, are killed off with poison, the ostriches will increase rapidly and stock the surrounding country, to the great advantage of ostrich farmers.

A great deal of the Northern Game Reserve is extremely arid waterless country, forming a natural stronghold for species which are adapted to such conditions, but not a sanctuary for a large variety. Elephants are numerous, and so are rhinoceroses, and a number of Greater Kudu are reported.

Principal Game Districts.—The district around Sotik and the Loita Plains is one most frequently visited by shooting parties and one possessing a considerable variety of game. It is still well stocked; but no ranger has ever been available to look after it, and the information received is not always reliable. Wildebeest are breeding well this season on the Loita Plains.

The Rift Valley District, though a settled area, is still holding a wonderful head of game. Eland and Neumann's hartebeest have increased considerably from the time that their protection in this district was made the subject of special legislation. There are more zebra in proportion in the Rift Valley than in any other part of the country.

The Athi Plains District is as a rule only visited by sportsmen for lion hunting. In spite of this, and the fact that the local settlers kill every lion they can, these animals appear to be as numerous as ever, and more troublesome. With the exception of wildebeest and rhinoceros, the usual game of the plains is still abundant in the district.

The district embracing the River Tana and the Northern Uaso Nyiro is another valuable game country, and is being visited far more frequently by sportsmen owing to the greater facilities for transport to Fort Hall. As transport improves this shooting ground will very much increase in value as there is a large variety of game.

The Uasin Gishu Plateau District was formerly much visited as a shooting ground, but the land south of the Nzoia River is now almost entirely taken up by settlers, most of whom are Boers. Some of them are, however, making an attempt to preserve the game on at least part of their land.

North of the Nzoia River there is an extensive and valuable game country which will be in charge of a ranger.

On the whole the prospects of the game are most satisfactory. There has been very much less disease, and the plentiful rains which have fallen early in 1911 will produce an abundance of food and lead to a rapid increase in the stock. Eland and buffalo appear to be increasing in numbers all over the country, and wildebeest are also becoming more numerous. Ostriches have increased very considerably in the southern parts of the Protectorate. The rhinoceros, numbers of which are killed in self-defence, is decreasing fast, as is inevitable with so slow a breeder. With regard to elephants, the herds of cows and young ones appear to be holding their own, but the larger bulls are getting scarce, and those with heavy tusks are now rather difficult to find.

Return of game killed in the Protectorate on all licences during the year:—

Elephant	46
Rhinoceros	227
Hippopotamus	55
Buffalo	141
Eland	84
Zebra (Grevy's)	67
Zebra (Common)	646
Oryx (Callotis)	12
Oryx (Beisa)	236
Water Buck	310
Giraffe	17
Sable Antelope	7
Roan Antelope	29
Greater Kudu	1
Lesser Kudu	49
Topi	159
Coke's Hartebeest	643
Neumann's Hartebeest	24
Jackson's Hartebeest	227
Thomas' Kob	27
Bongo	5
Palla	419
Wildebeest	183
Grant's Gazelle	445
Waller's Gazelle	57
Duiker	108
Dik Dik	162
Oribi	191
Suni	1
Klipspringer	59
Ward's Reedbuck	247
Chamber's Reedbuck	44
Thompson's Gazelle	618
Peter's Gazelle	69
Bushbuck	178
Colobi Monkeys	271
Marabout	124
Egret	13
Steinbuck	5
Paa	2

XIII.—KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Recruits.—137 recruits were enlisted for the 3rd battalion during the year, 62 of whom were Soudanese.

Health.—The health of the troops generally has been good. There has been a distinct improvement in the health of the Zanzibar detachment.

Patrols and Operations.—No military operations were undertaken during the past year. Half a company of the 2nd battalion was employed on patrol duty in the Meru District for two months. One company of the same battalion was employed on cattle quarantine duty at Athi River for one month.

Inspection.—The Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles inspected the Protectorate troops in November and December.

Disbandment.—In March orders were received for the disbandment of the 2nd battalion: this has now been accomplished.

Volunteers.—A new Ordinance for the volunteer reserve came into force on January 1st, the main provisions of which are:—

(*a.*) Members sign on as either "district" or "field service" members, the former undertaking to serve in the district in which their unit is established, and the latter to serve anywhere in the Protectorate when called upon to do so by the Governor.

(*b.*) Volunteers to be classed as "efficients" must pass a musketry test which is the same as that laid down for the Territorial Infantry Force in England.

(*c.*) A yearly capitation grant of one pound is given by the Government for each "efficient" volunteer.

There are at present five units, and other units are in process of formation.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works during the year was £74,668, which was £11,678 less than that of the previous financial year, and was moreover the smallest expenditure since the year 1906-7.

The most important individual work undertaken was the augmentation of the water supply of Nairobi by laying a nine-inch diameter main for a distance of 10·40 miles. Work was still proceeding at the end of the year, the expenditure up to then having been £7,523. The conversion of barracks built originally for the European police to a boarding and day school for boys and girls was another important work, on which £1,009 was spent. The erection of a new jail in Nairobi was continued, at an expenditure of £2,037. Fresh accommodation for the European police necessitated an expenditure of £685. Thirty-seven minor items of work costing, in the aggregate, £1,689 were completed under the vote for Petty Works.

The Department's stock of unallocated stores was reduced during the year by the value of more than £7,500 to the amount of £38,034.

Under the schedule of Recurrent Public Works a sum of £30,727 was spent on the maintenance and repair of existing roads, works, and buildings.

APPENDIX 1.

Comparative statement showing the values of Imports (exclusive of Government goods, specie and bullion, and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March, 1910 and 1911.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1910. Value. £
Agricultural implements	29,265	27,512
Ale and beer	4,146	4,046
Ammunition	6,401	4,708
Apparel (including hats, caps, and haberdashery).	25,065	27,251
Bags and sacks	13,691	6,825
Beads	9,273	4,542
Books, maps, and printed matter	4,324	3,103
Boots and shoes	7,212	5,547
Brass and copperwares	26,303	11,043
Building materials	27,905	16,552
Coal	3,888	85
Cotton goods	261,141	209,734
Cotton yarn	1,125	510
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	8,127	9,455
Earthen and glasswares	7,493	9,793
Firearms	12,614	9,734
Furniture	4,600	12,386
Grain (including rice, flour, wheat, &c.)	80,654	74,880
Gunpowder	105	—
Iron and steelwares (including cutlery, nails, &c.).	27,943	24,461
Kerosene oil	14,408	13,334
Live stock	15,064	16,278
Machinery and parts of	24,840	20,609
Provisions of all sorts	77,351	63,595
Salt	3,334	1,900
Seeds and plants for cultivation	2,314	3,302
Silk goods	3,351	1,927
Spirits and liqueurs	16,500	18,440
Sugar	33,332	24,723
Surgical instruments	44	11
Tea	7,895	6,072
Tobacco	22,697	21,027
Wines	10,450	6,596
Wood	12,273	6,527
Woollen goods	4,774	4,658
Motor car and launches	4,568	1,519
Ships and lighters	14,337	567
Railway, tramway, and road materials	2,363	—
Hides, skins, ivory, and rubber	4,970	4,900
All other sorts	164,206	97,094
Total Imports	1,000,346	775,246

APPENDIX 2.

Comparative statement showing the values of various articles (including produce from the Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, Congo Free State, and Italian East Africa) exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March, 1910 and 1911.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1910. Value. £
Borities (Zanzibar poles)	2,543	4,152
Carbonate of soda	1,016	596
Chillies	20,840	5,931
Coconuts	489	278
Coffee	17,984	9,808
Copra	30,608	16,154
Cotton	218,544	83,500
Cotton seeds	10,752	4,608
Cotton seed oil	1,476	252
Cowrie and other sea shells	1,911	1,411
Fibres	3,751	6,312
Gum copal	1,931	1,286
Ghee	14,101	11,475
Gold	48,384	16,533
Grain—		
Beans	6,992	2,526
Castor oil seeds	193	98
Ground-nuts	32,422	10,801
Maize	21,297	5,995
Millet	2,170	1,434
Pulse	2,375	2,262
Rice	147	257
Sim Sim	29,246	19,455
Other sorts	483	45
Hides and skins	231,298	185,017
Horns	3,290	2,390
Ivory	102,102	97,210
Live stock	5,921	5,693
Mangrove bark	6,059	3,017
Wattle bark	47	—
Oil cakes	219	56
Potatoes	3,953	4,193
Ostrich feathers	1,305	424
Rubber...	97,703	62,980
Teeth, hippo.	662	720
Tortoise shells	348	375
Wax (bees)	22,330	12,957
Wood (fine)	116	35
Wool	8,122	1,367
Sim sim oil	1,118	—
All other sorts	8,663	8,454
Total	962,911	590,057

APPENDIX 3.

Comparative statement showing the values of Export of the East Africa Protectorate produce (*i.e.*, exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, Congo Free State, and Italian East Africa) during the years ended 31st March, 1910 and 1911.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1910. Value. £
Borities (Zanzibar poles)	2,543	4,152
Carbonate of soda	1,016	596
Chillies...	19	—
Coconuts	489	278
Coffee	2,995	1,068
Copra	30,608	16,154
Cotton	7,477	4,440
Cotton seeds	471	522
Cowries and other sea shells...	1,911	1,411
Fibres	3,727	6,312
Ghee	4,829	2,259
Grain	59,156	28,980
Gum copal	1,930	1,286
Hides and skins	62,258	44,724
Horns and teeth	2,355	1,649
Ivory	21,975	28,721
Live stock	5,821	5,430
Mangrove bark	6,059	3,017
Wattle bark	47	—
Ostrich feathers	1,303	422
Potatoes	3,953	4,193
Rubber...	31,963	22,544
Tortoise shells	348	375
Wax (bees)	7,559	3,879
Wood (fine)	116	35
Wool	8,121	1,367
All other sorts	7,431	6,854
Total	276,480	190,668

APPENDIX 4.

The principal countries from which merchandise has been imported, and the sterling value of the Imports (exclusive of Government stores, specie and bullion, and goods in transit) are shown in the following table :—

Countries. ...	1910–1911. £	£	1909–1910. £	£
United Kingdom	—	359,556	—	269,566
British Possessions etc. :—				
India and Burmah	212,399		179,484	
Ceylon	5,797		2,678	
Mauritius	6,244		2,894	
South African Union	14,448		16,411	
Uganda Protectorate	3,653		2,073	
Australian Colonies	2,258		739	
Zanzibar	5,477		2,902	
		250,276		207,181

APPENDIX 4—*continued.*

Countries.	1910–1911.		1909–1910.	
	£	£	£	£
Foreign Countries :—				
Austria-Hungary	27,466		28,462	
Belgium	5,670		2,243	
France	18,168		16,209	
Germany	105,154		79,409	
Holland	67,313		40,988	
Italy	10,851		4,804	
Sweden	3,782		5,304	
Norway	10,443		—	
Switzerland	9,399		4,025	
Russia	1,437		1,664	
Other European countries	11,477		11,479	
Other Asiatic and African countries	32,273		19,127	
German East Africa	17,059		17,079	
United States	70,022		67,706	
		390,514		298,499
Total		1,000,346		775,246

APPENDIX 5.

The principal countries to which products have been exported and the sterling value of the exports are shown in the following table :—

Countries.	1910–1911.		1909–1910.	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	354,525	—	191,246
British Possessions etc. :—				
India and Burmah	24,866		25,537	
Mauritius	219		120	
Zanzibar	57,599		53,866	
Uganda Protectorate	2,633		—	
South African Union	651		471	
Australian Colonies...	18		—	
		85,986		79,994
Foreign countries :—				
Austria-Hungary	11,446		4,827	
Belgium	6,273		2,603	
France	112,658		82,410	
Germany	185,222		75,348	
Holland	11,033		6,100	
Italy	4,458		2,700	
Other European countries	15,093		7,037	
Other Asiatic and African countries	43,798		25,407	
United States	132,419		112,385	
		522,400		318,817
Total		962,911		590,057

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS.

Return for half-year ended 31*st December*, 1910.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Right Rev. William George Peel, D.D., Bishop of Mombasa.	Mission purposes, 7·809 acres.	Mbale-Teita District	9.7.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Pepper corn rent yearly.	Granted	Locally	Registered—2.7.10.
Khoja Ladha Karim	Agricultural, 640 acres	Mwechi River near Mazeras.	30.8.04	Freehold homestead	Price, Rs. 1,280...	Do.	Do.	12.7.10
Alfred Gerald Wright Anderson.	Buildings, 1·5 acres ...	Mombasa	29.3.09	Leasehold for 7 years from 8.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	20.9.10.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Jose Fortuno... ...	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Nairobi Hill ...	7.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 7.11.08.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 15.	Do.	Do.	1.7.10.
Nairobi Motor Transport Co., Ltd.	Buildings, 0·83 acre ...	Nairobi	15.3.08	Leasehold under Agreement from 3 to 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs.2[illegible]63, commences after 3 years.	Do.	Do.	16.7.10.

Ronald O. Preston ...	Agricultural and grazing, 1,014·3 acres.	Athi River... ...	9.7.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence from 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 121·72	Do.	Do.	5.8.10.
Do. do. ...	Agricultural, 322·5 acres.	Do.	Do.	Homestead, freehold	Price, Rs. 1,520...	Do.	Do.	18.8.10.
Dhalla Ismail ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Machakos	25.11.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 24 ...	Do.	Do.	25.8.10.
Miss Ina F. Harries...	Buildings, 3·9 acres ...	Parklands	12.10.04	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 12 ...	Do.	Do.	1.9.10.
Alexander Davis ...	Building and agricultural : 10 acres	Near Nairobi ...	2.5.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	9.9.10.
Do. ...	9 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Trustees, Punjabi Hindoostani Hindoo Religious Community.	Buildings, 10,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi	14.7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	13.9.10.
Arnold B. McDonell...	To procure limestones, 20 acres.	Athi	26.11.09	Leasehold for 20 years from 1.5.10.	Annual, Rs. 40 ...	Do.	Do.	17.9.10.
Trustees, Mohammedan Community.	Cemetery, 2·97 acres...	Nairobi	27.3.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, one pepper corn.	Do.	Do.	22.9.10.
Do. do. ...	Buildings, 10,000 sq. ft.	Do.	28.9.03	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.04.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	14.10.10.
Thomas Deacon ...	Agricultural and grazing, 336·6 acres.	Athi	10.9.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 40·39	Do.	Do.	Do.
Clifford A. and Harold D. Hill	Agricultural, 9·922 acres.	Machakos	5.8.09	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	3.12.10.
Amir Chand	Agricultural, 2 acres...	Kiu	10.10.06	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.1.07.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	10.12.10.
Ramcharam	Agricultural, 6·73 acres	Do.	31.12.06	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Robert O. Hamilton...	Buildings, 4·98 acres ..	Reivero	15.6.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	20.12.10.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
P. L. Mys	Grazing and agricultural, 3,307 acres. (Farm No. 62.)	Uasin Gishu ...	9.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.4.10.	Annual ground rent Rs. 198·42.	Granted	Locally	Registered—2.7.10.
L. M. Miller	Grazing and agricultural, 1,221 acres. (Farm No. 100.)	Do. do. ...	26.2.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 21 years from 1.3.09.	Annual, Rs. 36·63	Do.	Do.	8.7.10.
P. R. McDonald ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,802 acres. (Farm No. 61.)	Do. do. ...	14.7.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 84·06	Do.	Do.	10.7.10.
A. S. Flemmer ...	Grazing and agricultural, 489 acres. (Part of No. 99.)	Do. do. ...	4.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 15...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Col. G. M. Porter ...	Buildings, 10 acres ...	E. Ravine	9.12.07	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Annual, Rs. 30...	Do.	Do.	11.7.10.
Major the Hon. R. F. Carnegie.	Buildings, 5·15 acres...	Do.	2.2.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.06.	Annual, Rs. 15...	Do.	Do.	13.7.10.
A. E. Stephenson ...	Agricultural and grazing: 3,512 acres. (Farm No. 54.)	Uasin Gishu ...	13.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs.210·72	Do.	Do.	18.7.10.
Do. ...	2,273 acres. (Farm No. 57.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.136·38	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	2,830 acres. (Farm No. 198.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.169.80	Do.	Do.	Do.

Joseph & Son... ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	11.10.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.5.10.	Annual, Rs. 36...	Do.	Do.	20.7.10.
George Dean	Buildings, 10 acres ..	E. Ravine	12.10.05	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 30...	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. R. de Souza & Co.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	24.9.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.6.10.	Annual, Rs. 36...	Do.	Do.	22.7.10.
Newland, Tarlton & Co.	Stock yard, 5 acres ...	Naivasha	6.6.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.06.	Annual, 37·50 ...	Do.	Do.	1.8.10.
H. F. van de Merwe	Grazing and agricultural, 2,815 acres. (Farm No. 41.)	Uasin Gishu ...	13.12.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.6.10.	Annual ground rent, Rs. 168·90.	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Hubert Scott ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,710 acres. (Farm No. 186.)	Do. do. ...	26.10.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.5.10.	Annual, Rs.222·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
S. C. and N. W. Smith	Grazing and agricultural, 2,460 acres. (Farm No. 136.)	Do. do. ...	28.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.2.10.	Annual, Rs.147·60	Do.	Do.	8.8.10.
D. A. Kidson	Grazing and agricultural, 1,912 acres. (Farm No. 67.)	Do. do. ...	4.4.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1 7.10.	Annual, Rs.114·72	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. J. Watts	Grazing and agricultural, 4,993 acres.	E. Ravine	19.11.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.09.	Annual, Rs.156·06	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. A. Odendaal ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,340 acres. (Farm No. 79.)	Uasin Gishu ...	16.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.09.	Annual, Rs.260·40	Do.	Do	11.8.10.
T. H. Drake	Grazing and agricultural, 3,350 acres. (Farm No. 187.)	Do. do. ...	14.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.6.10.	Annual, Rs. 201...	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. R. McDonald ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,394 acres. (Farm No. 77.)	Do. do. ...	14.7.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs.101·82	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
A. E. Tompson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,816 acres. (Farms Nos. 9, 15.)	Uasin Gishu ...	24.11.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.09.	Annual, Rs.174·48	Granted	Locally	Registered—24.8.10.
A. H. Tompson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,649 acres. Farms Nos. 5, 6.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.169·47	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. F. C. Tompson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,776 acres. (Farms Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.143·28	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. L. H. Tutt... ...	Grazing and agricultural: 1,893 acres. (Farm No. 93.)	Do. do. ...	23.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs.113·58	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	1,146 acres. (Farm No. 104.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 68·76	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. C. Burridge ...	Grazing and agricultural: 1,843 acres. (Farm No. 94.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.110·58	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	1,756 acres. (Farm No. 102.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.105·36	Do.	Do.	Do.
Awad bin Hamed ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Baringo	24.4.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	26.8.10.

H. P. van Heerden ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,276 acres. (Farm No. 17.)	Uasin Gishu ...	13.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs.196·56	Do.	Do.	31.8.10.
Mrs. G. J. Engelbrecht	Grazing and agricultural, 4,154 acres. (Farm No. 97.)	Do. do. ...	29.4.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.09.	Annual, Rs.129·81	Do.	Do.	2.9.10.
F. R. Vincent ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,790 acres. (Farm No. 63.)	Do. do. ...	25.7.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs.167·40	Do.	Do.	8.9.10.
J. H. S. Todd ...	Buildings, 1,529·10 sq. ft.	Londiani	18.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.10.	Annual, Rs. 72 ...	Do.	Do.	12.9.10.
Mrs. S. A. M. A. Boileau.	Buildings, 15,080 sq. ft.	Naivasha	14.7.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.06.	Annual, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	20.9.10.
Mrs. A. Cilliers ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,000 acres. (Farm No. 1,293.)	Kinanbop	26.4.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 180...	Do.	Do.	28.9.10.
W. H. Heard	Grazing and agricultural, 2,905 acres. (Farm No. 158.)	Uasin Gishu ...	21.1.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs.174·30	Do.	Do.	30.9.10.
A. E. Stranding ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres. (Farm No. 176.)	Do. do. ...	10.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 216...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. Hampton Wardle	Grazing and agricultural, 5,690 acres. (Farm No. 174.)	Do. do. ...	29.4.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs.341·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. W. Tweedie ...	Grazing and agricultural:							
	4,640 acres. (Farm No. 147.)	Do. do. ...	5.7.10	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 278·40	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	3,810 acres. (Farm No. 148.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 228·60	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Ralph Seymour ...	Grazing and agricultural: 2,844 acres.	Kinanbop	7.7.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Rs. 170·64 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered— 22.10.10.
Do. ...	3,196 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs.191·76	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. M. Allen	Grazing and agricultural, 5,200 acres.	Lake Solai	12.9.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.07.	Annual, Rs.162·50	Do.	Do.	26.10.10.
Mohamed Hasham and Jan Mohamed.	Building, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	2.9.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	2.11.10.
John W. Lenon ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,687 acres.	Kinanbop	6.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs.161·22	Do.	Do.	4.11.10.
C. E. B. Dashwood ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 300	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geo. Stanley	Grazing and agricultural, 1,532 acres. (Farm No. 91.)	Uasin Gishu ...	30.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Annual, Rs. 91·92	Do.	Do.	9.11.10.
C. F. Scholtz	Grazing and agricultural, 3,045 acres. (Farm No. 32.)	Do. do. ...	24.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.10.10.	Annual, Rs. 182·70	Do.	Do.	Do.
Geo. Doering	Grazing and agricultural, 2,805 acres.	Naivasha District...	10.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 168·30	Do.	Do.	11.11.10.

L. M. Du Plessis ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,478 acres. (Farm No. 2.)	Uasin Gishu ...	16.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 5 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 148·68	Do.	Do.	14.11.10.
S. F. de Souza ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	9.9.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 36...	Do.	Do.	17.11.10.
E. Cripps	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres. (Farm No. 119.)	Uasin Gishu ...	6.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Annual, Rs. 216	Do.	Do.	5.12.10.
W. G. Cunliffe ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,460 acres. (Farm No. 120.)	Do. do. ...	1.11.10	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 207·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. D. Hopcraft ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,687·2 acres.	Naivasha District...	11.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 12.10.10.	Annual, Rs. 281·28	Do.	Do.	9.12.10.
M. M. Dick	Grazing and agricultural: 1,632 acres. (Farm No. 101.)	Uasin Gishu ...	2.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Annual, Rs. 97·92	Do.	Do.	15.12.10.
Do.	1,831 acres. (Farm No. 103.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 109·86	Do.	Do.	Do.
Herbert Story ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Chania and Sasuma Rivers.	1.6.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 30 ...	Do.	Do.	20.12.10.
R. W. Maling ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,000 acres. No. 161.)	Uasin Gishu ...	3.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 180	Do.	Do.	31.12.10.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Abdul Majid and Chetu.	Agricultural, 100·5 acres.	Kibos	8.6.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200 ...	Do.	Do.	1.7.10.
The Right Rev. A. Robert Tucker, Bishop of Uganda.	Buildings, 1·44 acres...	Kisumu Township	5.2.08	Do.	Free of charges	Do.	Do.	2.7.10.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Major the Hon. R. F. Carnegie.	Buildings, 10 acres ...	Kericho	19.7.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered— 20.7.10.
Lumbwa Industrial Mission.	Agricultural and Mission, 1,685·06 acres.	Lumbwa	6.5.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Annual, Rs. 101·16	Do.	Do.	10.8.10.
Jagat Singh and Surian Singh.	Agricultural, 88·2 acres	Kibos	8.6.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Annual, Rs. 29 ...	Do.	Do.	13.8.10.
F. Marquordt ...	Agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Fort Ternan ...	8.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 7.3.10.	Annual, Rs. 120...	Do.	Do.	24.8.10.
Inder Singh and Munshi Ram.	Agricultural, 25 acres	Kibos	30.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 50 ...	Do.	Do.	25.8.10.
Jagat Singh and Surian Singh.	Agriculture, 104·9 acres.	Do.	16.5.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 210 ...	Do.	Do.	29.8.10.
Gujar Ram	Agriculture: 50 acres	Do.	30.6.05	Do.	Price, Rs. 100 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	35·2 acres	Do.	12.8.04	Do.	Price, Rs. 70 ...	Do.	Do.	8.9.10.
The Committee of Government Goans Subordinates Tennis Club.	Recreation, 1·198 acres	Kisumu Township	28.2.10	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jamna Dass. s/o Karamsi.	Agriculture, 54·4 acres	Kibos	9.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Annual, Rs. 23 ...	Do.	Do.	16.9.10.
Gulam Moyud Din ...	Agriculture, 50 acres...	Do.	12.10.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 100 ...	Do.	Do.	20.9.10
Rt. Rev. Alfred R. Tucker.	Buildings, 3·14 acres	Kisumu Township	15.6.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	29.9.10

John Morgan & Sons	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Nyangoris River ...	18.12.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.10.	Annual, Rs. 300	Granted	Locally	4.10.10.
Nur Mohamed & Co.	Agriculture, 50 acres	Kipturu River ...	25.3.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.09.	Annual, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	6.10.10
Seyid Imteaz Ali and Yakub Ali.	Buildings, 0·193 acre	Kisumu	6.6.10	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.4.10.	Annual, Rs. 58 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Karkha Ram and Labhu Ram.	Agricultural :							
	100·7 acres	Kibos	30.6.05	Freehold	Price, Rs. 200 ...	Do.	Do.	12.10.10.
Do. do. ...	7 acres	Do.	17.7.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	4.11.10.
Do. do. ...	10 acres	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jhandu	Agricultural, 10 acres	Do.	25.3.03	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Malawa Ram Probdial	Agriculture, 50 acres	Do.	4.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	30.11.10.
Sadhu Singh	Do. do. ...	Do.	11.3.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	8.12.10.
Pursotam Ramji ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	14.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Annual, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	27.12.10.
Jadhowjee Karishanker.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
KENYA PROVINCE.								
Charles Hall	Grazing and agricultural, 3,047 acres.	Nyeri District ...	10.8.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 91.41	Do.	Do.	6.9.10.
Reginald G. Henderson.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,986 acres.	Do. do. ...	23.5.10	Do. do.	Rs. 89·58 yearly	Do.	Do.	15.9.10.
Reginald S. Hall ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,062 acres.	Do. do. ...	10.8.09	Do. do.	Rs. 91·86 yearly	Do.	Do.	23.9.10.
Lord Cardross ...	Grazing and agricultural, 10,046 acres.	Moyo and Rongai Rivers, Nyeri.	21.3.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.08.	Annual, Rs. 313.94	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. S. Routledge ...	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Near Chania River, Nyeri.	16.3.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 2 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

KENYA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
James L. M. Elkington.	Grazing and agricultural, 4,806 acres.	Nyeri District ...	24.2.07	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 144.18	Granted	Locally	Registered—5.10.10.
P. G. Dickinson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,566 acres.	Do. do. ...	18.1.10	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 166·98	Do.	Do.	13.10.10.
Hon. C. S. C. D. Willoughby.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,894 acres.	Do. do. ...	2.11.08	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 86·82	Do.	Do.	18.10.10
Arnold Paice... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,083 acres.	Do. do. ...	27.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.10.	Annual, Rs. 92·49	Do.	Do.	14.11.10.
N. J. M. Barry ...	Grazing and agricultural. 3,446 acres.	Do. do. ..	15.6.09	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 103.33	Do.	Do.	Do.
Major G. E. Tuson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,824 acres.	Do. do. ...	4.2.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 84·72	Do.	Do.	8.12.10.
Vernon F. Tuson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,115 acres.	Do. do. ...	1.4.09	Do. do.	Annual, Rs. 93·15	Do.	Do.	Do.

JUBALAND PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Swedish Mission ...	Buildings, 6 acres ...	Mofi in Gosha District.	29.12.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	6.9.09. (No return received.)
A. E. Damian ...	Agriculture, 2,000 acres.	Juba River ...	30.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years, from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 240...	Do.	Do.	12.9.10.

C. Gamble	Agriculture, acres	1,100	Do. do. ...	22.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Annual, Rs. 132...	Do.	Do.	20.9.10.
V. M. Newland ...	Do. do.	...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. C. Barker	Agriculture, acres.	2,100	Do. do. ...	30.3.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Annual, Rs. 252...	Do.	Do.	7.12.10.
H. G. Raschou ...	Agriculture, acres.	1,500	Do. do. ...	12.3.08	Do. do. ...	Annual, Rs. 180...	Do.	Do.	29.12.10.

Return for half-year ended 30th June, 1911.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

St. Michael's Catholic Mission of the Society of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost	Agriculture and mission purposes. 1,000 acres.	Mombasa District...	22.2.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Yearly ground rent, Rs. 1.	Do.	Do.	17.1.11.
The Church Missionary Trust Association.	Building purposes, 0·55 acre.	Mombasa Island ...	3.7.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	3.4.11.
Thos. Hilton	Building plot, 8,800 sq. ft.	Do. do ...	20.11.07	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.09.	Annual, Rs. 150...	Do.	Do.	18.4.11.
Graham Griffiths ...	Agriculture, 363 acres (additional).	Mombasa District...	28.4.09	Freehold	Price, Rs. 726 ...	Do.	Do.	6.5.11.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Lt.-Col. J. W. Bell, C.M.G.	Agriculture, 636 acres	Kikuyu	5.3.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,272...	Granted	Locally	Registered—3.1.11.
Anderson and Mayer	Buildings, 9,750 sq. ft.	Nairobi	30.6.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly ground rent, Rs. 195.	Do.	Do.	16.1.11.
Trustees Anglican Church, Kiambu.	Buildings and burial grounds, 5 acres.	Kyambu	25.1.10	Do. do. ...	Yearly, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	4.2.11.
G. S. Cloete	Agricultural and grazing, 1,500 acres.	N'darugu River ...	8.2.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.07.	Yearly, Rs. 46·87	Do.	Do.	7.3.11.
N. A. Brinch... ...	Buildings, 4·8 acres ...	Nairobi	19.7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 112·50	Do.	Do.	21.3.11.
Mrs. E. S. Cearn ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Yearly, Rs. 150 ...	Do.	Do.	27.3.11.
Mrs. A. M. Ramsay ...	Buildings, 4·8 acres	Nairobi Hill ...	Do.	Do. do. ...	Yearly, Rs. 112·50	Do.	Do.	24.4.11.
D. Goldberg	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 150 ...	Do.	Do.	2.5.11.
Mrs. G. Raphael and S. Jacobs.	Buildings, 5·273 acres	Do.	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 112·50	Do.	Do.	3.5.11.
Masailand Trust Corporation, Ltd.	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Yearly, Rs. 150...	Do.	Do.	12.5.11.
M. Appu	Agriculture, 140 acres	Makindu	8.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 16·80	Do.	Do.	15.5.11.
Mrs. M. McDonell ...	Agriculture, 180 acres	Ulu District ...	1.9.10	Do. do. ...	Yearly, Rs. 21·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
Margaret Jane Udall	Buildings, 5 acres ...	Rewero	16.7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	5.6.11.
Chas. Udall	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

Mrs. C. E. Pretorius	Agriculture and grazing, 3,500 acres.	N'darugu	1.5.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.6.11.	Yearly, Rs. 210 ...	Do.	Do.	10.6.11.
Frederick Tate ...	Buildings, 9,885 sq. ft.	Nairobi	9.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly ground rent, Rs. 197·70.	Do.	Do.	13.6.11.
Mrs. G. E. Grogan ...	Agriculture and buildings, 113·652 acres.	Do.	5.2.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.03.	Yearly, Rs. 528·50.	Do.	Do.	19.6.11.
W. A. F. Lambert and F. O. B. Wilson.	Agriculture and grazing, 1,000·77 acres.	Ulu District ...	27.2.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Yearly, Rs. 60·06	Do.	Do.	29.6.11.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

W. R. Allen	Grazing and agricultural, 3,975 acres.	Naivasha District...	1.12.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly ground rent, Rs. 238.50.	Granted	Locally	7.1.11.
M. M. Dick	Grazing and agricultural, 1,600 acres. (Farm No. 111.)	Uasin Gishu ...	15.8.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 96 ...	Do.	Do.	9.1.11.
A. L. Tweedie ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,500 acres. (Farm No. 145.)	Do. do. ...	13.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 273...	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. C. Hobson... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,030 acres.	Naivasha District...	4.8.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly, Rs. 121·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. and O. A. Mann ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,008 acres. (Farm No. 33.)	Uasin Gishu ...	25.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 180·48	Do.	Do.	18.1.11.
C. H. Wellman ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,435 acres. (Farm No. 108.)	Do. do. ...	5.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 86·10	Do.	Do.	19.1.11.
H. M. Bridgman ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,558 acres. (Farm No. 107.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 93·48	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
J. W. Wright. Sen. ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,850 acres. (Farm No. 106.)	Uasin Gishu ...	25.8.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 111...	Granted	Locally	Registered—19.1.11.
J. W. Wright, Jun. ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,319 acres. (Farm No. 49.)	Do. do. ...	5.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.6.10.	Yearly, Rs. 199·14	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. J. Pollard and G. Clements.	Grazing and agricultural. 127·1 acres (extension).	Naivasha District...	27.1.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 7·68...	Do.	Do.	26.1.11.
W. G. Sewall... ...	Grazing and agricultural 4,560 acres.	Do. Do. ...	20.11.07	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 273·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jasper Abraham ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,000 acres.	South Molo ...	9.4.05.	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000...	Do.	Do.	13.2.11.
Mrs. H. W. Turvey ...	Grazing and agricultural. 3,220 acres. (Farm No. 50.)	Uasin Gishu ...	6.10.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 193·20	Do.	Do.	15.2.11.
L. C. de Jager, Jun....	Grazing and agricultural, 3,058 acres. (Farm No. 46.)	Do. do. ...	1.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly, Rs. 183·48	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. C. A. de Jager, Sen.	Grazing and agricultural:							
	2,374 acres. (Farm No. 55.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 142·44	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	2,709 acres. (Farm No. 19.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 162·54	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. J. Grimbeck ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,746 acres. (Farm No. 58.)	Do. do. ...	4.8.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 164·76	Do.	Do.	Do.

P. Hellyer	Grazing and agricultural, 1,920 acres. (Farm No 215.)	Do. do. ...	28.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 115·20	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. L. Tweedie ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,270 acres. (Farm No. 188.)	Do. do. ...	16.9.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly, Rs. 256·20	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. J. Moolman ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,584 acres. (Farm No. 59.)	Do. do. ...	30.6.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 155·04	Do.	Do.	18.2.11.
Thomas S. Dunn ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,391 acres.	Naivasha District...	13.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 15.3.10.	Yearly, Rs. 203·46	Do.	Do.	21.2.11.
H. W. Smith and G. H. Lovemore	Grazing and agricultural: 2,264 acres. (Farm No. 121.)	Uasin Gishu ...	7.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 135·84	Do.	Do.	22.2.11.
Do. do.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,970 acres. (Farm No. 122)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 178·20	Do.	Do.	24.2.11.
J. B. and P. B. Odendaal.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,227 acres. (Farm No. 43.)	Do. do. ...	18.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 73·62	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mill Hill Mission ...	Graveyard 0·57 acre...	Naivasha	1.8.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Yearly, R. 1 ...	Do.	Do.	27.2.11.
Do. ...	Buildings, Church, 1 acre.	Nakuru	22.6.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly, Rs. 5 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	Buildings, School, &c., 5 acres.	Do.	3.1.10	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. A. H. Scrooby ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,075 acres.	Naivasha District ...	1.2.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.08.	Yearly, Rs. 158·59	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. R. Wood	Grazing and agricultural, 4,991 acres.	Menengai	16.2.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 299·46	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. E. Standering ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,680 acres. (Farm No. 172.)	Uasin Gishu ...	17.8.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 160·80	Do.	Do.	2.3.11.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
H. Cattoni	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,730 acres. (Farm No. 116.)	Uasin Gishu ...	23.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 223·80	Granted	Locally	Registered—2.3.11.
C. Blanke	Grazing and Agricultural, 4,460 acres. (Farm No. 185.)	Do. do. ...	14.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 267·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. J. White	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,450 acres. (Farm No. 165.)	Do. do. ...	13.9.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 207...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. M. Murrow ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,790 acres. (Farm No. 189.)	Do. do. ...	12.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 167·40	Do.	Do.	10.3.11.
G. Dreyer	Grazing and agricultural, 4,309 acres. (Farm No. 73.)	Do. do. ...	25.7.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 258·54	Do.	Do.	14.3.11.
M. J. van der Berg ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,998 acres. (Farm No. 51.)	Do. do. ...	31.10.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 239·88	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Chivell	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,570 acres. (Farm No. 109.)	Do. do. ...	4.1.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 154·20	Do	Do.	Do.
W. H. Hoey	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,620 acres. (Farm No. 190.)	Do. do. ...	1.6.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 217·20	Do.	Do	Do.
S. J. Townsend ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,100 acres. (Farm No. 154.)	Do. do. ...	11.8.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 186 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

R. C. Turner	Grazing and agricultural, 3,480 acres. (Farm No. 155.)	Do. do. ...	23.7.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 208·80	Do.	Do,	Do.
Gailey and Roberts ...	Buildings: 13,485 sq. ft. ...	Londiani	18.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do. ...	7,500 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	16.3.11.
F. R. van Nieker and P. W. van Rensberg	Grazing and agricultural, 3,276 acres. (Farm No. 82.)	Uasin Gishu ...	28.9.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 196·56	Do.	Do.	20.3.11.
A. S. Flemmer ...	Grazing and agricultural, 898 acres (extension).	Naivasha District...	15.9.10	Leasehold for 95 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly, Rs. 28·06	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. E. Fawcus ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,860 acres. (Farm No. 179.)	Uasin Gishu ...	9.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Yearly, Rs. 171·60	Do.	Do.	10.4.11.
O. J. Edwards ..	Grazing and agricultural, 3,660 acres. (Farm No. 193.)	Do. do. ...	15.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 219·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thos. Russell ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,035 acres. (Farm No. 231.)	Do. do. ...	28.12 10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 302·10	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. Parker-Toulson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,440 acres. (Farm No. 191.)	Do. do. ...	14.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 146·40	Do.	Do.	18.4.11.
A. G. Woodley ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,388 acres. (Farm No. 48.)	Do. do. ...	22.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 203·28	Do.	Do.	Do.
S. J. Viljoen	Grazing and agricultural, 4,924·7 acres.	Molo River... ...	15.4.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.08.	Yearly, Rs. 153·90	Do.	Do.	Do.
T. Chillingworth ...	Buildings, 1 acre ...	Naivasha	11.9.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. H. Fernandez ...	Buildings, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru	4.7.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	19.4.11.
Chas. Hargrave ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,268 acres.	Menengai District	16.2.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 316·08	Do.	Do.	26.4.11.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Max Holzapfel ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,274 acres.	Naivasha District...	28.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Yearly, Rs. 196·44	Granted	Locally	Registered—8.5.11.
Capt. P. Chapman ...	Grazing and agricultural, 7,311·28 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	1.12.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly, Rs. 438·68	Do.	Do.	11.5.11.
Walter Graham ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,400 acres. (Farm No. 183.)	Do. do. ...	14.11.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 264...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Leo Tutt	Grazing and agricultural, 2,030 acres. (Farm No. 92.)	Do. do. ...	4.1.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 121·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. A. Ortlepp ...	Buildings, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru	19.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Yearly, Rs. 45 ...	Do.	Do.	12.5.11.
H. I. Beale	Grazing and agricultural, 3,500 acres.	Kinanbop	5.11.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 210...	Do.	Do.	15.5.11.
H. Story	Grazing and agricultural, 4,301·5 acres.	Do.	14.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Yearly, Rs. 258·12	Do.	Do.	Do.
Max. Welter	Grazing and agricultural, 4,262·6 acres.	Do.	16.11.10	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 255·78	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. A. Alexander ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,585 acres. (Farm No. 184.)	Uasin Gishu ...	9.6.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 215·10	Do.	Do.	19.5.11.

A. Birdsey	Grazing and agricultural, 1,920 acres. (Farm No. 123.)	Do. do. ...	—	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.3.11.	Yearly, Rs. 115·20	Do.	Do.	22.5.11.
Lady B. Agnew ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres.	Uasin Gishu ...	14.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 216...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. C. Hoey	Building plot: 7,500 sq. ft.	Londiani	20.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. Doering	Grazing and agricultural, 4,503 acres.	Kinanbop	7.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Yearly, Rs. 270·18	Do.	Do.	30.5.11.
A. Davis	Grazing and agricultural, 3,020 acres. (Farm No. 226.)	Uasin Gishu ...	7.4.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5 11.	Yearly, Rs. 181·20	Do.	Do.	13.6.11.
A. V. Barclay ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,745 acres. (Farm No. 126.)	Do. do. ...	14.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1 2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 224·70	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. B. Martin	Grazing and agricultural, 3,330 acres. (Farm No. 125.)	Do. do. ...	7.4.11	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 199·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. C. Scholtz... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,252 acres. (Farm No. 38.)	Do. do. ...	25.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 23.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 75·12	Do.	Do.	15.6.11
Capt. H. S. Mortimer	Grazing and agricultural, 3,176 acres. (Farm No. 47.)	Do. do. ...	1.2.11.	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 190·56	Do.	Do.	17.6.11.
C. J. van der Berg ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,840 acres. (Farm No 52.)	Do. do. ...	31.10.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Yearly, Rs. 170·40	Do.	Do.	19.6.11.
C. O. N. Chaplin ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,212 acres.	Menengai	13.9.09	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 312·72	Do.	Do.	23.6.11.

Naivasha Province—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
H. W. L. Dobbin ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,264·3 acres.	Naivasha District...	27.5.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Yearly, Rs. 315·90	Granted	Locally	Registered—26.6.11.
R. Sherston	Grazing and agricultural, 3,000 acres. (Farm No. 156.)	Uasin Gishu ...	5.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Yearly, Rs. 180...	Do.	Do.	Do.

Nyanza Province.

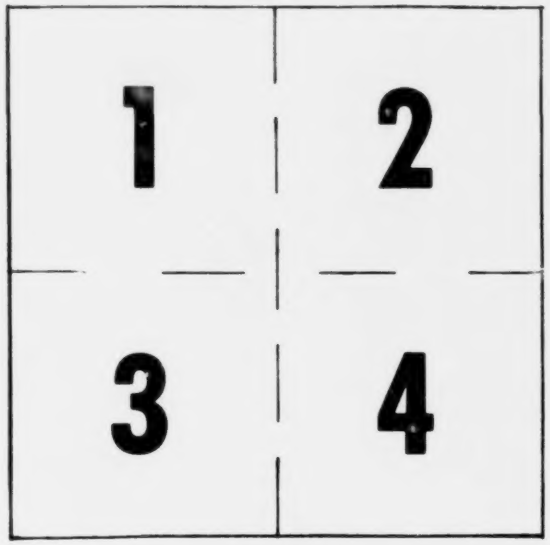
Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Dhanji Bhoda ...	Building Plot 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	13.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	9.1.11.
Morarji Moolji ...	Do. do.	Do.	14.9.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	23.1.11.
Dewraj Popat & Co....	Do. do.	Kaptumo	15.9.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Govind Ram and Narayen Singh.	Agriculture, 50 acres...	Kibos	18.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Yearly, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Trustees of the Hindu Union.	Buildings, 9,585 sq. ft.	Kisumu	15.7.09	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Yearly, 1 pepper corn.	Do	Do.	24.1.11.
Nanalal Ranchor Dass	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	14.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ..	Do.	Do.	7.2.11.
Popat Jevraj... ...	Do. do.	Kaptumo	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	8.2.11.
East African Industries, Ltd.	Agricultural and Grazing. 982 acres.	Kisumu District ...	27.3.07	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,964...	Do.	Do.	Do,
Hukam Singh and Hazoora Singh.	Agriculture, 50 acres...	Kibos	9.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Yearly, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	9.2.11.
Gurandita Mall s/o Kanayal Lall.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

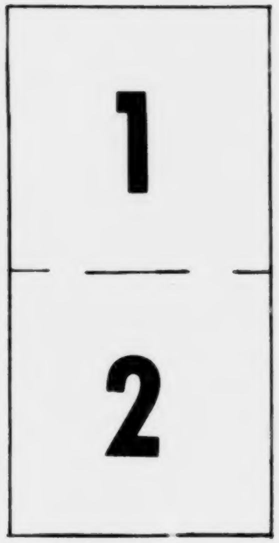
Rewashanker Mayaram.	Building Plot, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapsabit	9.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	25.2.11.
Kaloo Ram	Agricultural : 12 acres	Kibos	9.9.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Yearly, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	10.3.11.
Do.	14·4 acres	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	36·4 acres	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 19 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Madhowji Gopalji ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	13.9.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	11.3.11.
Inder Singh and Munshiram	Agricultural, 50 acres	Kibos	7.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	16.3.11.
E. G. Garvie	Grazing and agricultural, 3,060 acres.	Nandi District ...	2.3.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 91·80	Do.	Do.	Do.
James Garvie ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,020 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 90·60	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Garvie, Senr. ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. N. B. F. Garvie ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,000 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 90 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Garvie, Junr. ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,970 acres.	Do do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 81·10	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kanji Jetha	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kaptumo	14.9.10	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Cushney	Grazing and Agricultural, 976·83 acres.	Nyando River ...	15.8.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.07.	Yearly. Rs. 61·06	Do.	Do.	17.3.11.
John Garvie	Grazing and Agricultural, 3,100 acres.	Nandi District ...	2.3.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 93 ...	Do.	Do.	7.4.11.
Rewashanker Mayaram.	Building Plot, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	13.9.10	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ramshanker Mahanshanker.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	7.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	17.4.11.
Ismael Bhanjee ...	Do. do.	Kapiet	13.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	18.4.11.
Rewashanker Mayaram.	Do. do.	Kaptumo	14.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	21.4.11.
Thaker Popat Madhavji and Jivraj Madhavji.	Do. do.	Kapsabit	23.9.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	29.4.11.

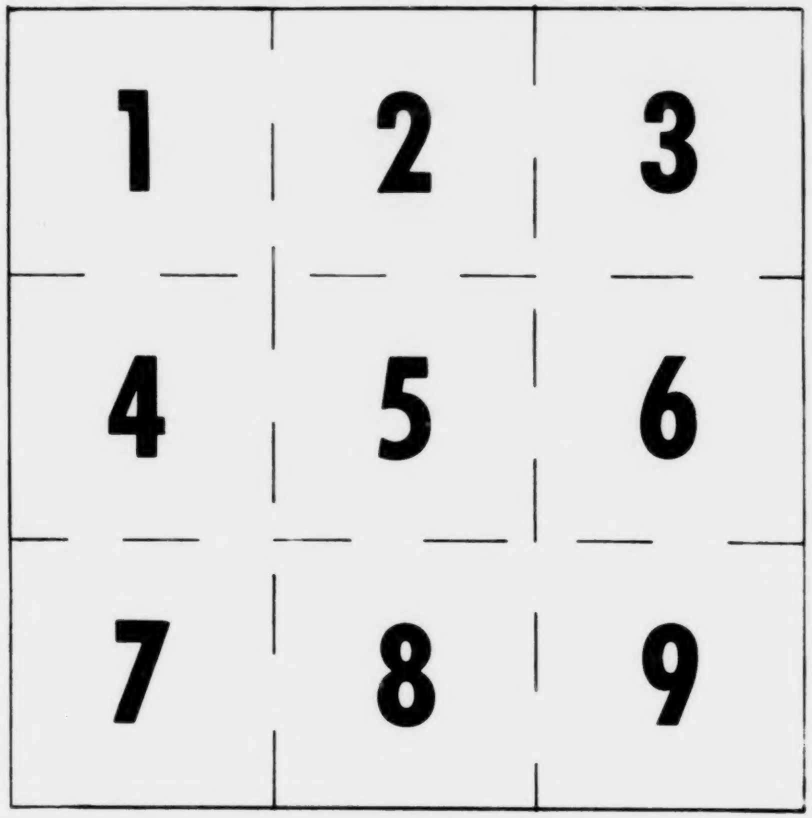
NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

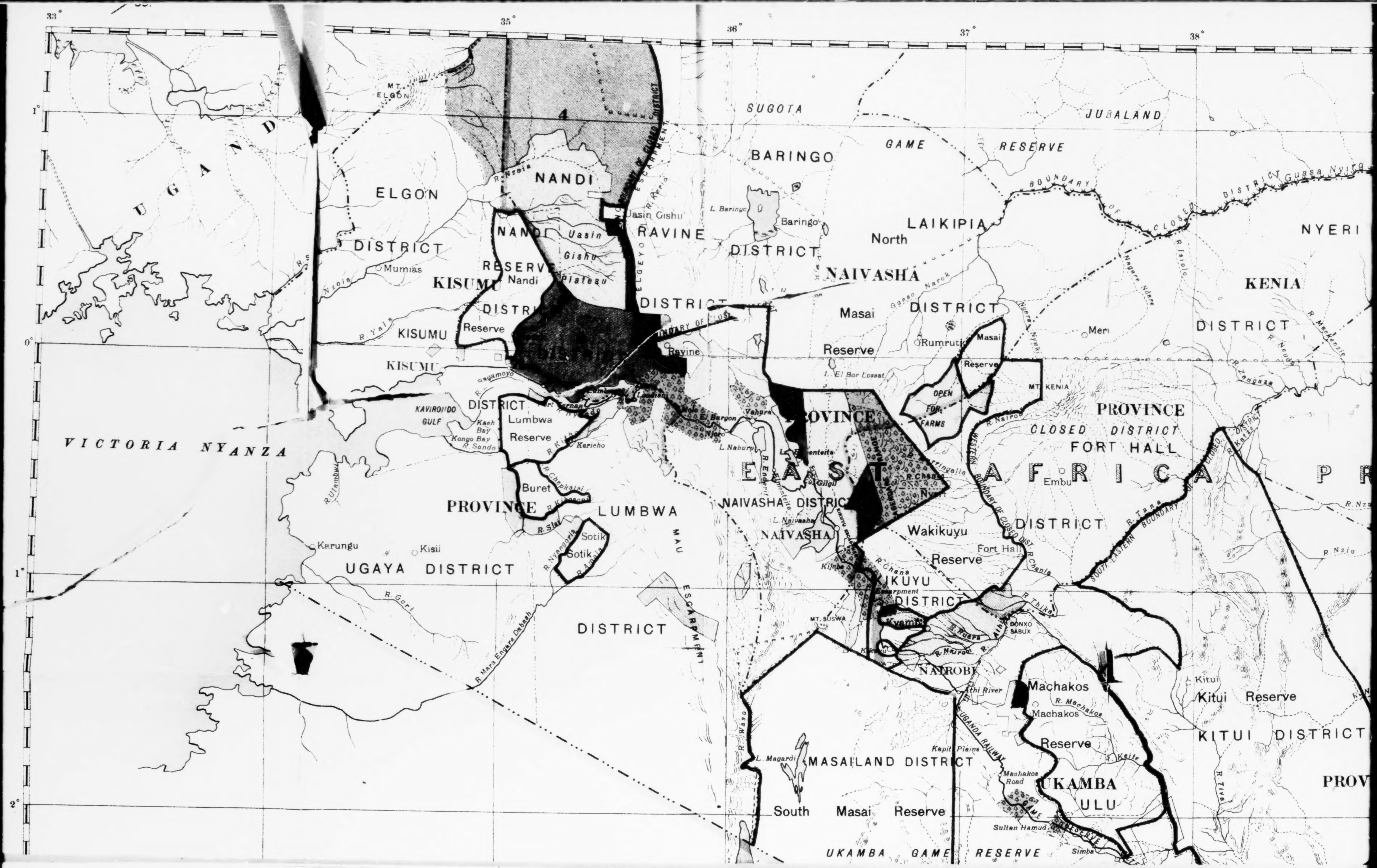
Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Ganga Ram	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft-	Rungwe	1.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—10.5.11.
Ibrahim Kassim ...	Do. do.	Homa Bay	18.10.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	11.5.11.
Do. ...	Do. do.	Rungwe	11.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Noor Mahomed Nanji Kanjee.	Do. do.	Homa Bay	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	12.5.11.
Deva Singh and Sodagar Singh.	Agricultural, 7·6 acres	Kibos	15.4.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Yearly, Rs. 15 ...	Do.	Do.	17.5.11.
Gulam Ali Mahomed	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Homa Bay	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	20.5.11.
Rahimtulla Giga ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do
Jadavji Ratansi ...	Do. do.	Do.	18.10.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	22.5.11.
Ladha Ram	Agriculture, 50 acres...	Kibos	15.4.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Yearly, Rs. 22 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
T. Pinto	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Rungwe	11.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	23.5.11.
Rahimtulla Giga ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	26.5.11.
Alibhai Velji... ...	Do. do.	Homa Bay	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	27.5.11.
Habib Velji	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	29.5.11.
Pala Singh	Agriculture, 30·84 acres	Kibos	13.4.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Yearly, Rs. 18 ...	Do.	Do.	9.6.11.
Jasbai D. Patel ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	20.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. P. F. Maitland ...	Agricultural, 640 acres	Lumbwa - Kericho Road.	31.1.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 76·80	Do.	Do.	Do.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








33°
35°
36°
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38°
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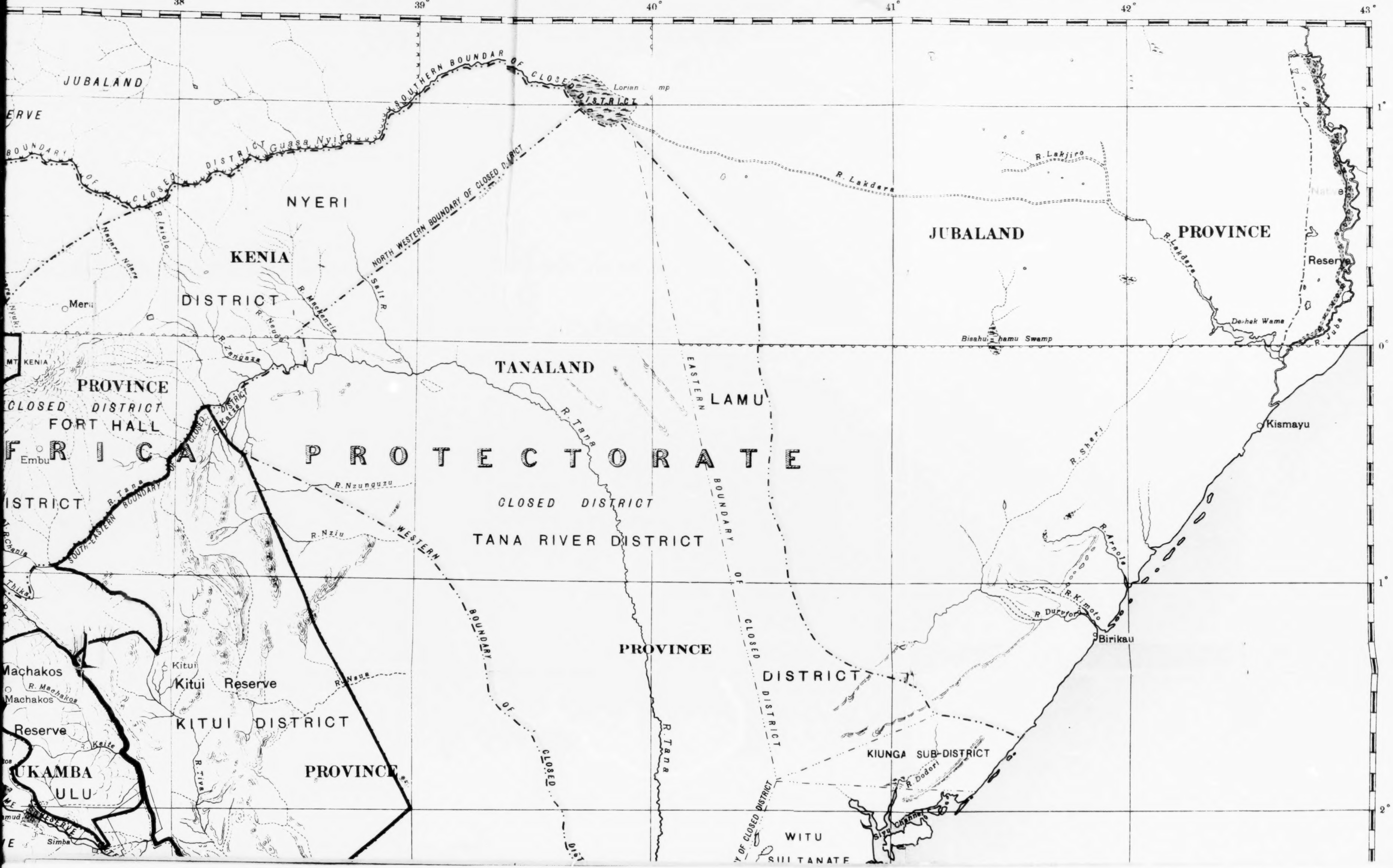
2°
MT. ELGON
UGANDA
ELGON
NANDI
4
SUGOTA
JUBALAND
GAME RESERVE
BARINGO
BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Guasa Nyiro
R. Nzoia
Jasin Gishu
Uasin Gishu Plateau
RAVINE
L. Baringo
Baringo
LAIKIPIA
North
NYERI
DISTRICT
Mumias
NANDI RESERVE
Nandi
KISUMU
DISTRICT
ELGEYO ESCARPMENT
NAIVASHA
Masai
Reserve
KENIA
R. Yala
Meru
Rumruti
Ravine
L. El Bor Lossat
OPEN FOR FARMS
MT. KENIA
PROVINCE
KAVIRONDO GULF
Kach Bay
Kongo Bay
R. Sondo
Lumbwa Reserve
Kericho
El Bargon
Nakuru
L. Nakuru
L. Elmenteita
Gilgil
VICTORIA NYANZA
EAST AFRICA PR
CLOSED DISTRICT
FORT HALL
Embu
WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DIST.
SOUTH EASTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED
Buret
PROVINCE
LUMBWA
Sotik
MAU ESCARPMENT
NAIVASHA DISTRICT
L. Naivasha
Wakikuyu Reserve
Fort Hall
R. Tana
R. Nzoia
Kerungu
Kisii
UGAYA DISTRICT
R. Gori
KIKUYU DISTRICT
Kijabe
MT. SUSWA
Kyambu
R. Thika
DONXO SABUX
NAIROBI
Athi River
R. Nairobi
R. Mara Engare Dabash
R. Waso
L. Magadi
MASAILAND DISTRICT
Machakos
Machakos Reserve
R. Machakos
Kitui
Kitui Reserve
KITUI DISTRICT
Kapiti Plains
UGANDA RAILWAY
Machakos Road
UKAMBA ULU
PROV
South Masai Reserve
GAME RESERVE
Sultan Hamud
Simba
UKAMBA GAME RESERVE
R. Keite
R. Tiva
DISTRICT


38°
39°
40°
41°
42°
43°
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0°
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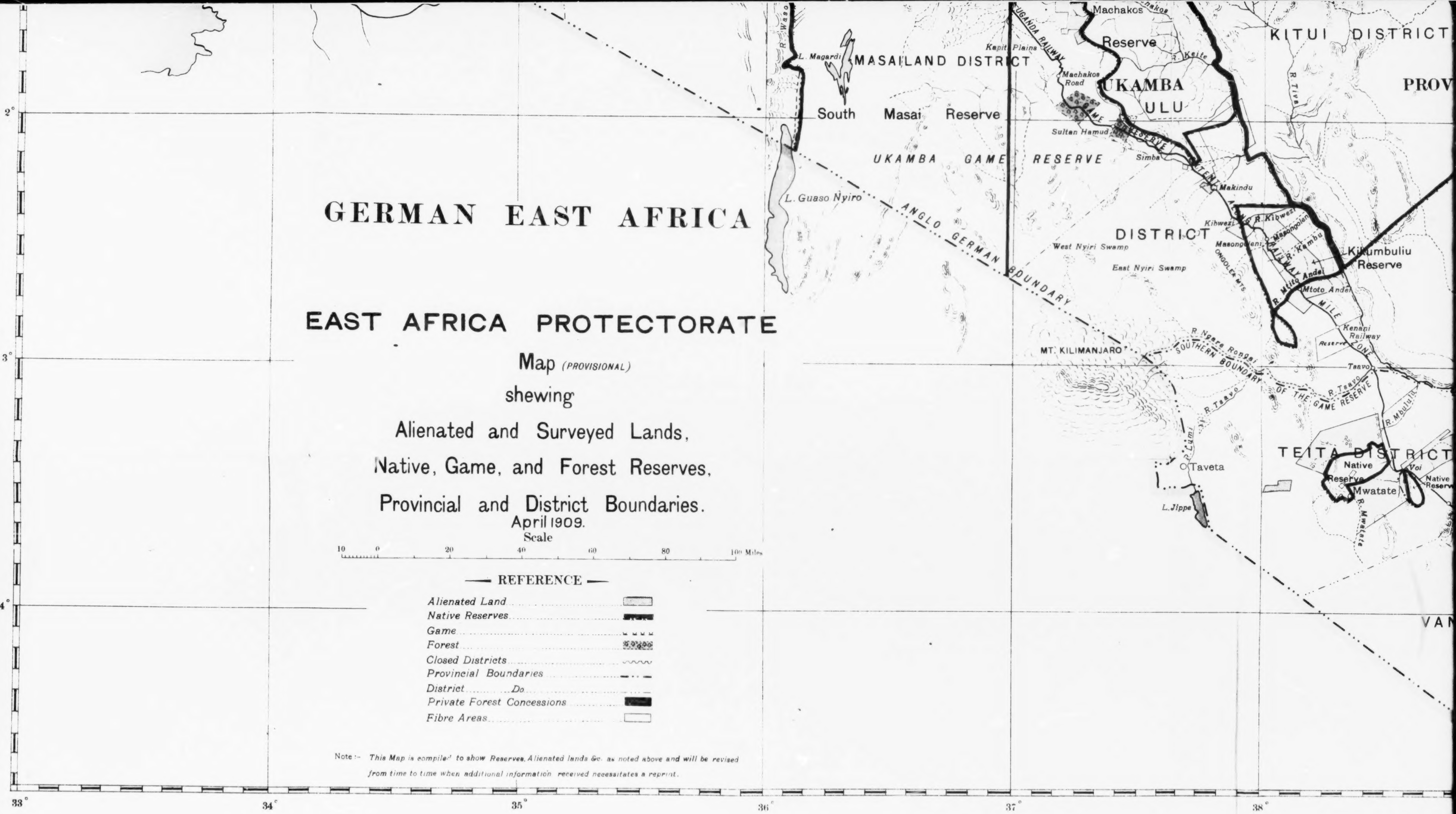
2°
JUBALAND
ERVE
BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Guasa Nyiro
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Lorian Swamp
NYERI
KENIA
DISTRICT
NORTH WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
R. Isiolo
Ngare Ndare
Meru
R. Mackenzie
R. Neuso
Salt R.
R. Zangaza
MT. KENIA
PROVINCE
CLOSED DISTRICT
FORT HALL
FRICA PROTECTORATE
Embu
DISTRICT
R. Tana
SOUTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY
R. Chania
Thika
TANALAND
LAMU
EASTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
R. Nzunguzu
R. Nziu
WESTERN BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
CLOSED DISTRICT
TANA RIVER DISTRICT
R. Tana
PROVINCE
DISTRICT
Machakos
R. Machakos
Machakos
Reserve
Kitui
Kitui Reserve
KITUI DISTRICT
R. Keite
R. Tiva
R. Neua
PROVINCE
UKAMBA
ULU
Simba
RESERVE
R. Lakjiro
R. Lakdera
JUBALAND
PROVINCE
Native
Reserve
R. Lakdera
Deshek Wama
R. Juba
Bisshu hamu Swamp
Kismayu
R. Sheri
R. Arnole
R. Kimofo
R. Duryfori
Birikau
KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT
R. Dodori
Siyu Channel
WITU
SULTANATE
OF CLOSED DISTRICT


GERMAN EAST AFRICA
Machakos
Reserve
R. Keite
KITUI DISTRICT
PROV
R. Waso
L. Magadi
MASAILAND DISTRICT
Kapiti Plains
UGANDA RAILWAY
Machakos Road
UKAMBA
ULU
South Masai Reserve
GAME RESERVE
Sultan Hamud
R. Tiva
UKAMBA GAME RESERVE
Simba
L. Guaso Nyiro
Makindu
ANGLO GERMAN BOUNDARY
Kibwezi
R. Kibwezi
Masongoleni
R. Kambu
DISTRICT
West Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
RAILWAY
Kikumbuliu Reserve
ONGOLEA MTS.
R. Mtito Andei
Mtoto Andei
MILE
Kenani Railway
Reserve
ZONE
MT. KILIMANJARO
R. Ngare Rongai
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE GAME RESERVE
Tsavo
R. Tsavo
R. Mbululu
R. Lumi
Taveta
TEITA DISTRICT
Native Reserve
Voi
Native Reserve
Mwatate
R. Mwatate
L. Jippe
VAN
2°
3°
4°
33°
34°
35°
36°
37°
38°

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Map (PROVISIONAL)

shewing

Alienated and Surveyed Lands,

Native, Game, and Forest Reserves,

Provincial and District Boundaries.

April 1909.

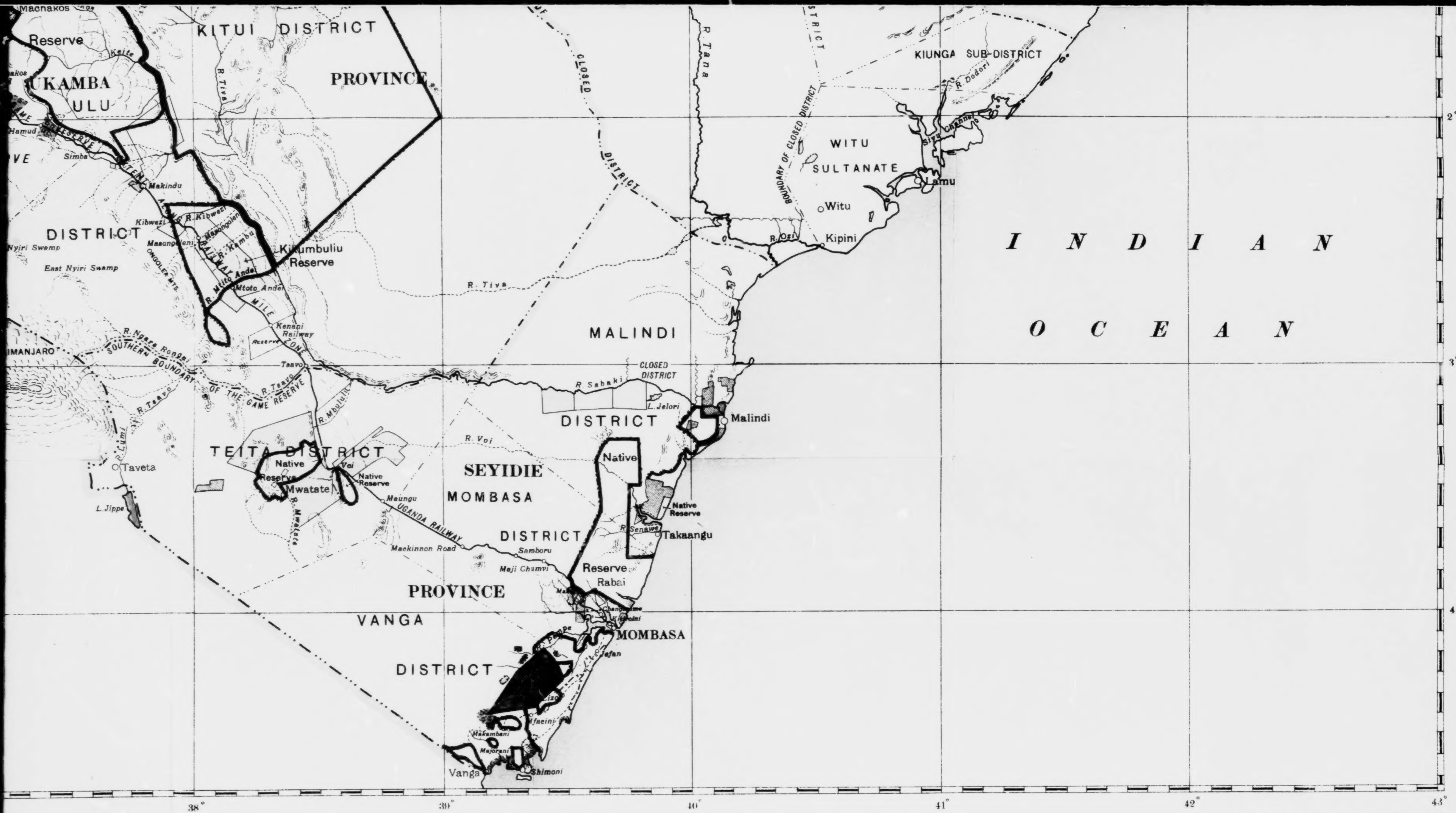
Scale

10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

— REFERENCE —

Alienated Land	▭
Native Reserves	▬
Game	⌴⌴⌴
Forest	▨
Closed Districts	∿∿∿
Provincial Boundaries	—·—·—
District Do	——
Private Forest Concessions	■
Fibre Areas	▭

Note:- This Map is compiled to show Reserves, Alienated lands &c. as noted above and will be revised from time to time when additional information received necessitates a reprint.


Machakos
Reserve
UKAMBA
ULU
KITUI DISTRICT
PROVINCE
Hamud
Simba
Makindu
Kibwezi
R. Kibwezi
Masongoleni
R. Kambu
Kilumbuliu
Reserve
DISTRICT
Nyiri Swamp
East Nyiri Swamp
ONGOLEA MTS.
R. Mtito Andei
Mtoto Andei
RAILWAY
MILE
Kenani
Railway
ZONE
Reserve
R. Tiva
R. Ngare Rongai
SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE GAME RESERVE
KILIMANJARO
Tsavo
R. Tsavo
R. Lumi
Taveta
L. Jippe
TEITA DISTRICT
Native
Reserve
Mwatate
R. Mwatate
Voi
Native
Reserve
R. Mbuluh
R. Voi
Maungu
UGANDA RAILWAY
Mackinnon Road
Samburu
Maji Chumvi
SEYIDIE
MOMBASA
DISTRICT
PROVINCE
VANGA
DISTRICT
CLOSED DISTRICT
R. Tana
KIUNGA SUB-DISTRICT
R. Dodori
Siyu Channel
WITU
SULTANATE
BOUNDARY OF CLOSED DISTRICT
Witu
Lamu
Kipini
R. Ozi
MALINDI
R. Sabaki
CLOSED
DISTRICT
L. Jelori
DISTRICT
Malindi
Native
Native
Reserve
R. Senawe
Takaangu
Reserve
Rabai
Changamwe
Kilindini
MOMBASA
Jafan
Gazi
Msambweni
Makambani
Majoreni
Vanga
Shimoni
INDIAN
OCEAN
2°
3°
4°
38°
39°
40°
41°
42°
43°

Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton 1912.

Morarji Moolji ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapsabit	1.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.11.	Yearly, Rs. 36 ...	Do.	Do.	16.6.11.
Morarji Kala... ...	Do. do.	Kibigori	20.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	26.6.11.
Keshowji Megji Bhogoita.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
				KENYA PROVINCE.				
Viscountess Cole ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,834 acres.	Nyeri District ...	16.11.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly, Rs. 115·02	Do.	Do.	14.2.11.
S. G. S. Erskine, 14th Earl of Buchan.	Grazing and agricultural, 4,163·4 acres.	Do. do. ...	22.10.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Yearly, Rs. 124·91	Do.	Do.	11.3.11.
Capt. A. Neave ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,749 acres.	Do. do. ...	4.2.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Yearly, Rs. 112·47	Do.	Do.	10.5.11.
L. W. S. Jackson ...	Grazing and agricultural:							
	3,076 acres	Do. do. ...	18.12.08	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 92·28	Do.	Do.	12.5.11.
Do. do. ...	3,083 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 92·49	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. R. McLeod ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,234 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.2.09	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 157·02	Do.	Do.	19.5.11
Sir Thos. H. Neave ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,173 acres.	Do. do. ...	4.2.09	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 155·19	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. G. Cobden... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,108 acres.	Do. do. ...	26.3.09	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 93·24	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. M. Durand ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,067 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 91·01	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. F. Henry	Grazing and agricultural, 3,748 acres.	Do. do. ...	18.12.08	Do. do.	Yearly, Rs. 112·44	Do.	Do	6.6.11.
				TANALAND PROVINCE.				
H. Rayne and W. D. M. Bell.	Agricultural: 639·783 acres ...	Witu	24.3.08	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,280...	Do.	Do.	1.1.11.
Do. do.	860·597 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.08.	Yearly, Rs. 130...	Do.	Do.	Do.

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686	Malta...	,,
687	Imperial Institute	1910
688	Gold Coast	,,
689	Fiji	,,
690	Somaliland	,,
691	Hong Kong	,,
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693	Seychelles	1910
694	Sierra Leone	,,
695	Southern Nigeria	,,
696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910–1911
697	Swaziland	,,
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74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey 1906-7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 751.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

WITH A RETURN OF LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1912.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 705.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1913.

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No. 751.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1910-11, *see* No. 705.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
7th December, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1911-12.

I have, &c.,
C. C. BOWRING,
In the absence of the Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(27901—2.) Wt. 29478—571. 1125—90. 2/13. D & S.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) General Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue.

The actual revenue collected during the year 1911-12 amounted to £720,078, which was £108,799 over the estimate and an increase of £119,492 on the revenue for 1910-11.

The following table shows the actual revenue during the last five years with percentage of increase:—

Year.			£	Percentage increase.
1907-08	...	...	474,760	—
1908-09	...	...	485,668	2·3
1909-10	...	...	503,040	3·5
1910-11	...	...	609,586	21·0
1911-12	...	...	729,078	19·6

Every head of revenue, with the exception of Reimbursements by other Governments, realised substantial increases over the amounts estimated.

Custom duties showed an excess of £35,239 over the original estimate. There was a steady expansion of trade in nearly every direction.

Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £146,215, or £20,610 over the estimate, and was £11,769 more than that collected in 1910-11. The extension of the area administered, a more accurate count of huts, and energetic collection of the tax all combined to effect this result.

Post office and telegraph receipts exceeded the estimates by £2,484, due to the general growth of postal business, the extension of postal facilities, and an increase in the number of telephone connections.

The receipts from Government railways amounted to £340,553, or £33,553 more than the original estimate. A general all-round development in passenger and goods traffic was experienced during the year.

From rents of Government property £5,589 over the estimate was received. On new grants rent is paid at the end of the calendar year next following, and a full year's rent on each succeeding 1st of January, while on old grants, where occupation has been given, the back rent is collected on the issue of the deed.

Interest was £3,099 above the estimate. Larger cash balances than were anticipated and £1,765 from the Note Guarantee Fund account for this excess.

Under Miscellaneous Receipts the surplus over the estimate was £2,361; most of this was due to recoveries of instalments for fencing wire issued. The proceeds of sales of confiscated ivory amounted to £1,537.

Land sales realised £4,704 more than the estimate. Good prices ruled generally during the year.

Grant in Aid.

Although in the Estimates for 1911-12 only £115,000 was shown as receipts under the head "Imperial Grant in aid of General Revenue," the actual amount received was £190,000; for during the year £75,000 was granted by the Imperial Treasury as a first instalment towards the purchase of rolling stock in view of the increased traffic expected from the scheme for the development of Lake Magadi.

The following table shows the amounts of the grants in aid received during the last five years: —

	£
1907-08	193,000*
1908-09	138,000
1909-10	133,500
1910-11	130,000
1911-12	190,000†

Expenditure.

The actual expenditure for 1911-12 totalled £772,354 against the original estimate of £762,246. Included, however, in this was a sum of £27,929 on account of special expenditure for Lake Magadi, which was not estimated for. The principal excesses were as follows: —

Port and Marine.—£2,734. This is accounted for by the purchase of a new steam launch, value £2,072, for Mombasa, the provision for which, made in the previous year's Estimates, had not been expended; also by the fact that a mooring lighter, for which £700 had been provided, could not be procured for that sum, and further by the additional expenditure which had to be incurred on the cost of freight from Bombay.

Prisons.—£2,680. This vote had been somewhat severely cut down, and the increase in prison population, the expenses of the reformatory, and the failure of the prison food plantations all contributed to the excess.

Miscellaneous Services.—£1,300. Of this sum £445 was expended on celebrations in connection with the Coronation; £100 more was required for language bonuses; £519 beyond the sum provided was necessary for telegrams, and £245 more than estimated was required for payments in connection with the Tropical African Services Course.

Railway.—£6,227. This was entirely due to increase in traffic, 1,208,367 miles being run instead of 900,000, on which latter basis the original estimate was framed.

No provision was made for special expenditure for the development of Lake Magadi, under which head a sum of £27,929 was required. A special grant of £75,000 was made by the Imperial Treasury, but owing to unforeseen circumstances only the sum mentioned could be utilised.

The expenditure for the last five years is as shown hereunder: —

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* Includes special grant of £40,000 for abolition of slavery.

† Includes special grant of £75,000 for Lake Magadi.

	£
1907-08	691,677
1908-09	703,103
1909-10	669,405
1910-11	682,041
1911-12	772,354

Financial Position on 31st March, 1912.

	£	£
Assets as on 1st April, 1911		147,010
Expenditure for 1911-12	772,354	
Revenue for 1911-12	729,078	
Excess expenditure over revenue		43,276
Balance excluding grant in aid		103,734
Grant in aid, 1911-12		190,000
Net assets on 31st March, 1912		£293,734

Included, however, in the sum of £293,734 are certain unexpended balances amounting to £74,152 on account of works which could not be completed during 1911-12, and for the expenditure of which sanction will be sought in 1912-13.

(B.) CURRENCY.

The following table shows the expansion of the subsidiary coinage during the year:—

Denomination.	In Circulation.		Increase.
	31st March, 1911.	31st March, 1912.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver 50 cents.	1,70,703	2,32,631	61,928
Silver 25 "	90,192	1,17,761	27,569
Nickel 10 "	1,48,600	2,20,607	72,007
Nickel 1 "	3,16,952	5,57,112	2,40,160
Nickel ½ "	4,500	4,500	—
Total	7,30,947	11,32,611	4,01,664

The stock of old copper pice and aluminium cents, both of which have been demonetised, though the latter are still being received, decreased during the year by Rs. 12,416 face value, as is shown by the following table:—

Denomination.	Outstanding.		Decrease.
	31st March, 1911.	31st March, 1912.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 pice copper	2,09,082	2,02,588	6,494
1 cent. aluminium	30,734	24,865	5,869
½ " "	2,170	2,117	53
Total	2,41,986	2,29,570	12,416

The total face value of notes in circulation on 31st March, 1912, was Rs. 38,71,995, an increase of Rs. 10,42,995 since the same date in 1911.

(C.) Loan Advances.

On 28th December, 1911, the first advance amounting to £47,000 was made by the Imperial Treasury on account of the loan of £250,000 for the purposes of improved railway communication and harbours in the Protectorate and for the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Mombasa. An Ordinance, No. 10 of 1912, was passed on 31st May, 1912, charging the principal and interest to the revenue of the Protectorate. The interest is at the rate of 3½ per cent. with a sinking fund of one per cent. The rate of the sinking fund, accumulated at 3½ per cent., will enable the advances to be redeemed in forty-four years.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A.) Trade.

Imports.

The import trade of British East Africa includes merchandise imported from foreign ports by sea and consumed in Uganda. The total value of such imports for the year 1911-12 (inclusive of free goods but exclusive of specie, goods in transit, and Government stores) was £1,330,437, as against £1,000,346 in the preceding year, an appreciable increase of £330,091. Included in the value of imports are £66,382 for railway material imported by the Lake Magadi Company and £16,795 for articles necessary for maintaining cable communication imported by the Eastern Telegraph Company. Excluding these amounts, imports of trade goods amounted to £1,247,260, showing a net increase of £246,914 or 24·6 per cent. over the previous year.

The total import duty received during the year amounted to £122,799, a rise of £26,368 or 27 per cent. over last year. The fact that the value of trade imports increased by 24 per cent. only, whereas the duty increased by 27 per cent., points to the fact that a larger proportion of dutiable goods was imported during the year under review than was the case in the previous year.

The principal articles of import are stated below, together with their values in pounds sterling:—

	£
Cotton goods	394,715
Grain	100,903
Provisions	76,878
Machinery and parts thereof	50,392
Sugar	42,571
Wearing apparel	40,932
Iron and steel wares	40,652
Building materials	39,261
Tobacco	26,517
Agricultural implements	24,416
Spirits and liqueurs	20,406
Brass and copper wares	18,763
Bags and sacks	18,751
Kerosene oil	15,086
Articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication	16,795
Railway, tramway, and road materials ...	66,382

The largest item in the list is cotton manufactures, which rose from £261,141 to £394,715, an increase of 51 per cent. in value, while the quantitative expansion was as much as 64 per cent. over that of the previous year. Cotton goods, the principal article of East African trade, represent 31 per cent. of the whole trade imports. The rise in value of £133,574 alone accounts for 54 per cent. of the total increase in value of imports in the year under review, viz., £246,914.

In cotton goods the share of the United Kingdom receded from 24 per cent. to 22·7 per cent., a relative decline but an actual increase of £27,049 over the previous year's figures, which were £62,672. The first place held a year ago has not been maintained, but has been taken by the United States of America. The share of the latter country represents 30 per cent. as against 20 per cent. in the previous year; the advance in value is one of £64,901, *i.e.*, from £53,494 in 1910-11 to £118,395 in 1911-12. Germany has increased her supply from £26,987 to £40,136, and Holland from £53,979 to £68,915. India has lost ground with a percentage of 11·5 as against 18·1 in the preceding year, the decline in value being one from £47,680 to £45,483.

The appended statement shows the comparative values of cotton goods imports during the last nine years and their percentage in relation to the total imports:—

Year.	Value. £	Percentage of total imports.
1903-04	118,539	27
1904-05	145,588	28
1905-06	210,571	31
1906-07	222,278	30
1907-08	197,044	25
1908-09	207,545	26
1909-10	209,734	27
1910-11	261,141	26
1911-12	394,715	31

The foregoing figures are worthy of special note. The trade in cotton goods, which at present holds the premier place in the imports of the Protectorate, is still in its infancy. British East Africa has a population of about three million natives, most of whom, until quite recently, went about unclothed. The majority still adhere to their primæval customs in the matter of clothing, the Kavirondo tribe, numbering over a million, being the most conservative in this respect. The wealth of the native tribes is, however, increasing year by year, and it is only to be expected that enhanced prosperity, coupled with the spread of civilisation, will in a short time engender a desire to adopt a state of life similar to that of other human beings; in fact the Kikuyu have already begun to purchase cotton goods and are becoming alive to the fact that they possess the wherewithal to obtain what they require, whether it be blankets, wraps, or more elaborate clothing. The present trade with the natives in all classes of goods is bound to expand enormously in a few years' time. An immense market is awaiting supplies, which should form no inconsiderable outlet for British industrial enterprise, but it does not at present appear to hold out much inducement to British manufacturers to dispose of their goods in increasing quantities; the trade in cotton goods, both with Great Britain and with India, having relatively declined. The supply of these commodities is now, and appears likely to remain, largely in the hands of foreigners and Asiatics. So far from there being an influx of British firms, the past year has seen the advent of three new foreign houses who have started business in Mombasa, whereas there has been no increase in the number of British commercial concerns. The bulk of the trade with the natives in cotton goods is carried on from Mombasa. Up to the present time Nairobi has not catered for native wants. By Nairobi is meant Nairobi firms having no business houses in Mombasa.

The class of import which comes next in importance is "Grain," valued at £100,903, forming over 7 per cent. of the whole. The trade has expanded during the year under report, the amount in 1910-11 being £80,654 (184,093 cwt.), as compared with £100,903 (210,859 cwt.) in 1911-12, an increase of 14·5 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value. The prices hardened in Burmah owing to large demands from India and China in consequence of famine.

The next item is "Provisions." Bacon, ham, butter, cheese, condensed milk, preserved meat, tinned provisions, &c., have previously been included under this head, but during the year under review much more comprehensive headings were arranged, and in the trade returns for the year the articles mentioned are shown under separate headings.

The importation of "provisions" amounted to £76,878, and shows a negligible decrease of £473 under the previous year: the decline is not to be attributable to decreased consumption, but is probably due to increasing local production. The United Kingdom continues to supply more than half of these imports.

The imports of sugar advanced from £33,332 (42,289 cwt.) in 1910-11 to £42,571 (50,379 cwt.) in 1911-12, the increase in value of £9,239, or 27 per cent., and in quantity 8,090 cwt., or 19 per cent., being due to progressive increase in internal demand. China and Java claim 45 per cent. of this trade and Austria-Hungary 32 per cent.

The increase in machinery and parts thereof, especially for agricultural and industrial purposes, is remarkable. The value advanced from £24,840 to £50,392, a rise of over 100 per cent. The United Kingdom continues to maintain the leading position, and her share is 75 per cent. of this trade.

The apparent fall of £1,827 in agricultural implements is due to a change in statistical headings rather than to decreased demand, as some of the articles formerly grouped under Agricultural Implements are now included in Agricultural Machinery. Another satisfactory feature of the returns is the increase of £5,068, or 37 per cent. over the previous year, in the importation of bags and sacks for packing produce, an index to the growth of the export trade.

The increase of £1,075 in value of seeds and plants is also satisfactory.

The advance of 7,292 gallons in quantity, and £3,906 in value, of spirits and liqueurs during the year under report is not entirely accounted for by increased consumption but would appear chiefly to be caused by the depletion during the two previous years of the large stocks previously imported in anticipation of a rise in duty. The United Kingdom supplies 72 per cent., France 24 per cent., and the balance comes from other European ports.

Furniture is another item which showed a decrease of £7,786 last year over the preceding year, but has recovered during the year under review and marks an increase to the extent of £3,268. There is also a large and growing trade in locally-manufactured furniture.

In building materials, iron and steel wares, tea, tobacco, timber, silk, and woollen goods there was an appreciable expansion of business. These items also showed increases last year over the previous year.

Wearing apparel, drugs, medicines and chemicals, and earthen and glass wares, which showed decreases during 1910-11, have taken an upward turn during the year under report.

The increases in ale and beer, beads, cotton yarn, kerosene oil, salt, &c., are all due to the growing trade of the country.

The total increase in various articles amounted to £356,229, whereas the aggregate decrease in a few items was £26,138 only, showing a net increase of £330,091, inclusive of goods imported for the Lake Magadi Company and for maintaining telegraphic communication.

The total decrease of £26,138 can be ascribed to fluctuations of trade rather than to a diminishing volume of business.

The principal articles of import trade into the East Africa Protectorate and their values during the last five years are stated below, the increase or decrease in their final values as compared with the first year of the quinquennial period just ended being set against each.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March—					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Goods	197,004	207,545	209,734	261,141	394.715	197,711
Provisions	65,453	72,935	63,595	77,351	76,878	11,425
Brass and Copper Wares	18,451	8,445	11,043	26,303	18,763	312
Sugar	25,532	34,469	24,723	33,332	42,571	17,039
Grain and Flour ...	89,176	99,473	74,880	80,654	100,903	11,727
Agricultural Implements.	15,679	25,171	27,512	29,265	27,438	11,759
Arms and Ammunition	13,042	14,459	14,442	19,015	19,151	6,109
Tobacco...	18,814	17.669	21,027	22,697	26,517	7,703
Kerosene Oil	12,293	14,108	13,334	14,408	15,085	2,798
Apparel...	33,014	20,357	27,251	25,065	40,932	7,918
Railway and Telegraph Materials.	...	...	...	2,363	83,177	80,814
Tea	4,807	7,250	6,072	7,895	10,212	5,405
Beads	9,657	2,076	4,542	9,273	9,910	253
All Other Sorts ...	212,402	183.988	212,543	318,078	372,783	160,381
Building Materials ...	33,872	37,177	23,079	40,173	52,603	18,731
						Decrease
Furniture	16,281	13,240	12,386	4,600	7,868	8,413
Spirits and Liqueurs ...	34,240	38,796	29,083	31,096	33,293	947
						Increase
Total Imports ...	799,717	797,158	775,246	1,000,346	1,330,437	530,720

The most interesting feature of the above list, which shows advances in most cases, is the high percentage of increases in cotton goods.

A portion (11 per cent.) of the total imports declared for home consumption was re-exported to neighbouring countries, mostly overland to German East Africa by the Uganda Railway. The value of these re-exports increased from £70,002 to £135,425 during the year under review, a rise in value of £65,423, or 93 per cent. over the previous year. This is largely due to the passing of the Customs Ordinance, 1910, under which the whole amount of duty is returned on the re-export of goods, less 25 cents (4*d.*) per package to cover the administration expenses, instead of 75 per cent. only as was the practice formerly. For the same reason goods passed through in transit have decreased, the re-export trade being found to be a more convenient one than the transit trade. The German Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Tabora has not yet had the effect of reducing goods traffic on the Uganda Railway from and to the ports on Lake Victoria Nyanza, except in the matter of rubber from the Congo, which is now being sent down by the German line.

The following comparative statement shows the values of all imports into the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March, 1908-12:—

—	1907–8.	1908–9.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade goods	799,717	797,158	775,246	1,000,346	1,330,437
Importation on behalf of East Africa Administration.	89,776	73,377	40,577	41,146	92,776
Importation on behalf of Uganda Administration	12,414	36,874	32,617	17,169	77,128
Importation for the construction and maintenance of the Uganda Railway.	35,473	57,165	32,396	73.692	157,413
Importation of specie, gold and Indian rupees.	224,000	52,420	56,835	209,674	175,859
Importation of goods in transit by sea.	189,647	157,020	228,002	264,498	236,458
Total	1,251,027	1,174,014	1,165,673	1,606,525	2,070,071

Exports.

The total value of exports of British East African produce (exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, the Soudan, and Italian East Africa) for the year ended 31st March, 1912, rose to £333,670, as against £276,480 in the previous year, the advance being one of £57,190, or 20 per cent. The receipts on dutiable exports declined from £12,786 to £11,368 in 1911-12, the decrease being one of £1,418, or 12 per cent. over that of the previous year, due to the falling off in ivory and rubber.

The principal articles of export during 1911-12 are enumerated in the appended list with their values in pounds sterling:—

	£
Grain	108,568
Hides and skins	73,250
Copra	28,055
Rubber	16,498
Ivory	15,649

The bulk of the total exports from British East Africa is still supplied by our neighbours—Uganda, German East Africa, and the Congo Free State contributing £683,228 during the year under report—while the value of domestic exports from British East Africa amounted to £333,670 only.

The noticeable increases over the previous year in the value of principal articles of export are under grain, hides and skins, and living animals.

The largest single item is that of grain, valued at £108,568, which forms no less than 32 per cent. of the total exports of East Africa produce. The remarkable increase in value is one of 90 per cent., and in quantity one of 48 per cent. The principal articles under this head are sim sim and maize. The advance in sim sim is from £23,537 in 1910-11 to £44,999 in 1911-12, an increase of 91 per cent. in value, and from 50,256 cwt. in 1910-11 to 79,147 cwt. in 1911-12, or 57 per cent. in quantity. The chief customer was France, who bought nearly 50 per cent. The price hardened owing to shortage in the world's markets.

The export of maize developed from £21,297 to £43,270 in value, and from 119,972 cwt. to 181,788 cwt. in quantity. The increase in value is one of 100 per cent., and in quantity one of 51 per cent. More than half was consigned to the neighbouring Colony of Italian East Africa, where it forms the staple food of the natives.

Other items under grain exported are millet, ground nuts, pulse, rice, beans, and peas, amounting to £20,299, as against £13,667 in the previous year.

Next in importance is the export of hides and skins, which represents 22 per cent. of the total domestic produce. The output of hides has increased from £62,258 in 1910-11 to £73,250 in 1911-12, showing a rise of £10,992, or 17 per cent. The United Kingdom and France are the principal buyers of hides, while 50 per cent. of the goat skins are consigned to the United States and 27 per cent. to France.

Steps are being taken to induce the natives if possible to improve the present methods of treating and drying hides. There is no reason why, if care is taken, their value should not be greatly enhanced.

The export of live-stock advanced from £5,821 to £12,588 in the last twelve months, a rise of 116 per cent. This abnormal increase was mainly due to the good prices ruling in Zanzibar, to which place shipments of native cattle were made from British East African northern ports.

The export trade in coffee enjoyed another prosperous year. The increase is from £2,995 to £5,765, or 93 per cent. in value, and from 1,220 cwt. to 2,089 cwt., or 71 per cent. in quantity. Under the Diseases of Plants Ordinance coffee beans are not allowed to be imported from foreign countries or from neighbouring territories, except in transit or if previously roasted. The internal demand for indigenous produce has in consequence increased, and this, in its turn, causes contraction in the exportable surplus.

The progressive increases during the past two years in the exports of beeswax, chillies, coconuts, ghee, castor oil seeds, sim sim oil, wattle bark, and wool are indications of expansion of business.

The exports of fibre have increased from £3,727 (6,398 cwt.) to £4,264 (8,117 cwt.) during the last twelve months. The increase in value is one of 15 per cent. and in quantity 27 per cent.

Potatoes, which showed a falling off last year, have advanced to £4,915 during the year under review.

The trade in borities (rafters) has slightly recovered its position from £2,543 in 1910-11 to £2,958 in 1911-12, but is still below the average of past years.

The exports of cotton show a decrease of £1,164, from £7,477 to £6,313, but the quantity has increased from 163,184 lbs. to 166,033 lbs.

The progressive expansion in the exports of rubber which was reported in previous years has received a temporary check, for whereas in 1910-11 the value exported reached the unprecedented total of £31,963, in 1911-12 this figure decreased by 48 per cent, to £16,498, inclusive of £2,686 for plantation rubber. The diminution in quantity is from 1,726 cwt. to 1,207 cwt., or 30 per cent., inclusive of 193 cwt. for plantation rubber. The export of wild rubber is declining, while many of the plantation trees have not yet come into bearing.

The export of ivory from British East Africa is dwindling steadily and has decreased from £21,975 in 1910-11 to £15,649 in 1911-12, or 29 per cent. in value, and from 2,133 cwt. to 1,721 cwt., or 19 per cent. in quantity.

The trade in ivory is at present only 4·7 per cent., whereas a decade ago it formed 33 per cent., of the domestic exports. Elephant hunting in general no longer plays an important part in the lives of the natives, but elephants are still shot by them in some districts and a considerable quantity of ivory is smuggled out of the Protectorate over the frontiers, which it is impossible to guard except at immense expense.

Sixty per cent. of the ivory was sent to Zanzibar for distribution to foreign countries, while the direct shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to £2,413 and £2,730 respectively.

The contraction in the exportable surplus of copra is somewhat unexpected. The value receded from £30,608 in 1910-11 to £28,055 in 1911-12, while the quantity declined from 36,879 cwt. to 31,717 cwt. The decrease in value is one of 9 per cent., and in quantity one of 14 per cent., the difference between the two, viz., 5 per cent., marking the rise in the average price of copra during the year under review. The diminished output may be partly ascribed to the intensification of internal demand, but is chiefly due to a low rainfall, which curtails the full development of coconuts. France continues to be the largest single purchaser of East African copra, taking £24,677, or 88 per cent.

The exports of minor products such as fine wood, gum copal, horns, oil cakes, ostrich feathers, and sea shells, which showed last year comparative increases, have decreased by £2,982. The trade in such articles is insignificant, only amounting to £3,043.

Mangrove bark receded from £6,059 (6,442 tons) to £1,950 (1,995 tons) during the year. Stocks were held owing to low prices prevailing. The market has recovered to a slight extent and shipments have been made but there is still a considerable quantity held here for a rise in price.

Uganda Exports.—During the year under review, produce of Uganda valued at £377,074 was exported through East Africa, showing a trifling increase of £5,561 or 1·5 per cent. over the previous year.

German East Africa Exports.—Produce from the Lake ports of Muanza, Bukoba, and Shirati is brought by the Uganda Railway to Mombasa for exportation to foreign countries. This overland trade amounted to £280,113 during 1911-12, showing a small decrease of £5,425 over the figures reached in 1910-1911.

The following statement shows the comparative values of all exports for the last five years from the East Africa Protectorate including produce from the Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, the Soudan, and Italian East Africa.

Produce of	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£	£	£	£
East Africa Protectorate	157,097	140,418	190,668	276,480	333,670
Uganda Protectorate ...	140,277	140,370	211,796	371,513	377,074
German East Africa ...	173,236	102,119	169,241	285,538	280,113
Congo Free State ...	44,442	53,406	18,352	27,349	22,325
Soudan	—	—	—	1,688	3,634
Italian East Africa ...	—	—	—	343	82
Total... ...	515,052	436,313	590,057	962,911	1,016,898

The following statement records the extent of the total volume of imports and exports combined during the last five years:—

	£
1907-08	1,766,079
1908-09	1,610,327
1909-10	1,769,695
1910-11	2,569,436
1911-12	3,086,969

The increase in the whole volume of trade during the quinquennial period is £1,320,890 or 75 per cent.

The figures given in this report demonstrate forcibly the fact that an export trade of some importance, and to a large extent a corresponding import trade, have been quietly and gradually built up by native development, that is to say, by the production by the natives of commodities which find a ready sale in other countries.

Large quantities of machinery and agricultural implements have been imported free of duty, and a considerable amount of capital has been invested, and it is hoped that before long the white settler will become a successful competitor with the native not only as a producer but as an exporter. So far the results of white settlement in connection with the export trade have been disappointing. Wheat, a commodity largely experimented in, does not figure at all in the list of exports, live-stock and carcasses appear to no great extent, while wool, which jumped to £8,219 in 1910-11, shows an increase of only £98 during the year under review.

Coffee and sisal from up-country are now being exported in noteworthy quantities, and wattle bark and potatoes to a smaller extent. In a few years' time considerably larger shipments of coffee, sisal, wattle bark, and possibly rubber may be expected, but the export figures for 1911-12 in respect of up-country produce differ very slightly from those of 1909-10.

The Kavirondo tribe are the principal indirect contributors to the export trade, the Kikuyu taking the second place. The European contributors are nearly all foreigners, the only British (European) exporters of any note being the British East Africa Corporation and the Uganda Company, but their exports consist almost entirely of the produce of Uganda.

Development of the Jubaland and Tanaland Provinces has been commenced by private enterprise and a small amount of cotton from the Tana is now being exported.

The Agricultural Department is obtaining specimens of soil in these districts for report by experts as to their cotton-growing possibilities.

Work has not yet been begun on the deep water pier at Kilindini, it having been deemed necessary to submit the matter for report by the consulting engineers. The present wharf and general facilities for handling cargo, including lighterage accommodation, have proved inadequate, and with the sudden rush of trade great congestion of traffic has resulted. Remedial measures are, however, now being adopted. The port of Kilindini is in the meantime being used to its fullest capacity, especially for export purposes. Its increasing popularity has prevented an absolute block at the port of Mombasa, but there also the congestion is serious. A growing import and export trade through native development is assured, and if in addition a large import and export trade is built up by white settlement, extensive improvements even on a larger scale than is now contemplated would appear to be amply justified at Kilindini.

The steamers of the lines to which reference was made in the last annual report are arriving at and leaving the ports of Kilindini and Mombasa with full cargoes, and until the port of Kilindini is developed to such an extent as to be capable of dealing with the whole import, export, and transit trade of the Protectorate (with the exception of the trade with India and the Persian Gulf, which must be dealt with at the port of Mombasa), the public will be put to much inconvenience.

The Customs Ordinance, 1910, has proved to be a most useful measure. There were, during the year under review, 48 seizures and 46 convictions, in addition to more trivial breaches of the law which were dealt with by the Chief of Customs under powers given to him by Section 39 of the Ordinance. The fines imposed varied from 3,000 rupees to one rupee.

The market of British East Africa suffers from the effects of overtrading and there were many bankruptcies during the year under review. While, however, the general system with Indian traders continues to be one of long credits, a healthier state of things is now in existence, and business is being conducted on somewhat safer lines than heretofore.

In reviewing the trade of the year, the factor which has exercised the widest influence has undoubtedly been the steady growth in the exports, which have brought the return flow of money and have determined the capacity of the country to purchase imports. Signs are not wanting that the next few years will witness a decided development of agricultural industries in the Protectorate.

Improved means of communication, by which districts hitherto practically inaccessible are being opened up, must result in a still further increased volume of exports and imports. The record for the year 1911-12 marks in almost every respect an advance upon former years. Present conditions augur further trade improvements, and the outlook for next year is decidedly full of promise.

(B) SHIPPING.

Of the two chief ports in the Protectorate, Kilindini and Mombasa, the former, lying on the west side of Mombasa Island, is by far the larger, and is in consequence used by all the principal steamers.

Mombasa Harbour is small, with a narrow entrance, and is therefore only available for small steamers and dhows, though it is the more conveniently situated owing to its proximity to the business quarter of the town.

The Protectorate has been served during the whole year by five regular lines of mail steamers, the British India Steam Navigation Line, the Union-Castle Line, the German East Africa Line, the Messageries Maritimes, and the Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.

The British, French, and Italian Lines have called once a month, and the German Line twice a month.

In addition to the above, the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers have called once a month with cargo transhipped at Aden.

The Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Line, and the Natal Line have also called once a month.

A branch of the German East Africa Line maintained a regular service twice a month with Bombay with occasional visits to Lamu.

A branch of the British India Steam Navigation Line maintained a regular service once a month with Bombay during the year.

The coast traffic has been carried on by the small steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers, and Messrs. Esmailji Jivanji and Company, but the service has been very unsatisfactory owing to the irregularity of the steamers' sailings.

The following table shows the gross tonnage of ships, the amount of cargo and the number of passengers landed and shipped by the different steamship lines at Mombasa.

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo.	Passengers.		Cargo.	Passengors.	
				Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.
			Tons.			Tons.		
British India, Aden ...	26	86,852	2,605	61	652	730	89	762
British India, Europe...	17	47,528	6,483	7	186	3,363	11	129
British India, Bombay	26	87,815	6,072	38	1,388	562	40	833
German Line, Bombay	51	174,613	6,406	103	4,356	779	77	2,067
German Line, Europe	58	351,497	13,938	785	864	13,136	518	596
Messageries, Europe ...	24	93,065	784	211	177	374	173	238
Union-Castle, Europe...	30	180,855	28,231	1,522	388	18,115	914	572
Harrison Line, Europe	23	72,125	5,717	6	38	5,154	5	111
Italian Line, Europe ...	20	44,882	1,039	61	407	2,528	62	439
Total	275	1,139,232	71,275	2,794	8,456	44,741	1,889	5,747

The total steam tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,507,997 tons, represented by 686 steamers, an increase of 75 vessels and 206,247 tons over last year.

The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 55,662, represented by 3,431 vessels. This is a decrease of 197 vessels and 7,328 tons, as compared with 1910-11.

A new beacon has been erected on Chapel Rock, Lamu Harbour.

The revenue of the Port Office amounted during the year to £2,905.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

The increasing growth of the prosperity of the Protectorate is clearly shown from the satisfactory reports received from the business concerns established in the larger townships and by the number of branch industries which are constantly being opened in the more settled localities. In Nairobi especially, firms which have, until the last few years, accommodated themselves in temporary buildings of wood and corrugated iron, now find themselves in a position to put up substantial buildings of stone. Spacious assembly rooms have been erected, while a theatre and a large hotel are in process of construction. It is particularly satisfactory to note that several firms report a greatly increased demand for agricultural implements.

Nairobi itself is lit by electric light, generated in the works of a private company, and the increasing number of motor cars and motor bicycles has necessitated the opening of two motor garages, both of which have proved successful ventures.

Dairy farms continue to increase, but even so the demand is in excess of the supply.

A large proportion of the wheat grown in the highlands is ground by local mills, but the supply available is not yet sufficiently large to allow a margin for export.

The number of sportsmen visiting the country has decreased, but the firms who make a speciality of catering for shooting expeditions have not been affected thereby, owing to the increase in general business.

The cotton ginnery established at Kisumu by the British East Africa Corporation has had a most successful year. Though it maintains a high standard of efficiency, its capacity for work has been severely taxed owing to the large import of cotton from Uganda. In the latter part of the year nearly 500,000 lbs. of seed cotton were sent from the Sio port alone, of which 260,000 lbs. came from the Nyanza Province and the remainder from Uganda. Electric light has recently been installed to admit of night work.

Both the National Bank of India and the Standard Bank of South Africa report a satisfactory year, and the latter bank has opened a branch at Eldoret, which should prove of great convenience to the settlers on the Uasin Gishu.

(B.) MINES AND MINERALS.

There is practically nothing to report under this heading. Only seven prospecting licences were issued during the year.

Some mica found in Machakos District has been favourably reported on.

The investigations instituted by Government with a view to following up the discovery of coal on the Taru plains unfortunately had a negative result, no trace of a seam of the mineral being discovered.

A new Mining Ordinance was passed through the Legislative Council the conditions of which were more liberal than those in the Ordinance of 1902, and it is believed that this Ordinance will prove a fresh incentive to the prospector. The new Ordinance will be applied when the Rules to make its application effective have been drafted.

Dr. F. Oswald was sent out from the British Museum on a special mission to investigate the tertiary fossiliferous beds near Karungu. His investigations were successful and he obtained remains of a large and varied fauna, and geologically mapped the whole series of deposits. The beds are believed to be of early pleiocene age; his full results will be communicated to the Geological Society in due course.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The hopeful feeling expressed in the reports of last year and those of previous years still continues. A noticeable feature during the year has been the great increase in the number of settlers with large means who are also men of experience in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. It is to men of this class that the Protectorate must look for rapid development and consequent advancement, as, in the case of the man of small means, a considerable time must of necessity elapse before he can expect any appreciable return in the way of exports, although by catering for the local markets and by careful management his land may be self-supporting within a moderately short period.

(A.) CROPS.

In the highlands the year has seen excellent rains during the first season; the second was droughty at the commencement but heavy rain in February brought the yield to normal.

Wheat.—The wheat crop at Njoro, which is the chief wheat-growing district of the Protectorate, was seriously affected by green fly and rust, probably due in a large measure to the continuous growing of wheat on the same lands for successive years. Experiments have been conducted at various centres with a large number of varieties of wheat, some of which have given encouraging results.

Barley.—With this cereal some very encouraging results have been obtained from recent experiments. The loose friable soils of the highlands appear to be more adapted to the raising of barley than wheat, and where the latter crop has often failed owing to the ravages of rust barley has given good returns. Rust is present in a slight degree, but does not appear seriously to affect the crop.

Tobacco.—Experiments in this crop are now being conducted by the Adviser on tobacco who arrived in this Protectorate during the latter part of 1911, and it is hoped that the results attained may warrant the cultivation of this product on a commercial scale.

Linseed.—This product continues to give very encouraging results. A large quantity of the best seed for sowing was imported in April, 1912.

Maize.—This crop has received increasing attention throughout the year and the exports have more than doubled those of 1910-11. The value exported was £43,270 as compared with £21,297, and the quantity 181,788 cwt. as compared with 119,972 cwt. Good seed from the heavy-cropping varieties is now procurable in the Protectorate.

Beans.—The export of this crop has been very similar to that of last year. By some it has been grown in large quantities and has yielded a satisfactory return.

The prices c.i.f. on the Marseilles market in November, 1911, were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
Noyau au Blanc (white haricot) ...	18	10	0	per ton.
French Coco (small ditto)	14	7	6	,, ,,
Brailla Flat white	14	7	6	,, ,,
White Coco	14	7	6	,, ,,
Canadian Wonder	14	10	0	,, ,,
Rose Coco	13	10	0	,, ,,
Chick Peas	9	10	0	,, ,,

The demand for all these varieties is practically unlimited; the prices given may be considered the maximum.

Coffee.—The continued upward tendency of the prices realised for East Africa coffee has led to frequent enquiries for land suitable for growing coffee, and considerable areas are now planted. The export of coffee beans has increased and the prices are satisfactory.

Wattle.—The trees which have been planted during the past few years are doing well, and further considerable areas of land have been planted at Limoru, Njoro, Lumbwa, and Londiani.

The Director of the Imperial Institute reports as follows on bark from Njoro:—

"This bark is of good quality, and would probably be worth about £8 per ton in London under present conditions, where Natal wattle bark is selling at £6 5*s*. to £10 per ton according to quality."

Cotton.—The output of cotton has been slightly less than that of last year. Experiments have been conducted on the Tana and Juba Rivers, the results of which are encouraging. The experiments, however, have been on too limited a scale to justify a definite pronouncement, and further trials will be carried out during the present year. Abassi is the variety which gives the best general results.

Copra.—The export of copra still continues on a large scale, and big areas are being planted out with young palms.

Rubber.—There has been a decrease in the output of rubber owing to the temporary prohibition of cutting the wild vine.

Tapping of Ceara rubber trees has been carried out on several properties; the yield of latex was good and the prepared rubber sold at good prices.

New Ceara plantations are coming into yielding yearly. A further large area has been put under manihot and glaziovii at the Coast and Kibwezi.

Sisal.—Decorticating operations have been conducted on the Punda Milia plantations and consignments of fibre have been placed on the market with the result that the prices realised were the maximum obtaining in the market at the time. The brokers reported very highly on the length, colour, and textile strength of the fibre.

A rapid extension of the already large area under sisal can now be expected.

Sim-sim.—A further increase in the export of this oilseed, almost wholly grown by natives in the Kavirondo District, has taken place. The price at Marseilles ranges from £12 to £16 per ton and, on account of the quick returns and simple cultural requirements, this is now regarded as one of the best of all catch crops.

Fruit.—A noticeable feature of the past year has been the steady increase in the demand for fruit trees of all descriptions. Numerous consignments of citrus and other trees have been imported by settlers with the object of starting what it is hoped will prove a successful branch of farming in the Protectorate.

(B.) LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—In spite of the fact that during the early part of the year one of the chief stock-producing districts, North Kavirondo, was practically devastated by rinderpest, it is estimated that, although the disease existed also in South Kavirondo and among the cattle of the Masai in Laikipia, there has been an increase in the number of native cattle in the Protectorate.

A considerable number of pure bred cattle, both bulls and heifers, have been imported from the United Kingdom and South Africa. Their destination has been chiefly the Rift Valley and the Uasin Gishu Plateau, in which districts the raising of grade cattle is receiving considerable attention.

The dairying industry is being followed in the Nairobi District, on the Kinangop, in the Rift Valley, and at Molo and Lumbwa, but at present the output of butter and cheese is scarcely enough to supply local consumption.

The high prices recorded for cattle in the previous year still prevail.

Sheep.—The marked development noted last year in this branch of pastoral farming still continues.

The demand among new comers for suitable sheep land has been considerable, and a number of pure bred stock of high quality have been imported.

The up grading of the native sheep with the merino still continues, and there is a marked and rapid improvement in the wool. The export of wool is gradually increasing.

The demand for native ewes is great throughout the sheep breeding districts of the Rift Valley and the Uasin Gishu, and merino and grade rams find a ready market. The mortality among the flocks generally has been very low, and there has been a large increase in the breeding stock of the country.

Horses.—Horse breeding continues to be successful and to attract a considerable amount of attention, and the progeny of the better class stallions imported of late is exceedingly promising.

The importation of horses included a number of South African brood mares, one English thoroughbred, a few Indian country breds, and Arab ponies. More ponies than usual were imported from Abyssinia, but the majority of these were weedy animals.

Mules.—The market has been well supplied with mules from Abyssinia during the past year, and prices were lower than they usually have been.

Pigs.—The raising of bacon pigs has not received the amount of general attention that was expected. The reasons for this are probably—(1) the risk of East African swine fever which is of a peculiarly virulent type: (2) the necessary extra precautions exercised by the Uplands bacon factory in the selection of pigs for bacon.

The demand for pedigree pigs at the Kabete Farm has not been so brisk this year as in the past, but the progeny of the new sows imported from England have all been taken up. This points to a re-awakening interest in the better class of pedigree pig and its influence should very soon be felt. There is always a ready sale for pigs on which proper care in the way of feeding has been bestowed.

Ostriches.—Among the owners of small flocks interest in this branch has subsided somewhat, but some of the larger owners continue to be successful. Some of the better birds give feathers of excellent quality, and consequently return a satisfactory profit per head.

(C.) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Kabete.—This farm has continued experiments with different varieties of maize, beans, wheat, &c., and very valuable data have been collected with regard to the comparative yields of the different varieties of crops. Considerable attention has been given to growing only from the best selected seed. A large part of the work has consisted in providing seeds of all descriptions to settlers.

A flue-barn has been erected for the curing of tobacco.

Pig breeding is also carried on, and recent importations have added considerably to the value of the farm as a centre from which stock pigs can be obtained.

Experiments in the grading up of native cattle and donkeys have been continued.

The elands are doing well and one has given birth to a very fine calf.

The farm has become an important centre for persons who are desirous of settling in the country, and a number of settlers have visited it.

At the end of the year the number of live stock on the farm was 564.

Mazeras.—At this station the experiments in connection with tropical crops suitable for growing on the Coast belt have been continued and much useful knowledge has been obtained.

Kibos.—This station has been utilised chiefly as a centre of instruction for natives. Crops which are considered suitable for the Lake Districts are extensively grown and all available improved seed is issued to the natives through the administrative officials of the Province.

Naivasha.—The Government stock farm at Naivasha continues to produce a large number of pure bred and grade cattle of different breeds which are in great demand. The annual sale in Naivasha was well attended and competition in bidding was keen.

Sheep breeding has received full attention and the prices realised at the sale are sufficient proof of the appreciation by the public of this institution.

The prices were as follows: —

Description.	Average price. Rs.	Highest price. Rs.
Pure bred bulls	700	945
Grade bulls	215	395
Grade cows and heifers ...	305	400
Pure Merino rams	65	140
Grade rams	8	25
Pure Merino ewes	25	34
Pigs: —		
Berkshire sows	21	35
Tamworth sows	32	35
Long black boars	15	20
Berkshire boars	8	16

The total number of animals sold was 993, and the gross proceeds amounted to Rs.34,452, or nearly £2,297.

(D.) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—Investigations have resulted in the knowledge that East Coast fever, instead of being a newly introduced disease, has existed for many years in several large areas of the Protectorate. A very large percentage of cattle reared in these parts, when exposed to infection, have proved to be immune, that is to say, they have acquired immunity through having passed through an attack of the disease in early life. It is practically impossible to eradicate the disease in all these infected areas, and the policy now advised is that of exposing to infection all calves born in these districts, with, in most cases, subsequent immunity.

Other parts of the Protectorate, such as the Rift Valley, Molo, and the Uasin Gishu, are believed to be free from East Coast fever, and every effort is being made to protect the highly susceptible valuable cattle within these clean areas.

Rinderpest.—Practically the whole of the Nyanza Province is infected. The epidemic mentioned in last year's Annual Report as causing such heavy mortality in North Kavirondo, still continues. An attempt was made to suppress it by protective inoculation with serum, but, owing to the impossibility of checking movement, it was decided to abandon the inoculation within the native reserve. In order to guard against the spread of rinderpest eastwards, all cattle from Nyanza Province are inoculated ten days before leaving.

Individual isolated outbreaks have occurred in various parts of the Protectorate, which have been successfully dealt with by inoculation with anti-rinderpest serum. From none of these centres has the disease spread.

The veterinary laboratory at Kabete has manufactured sufficient serum to supply the needs, not only of this Protectorate, but also of Uganda.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—So far as is known contagious pleuro-pneumonia exists only in Laikipia among a few herds of cattle belonging to the Masai. These herds have been confined to an isolated area and inoculation has been carried out.

Anaplasmosis.—Anaplasmosis is fairly prevalent although no losses on a very large scale have occurred.

Horse Sickness.—Up to the beginning of March no serious outbreak had taken place. During the last two weeks of the financial year several cases have occurred.

Lymphangitis.—Epizootic and ulcerative lymphangitis are largely on the increase, and are likely to cause serious trouble in the future.

Sheep Scab.—This disease is wide spread over the country, and as the number of woolled sheep increases, is likely to become a serious danger. Many farmers have erected dips on their land, and trade sheep are dipped at Nakuru and Rumuruti before entering the settled parts. Other public dips will shortly be erected.

Sheep Pox.—Cases have occurred on some farms in the Rift Valley. The benign form of variola is that generally met with, and the percentage of mortality is low. In Naivasha Province a disease has recently appeared amongst newly born lambs, causing their deaths, in practically every case, within 24 hours of birth. No remedy has yet been discovered, nor, indeed, is the cause of the trouble known, but it is thought that the very exceptional rains experienced in February and March may have affected the grass.

Swine Fever.—In May a serious outbreak occurred on one of the farms at Gilgil, and outbreaks have also occurred on some of the farms near Nairobi. The East African form of swine fever differs from that known in Europe, in that it is particularly virulent, and cases of recovery are exceedingly rare.

Permit System.—The permit system for the movement of stock is adopted everywhere in the settled districts, and between the native reserves, and without doubt has done much to check the spread of disease. The routes by which stock may be moved are shown on the permit.

Experiments.—Research work is being carried on and experiments in connection with East Coast fever, swine fever, trypanosomiasis, and various obscure diseases of sheep are being conducted.

Branding.—The advisability of branding is recognised by most stock farmers, and numerous applications have been received for brands.

Fencing.—Under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Fencing) Ordinance, 12 miles 441 yards of four-strand fencing have been erected round infected areas during the year.

The cost of fencing infected areas for the year has been Rs.6,716; this includes the value of the wire, staples, and posts, as well as the cost of erection, and also the upkeep of the existing fences.

During the year all the two and three-strand fences within the Nairobi municipal area were taken down, as they were no longer required.

It has been decided that all fences erected (within the scheduled area) shall be sold to the owners of farms on whose boundaries they had been erected, for the purpose of controlling East Coast fever, with the exception of such as may be required for veterinary purposes.

(E.) INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

The two species of beetle mentioned in the Annual Report for 1910-11 as being highly injurious to young wheat have now been identified, and measures are being taken to prevent their reappearance.

The "wheat aphis" or "wheat green fly" (*Toxoptera graminum*) was responsible for considerable damage to the wheat crop in the neighbourhood of Njoro, and the Government Entomologist was in consequence requested to visit the United States of America, to learn by what means the pest could most effectually be eradicated. An attempt is to be made to introduce the lady-bird beetle and a hymenopteron parasite with a view to this end.

Regulations have been brought into force to deal with coffee bushes infected by disease, and to ensure such cultivation of coffee bushes and the land on which they are grown as will as far as possible eliminate the possibilities of disease. Coffee beans imported in definance of the regulations have either been destroyed or returned to the consignors.

The Mombasa fumigator is now solely used for imports passing through the Mombasa customs; exports are dealt with at Kilindini.

A quarantine siding for maize infected by weevils has been laid alongside the Kilindini fumigator, and has proved of great benefit in handling consignments of maize. 3,986 tons of maize were passed for export, of which 805 tons were fumigated prior to shipment.

Altogether 2,579 consignments of plants and seeds were examined during the year.

V.—FORESTS.

Forest Reserves.—There has been no material alteration in the area of the forest reserves during the year under review.

Reafforesting.—All existing plantations have been maintained; weeding and cleaning has been carried on over 969 acres. 575 acres of new plantations were formed at an average cost of Rs.13.08 per acre.

This very cheap rate of planting was made possible by the help of native cultivators in the forests near Nairobi and at Njoro.

Nurseries.—921,731 young trees were raised during the year; 1,643,349 young trees were planted out, sold, or issued free to Government Departments, and 775,864 were in the nurseries at the close of the year ready for planting out in the coming season.

Timber.—36,362 cubic feet of timber were sold during the year, being an increase of 18,803 cubic feet over that sold in the preceding year.

111,390 cubic feet of timber were issued free to Government Departments and to settlers having no timber on their farms.

Rubber.—2,290 lbs. of landolphia rubber were collected in the Kenya forests.

Railway Fuel.—1,379,648 cubic feet of fuel were cut by the two railway fuel contractors from Government forests during the year.

Forest Protection.—The whole of the forests on the Aberdare Range in the Kenya Province have been cleared of native squatters with much advantage to the forests.

The year under review has been remarkable for the absence of forest fires, owing chiefly to the rainfall being evenly distributed throughout the year.

Nairobi Arboretum.—Good progress has been made with the planting of trees and the laying out of the grounds.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department amounted to £10,229 4*s*. 11*d*., being £2,043 14*s*. 8*d*. less than in the preceding year.

Revenue.—The total cash revenue amounted to £3,752 18*s*. 5*d*., being a decrease of £604 17*s*. 11*d*. from that of the preceding year. This reduction in the revenue was caused by the falling off in the output of mangrove bark; the amount realised for the royalties on mangrove bark and borities being only £754 16*s*. 3*d*., as compared with £1,407, the amount realised the year before.

The value of the produce issued free was £7,577 1*s*. as compared with £4,232 13*s*. 11*d*. of the preceding year. Included in this amount is the value of the fuel extracted from the forests by the Railway Department and the value of 17,680 tons of fuel issued free to natives in the vicinity of Nairobi.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A.) RAILWAY.

(1) *Uganda Railway.*—The capital cost of the system, excluding suspense account, now stands at £5,456,381, and, including cost of steamers on Lake Victoria and works added from funds provided in the annual estimates, amounts to a gross total of £5,753,476. In addition £98,486 was drawn against the completion of the Busoga Railway, which, although open for traffic and showing promise, will not be completed till the rails reach the terminus at Namasagali, the port a few miles lower down the river, and one more suitable for Nile navigation, than Kakindu, the terminus originally proposed.

During the year under review the total revenue earned amounted to £360,224 as against £300,116 in 1910-11, showing an increase of 20 per cent., and the total expenditure to £228,852 as against £201,596, an increase of 13½ per cent. The profit is £131,372 as against £98,519 in the previous year, and the net increase is £32,853, or 33 per cent. This must be considered satisfactory, and shows that the development in traffic is progressive and fully sustained.

The total tonnage hauled rose from 77,478 in the previous year to 115,767 tons in that under review. There was considerable increase in both upwards and downwards traffic, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Upwards. Tons.	Downwards. Tons.
1910-11	40,771	36,706
1911-12	63,836	51,930

The total goods receipts were £238,935 as against £194,942 in the previous year, an increase of £43,993 or 23 per cent.

The addition in downward traffic was chiefly under cotton, cotton seed, maize, sim-sim, maize flour, and matama.

The export of cotton and cotton seed from Uganda was beyond expectations, and it is predicted that even larger quantities will be exported during 1913-14, if adequate provision is made in the way of roads, piers, and sheds, the demand for which is strongly emphasised.

Coaching receipts increased from £59,191 in 1910-11 to £67,344 in the year under review, an increase of £8,153, or 13·7 per cent.: the improvement was mainly under 1st and 2nd class passengers, for, although 18,342 African labourers took advantage of the concession rate, the fares are still too high to admit of the development of anything like an important traffic.

The total number of passengers carried rose from 403,224 in 1910-11 to 442,479 in 1911-12, an increase of 9·7 per cent.

The tonnage carried by the steamers rose from 33,461 in 1910-11 to 43,858 tons in 1911-12. This advance is mainly due to the general increase of business at northern ports, German ports having fallen off slightly.

The following figures taken from the statistics show the result of the past five years in working both railway and steamers:—

Year.	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Goods (exclusive of Railway material and Steamer Service).	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Telegraphs.	Miscellaneous Earnings.	Earnings from Steamer Service.	Total Earnings.	Total Working Expenses.	Earnings per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Working expenses per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Train Miles.	Earnings per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Working expenses per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Percentage of Total Expenses to Receipts (inclg. Steamer Service).	Net Earnings (including Steamer Service).	
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	°/。	Rs.	£
1907–08	339,933	54,855	804,330	2,211,503	9,735	31,368	424,112	3,481,048	2,510,350	5,234	3,896	705,656	4·33	3·22	72·11	970,698	64,713
1908–09	284,871	57,226	788,215	2,199,106	9,387	31,742	461,463	3,489,914	2,517,338	5,186	3,849	702,856	4·31	3·20	72·13	972,577	64,838
1909–10	293,052	60,213	785,740	2,386,479	9,739	49,452	460,785	3,692,195	2,704,190	5,533	4,115	747,770	4·32	3·21	73·24	988,005	65,867
1910–11	403,224	77,478	887,876	2,924,132	10,726	44,828	634,180	4,501,742	3,023,947	6,611	4,623	967,305	4·00	2·80	67·17	1,477,795	98,519
1911–12	442,479	115,767	1,010,168	3,584,037	14,324	57,875	736,954	5,403,358	3,432,781	7,976	5,223	1,208,065	3·86	2·53	63·53	1,970,577	131,372

The lighter wharfs and new sheds at Kilindini proved useful within limitations, but the accommodation and the facilities for handling merchandise are at present totally inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing traffic of the port. It is expected that with the aid of quick working cranes, electric lights, and additional sidings the facilities will be so far increased as to meet the trade till the larger scheme is matured; while the investigation now being conducted with the view to utilising to the best advantage the grant sanctioned for further extensions is being followed with the keenest interest, and immediately the data necessary have been collected and the design settled, the pier or wharf will be pushed on to completion.

Works in connection with the Voi-Samburu water supply and other schemes bearing on the scarcity of water are in full swing.

No accident resulting in the death or injury of a passenger occurred during the year.

(2) *Thika Tramway.*—The Thika branch, in the hands of the Public Works Department, is making progress; various causes have contributed to retard its completion, which is being eagerly awaited.

(3) *Magadi Railway.*—The Magadi branch, under construction, is still in the hands of the contractors, Messrs. Pauling and Company, and is being pushed on as rapidly as labour difficulties will permit.

The work of realignment and regrading of the main line between mile 60 and Magadi Junction at mile 382, which had to be taken in hand in connection with the promised Magadi soda traffic, has steadily progressed and will be finished in anticipation of the opening of the branch.

During the first nine months of the year no difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour, but, since the commencement of the construction of the Magadi Railway and the increased demand for labour in the Kavirondo District, the supply has fallen off, and at present great difficulty is experienced in keeping up the numbers. Contractors for the cutting of wood fuel are in great straits for men, and it would not be surprising if the railway were ultimately forced into the use of coal with its largely enhanced cost in working.

Speaking generally, the year's progress from a railway point of view has been very considerable, and the preparations made to meet still greater development in the immediate future will largely conduce to the prosperity of the country, to which an efficient railway service is absolutely necessary. The provision of funds lately made under the grant has removed any anxiety, and the future may be contemplated with confidence, as we can now guarantee that all reasonable requirements in the way of rolling stock, locomotives, and steamers will be met, and that proper wharf accommodation, bungalows for the staff and other facilities at the Lake ports will be forthcoming when needed.

(B.) ROADS.

Although the road vote for the year amounted to £8,000, this sum proved insufficient to meet the demands for the new transport routes required for the movement of produce, and an over-expenditure of the vote by the sum of £1,219 occurred. The expenditure on the maintenance of existing roads was £5,789.

The chief item of new work was the commencement of a road from Londiani Station to the Administration headquarters on the Uasin Gishu Plateau at Eldoret. Other urgent demands involved the restriction of work on this road to a total cost of £3,368, and, though portions of it to a total length of twelve miles were completed, it has not yet been possible to open it for traffic.

The other principal items of expenditure were:—

(*a*) The continuation of the Kisumu-Mumias road, along which increasingly heavy traffic appeared as successive lengths were opened. £1,786 were spent on this work.

(*b*) The expenditure of £1,473 on the purchase and transport of material for a suspension bridge of one hundred feet span across the Nzoia River, some forty-six miles north of Kisumu.

(*c*) The construction of a new business street in Nairobi and a road out to the new jail at a cost of £575.

(*d*) The metalling of a portion of the Kyambu road where it passed through forest at a cost of £497.

(*e*) The opening up of a road in the direction of Kaimosi in North Kavirondo at a cost of £259.

(*f*) The improvement of the main road through Lumbwa township at a cost of £253.

Thirteen other main items of expenditure on new roads occurred, but, in spite of severely restricted grants in all cases, many other pressing applications for assistance had to be disregarded. The growth in the volume of traffic on many of the roads was very marked and indicated the approach of a time when a superior type of surface to the prevailing earth or murram for country roads would have to be provided.

(C.) Post and Telegraphs.

The post and telegraph services, which are amalgamated with those of the Uganda Protectorate, include 94 post offices and post office agencies. There are in East Africa 32 money order and 71 telegraph offices, including 43 railway station telegraph offices and 2 telephone offices. The Uganda Protectorate is served by 9 money order and 16 telegraph offices, including 4 telephone offices.

Revenue.—The revenue for the combined Protectorates amounted to £28,535, as compared with £24,329 in 1910-11, an increase of £4,206, or about 17 per cent. The additional revenue collected in East Africa was £3,380, of which £2,925 was postal and £455 telegraph and telephone.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was £34,730, as compared with £31,876 in 1910-11, an increase of £2,854, or about 9 per cent. An estimated division of expenditure between the Protectorates gives the total for East Africa as £27,637, or an increase of £2,642 on the previous year, of which amount £1,110 was in respect of telegraph and telephone construction and material.

Financial Result.—The deficit on the year's working was £6,195, as compared with £7,547 in 1910-11. It is estimated that free services to the value of £9,587 were performed for other Government departments.

Postal Matter.—The number of postal articles, excluding parcels, dealt with during the year in the combined Protectorates is estimated at 3,464,586, being 12 per cent. over last year's figures. In East Africa the figure has risen from 2,330,455 to 2,682,461, or 15 per cent. The increase is general throughout all classes of correspondence.

Parcel Post.—During the year 47,103 parcels were dealt with. Of this number 28,132 were posted or delivered in East Africa, being an increase of 631 on 1910-11. The value of imported parcels amounted to £37,772, of which amount £24,484 was in respect of parcels forwarded to East Africa.

Registered Letters.—The total number of registered postal packets dealt with in the two Protectorates amounted to 117,479, as compared with 111,233 in 1910-11. Of this total 70,733 were posted in East Africa and 21,576 in Uganda. 25,170 registered articles were received from foreign countries, of which number 21,173 were delivered in East Africa and 3,997 in Uganda.

Returned Letters.—During the year 26,280 postal articles, exclusive of parcels, were dealt with at the Returned Letter Office on account of the combined Protectorates, as compared with 24,569 in 1910-11. The number quoted included 18,899 letters, 691 postcards, and 6,690 newspapers, book packets and circulars. Of the total number of articles dealt with 17,665 were returned to the senders or to the office of origin in the case of letters received from abroad, the remainder being treated as finally undeliverable. The value of cheques, currency notes, coins, &c., found in returned letters amounted to £380.

Money Orders.—Money order business both internal and overseas shows a marked increase on the figures for 1910-11. The number and value of orders issued and paid in the East Africa Protectorate for the two years is as follows:—

—	Issued.		Paid.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£
1910-11 ...	19,454	106,846	8,021	55,099	27,475	161,945
1911-12 ...	24,275	128,874	10,706	73,202	34,981	202,076

Postal Orders.—The total number of postal orders issued and paid in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates during the year was 16,660, and their value £10,176, as compared with 11,669 and £7,104, respectively, in 1910-11, an increase of about 43 per cent. both in number and value. In East Africa 13,051 orders, to the value of £7,825, were dealt with, as against 9,466 orders, to the value of £5,749, in the previous year.

Savings Bank.—The East Africa Protectorate Post Office Savings Bank, established in April, 1910, shows a steady advance. On the 31st of March, 1912, there were 1,420 accounts in operation, with £20,814 standing to the credit of the depositors. Deposits amounting to £21,821 and withdrawals to the sum of £16,936 were made during the year. £459 was credited to the depositors for interest.

Telegraphs.—The increase in telegraphic traffic is not so marked as in 1910-11. During the year under review 161,732 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 141,282 in the previous year, an increase of rather over 14 per cent. Of the total number 115,781 were dealt with in East Africa, as compared with 98,585 in 1910-11. Arrangements have been made for the transmission of deferred cablegrams at half rates to the United Kingdom and certain countries on the Continent of Europe.

Telephones.—The telephone exchanges at Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu were extended by the addition of 10 official and 24 private subscribers. The total number of calls registered in East Africa Protectorate was 262,218, as compared with 174,075 in 1910-11. Telephone revenue increased from £736 to £772.

Ocean Mail Services.—The mail service to and from Europe still remains unsatisfactory. Although steamers belonging to no less than five lines, viz.: the Union-Castle, British India, Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, Italian, and Messageries Maritimes, call once and in some cases twice monthly at Kilindini or Mombasa, the sailings are not arranged so as to give a regular service at frequent intervals. It often happens that three vessels will arrive in the course of two days, with a subsequent interval of a fortnight without a mail. This is a source of much inconvenience to the public and in particular to the commercial community.

Inland Mails.—The coastal steamer service is still infrequent and irregular. The regular mail services by runners have been on the whole satisfactory, but considerable difficulty is still encountered in providing for the conveyance of extra and heavy mails from the United Kingdom.

Staff.—The administrative and clerical staff numbered 142 officers, of whom 42 were Europeans and 100 were non-Europeans. In addition to this number there were 8 European storekeepers who acted as post office contractors at out-stations. Increasing difficulty is experienced in recruiting a satisfactory class of Asiatic subordinate, and renewed efforts are being made to train the educated native in postal and telegraph work.

Telegraph and Telephone Construction.—The total length of the telegraph lines amounts to 1,039 miles of pole lines, of which 859 miles are erected on iron poles and 180 on wooden poles.

The mileage of wires amounts to 2,284.

The capital cost of the East Africa telegraphs amounts to £95,857, and that of telephone lines to £3,275.

There are 29 postal telegraph and telephone offices, and 42 railway telegraph offices.

There are 116 telegraph sounders in use and 22 vibrating telephone sounders.

There are 340 telephones in use, of which 183 are in connection with the Nairobi Exchange, and 45 with the Mombasa Exchange, the balance being in connection with the Uganda Railway and private or separate lines. One hundred and fifty-five miles of wire and 40 new subscribers were connected during the year.

Thirty miles of permanent telegraph line were diverted between Mumias and the Sio River in connection with a diversion of 50 miles of line from the area infected by sleeping sickness and depopulated on the Uganda side of the border.

Telegraph communication was extended from Nandi to Eldoret, Uasin Gishu.

Fifty miles of copper wire were erected on the Lamu-Mombasa line, replacing a similar quantity of the old iron wire.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A.) Judicial.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the High Court is 1,087, an increase of 122 cases over the year 1910-11. The comparative particulars are as follows:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Original civil cases	123	163
Original criminal cases	94	77
Confirmation criminal cases ...	390	487
Revision criminal cases	35	44
Appeals, civil cases	78	65
Appeals, criminal cases	69	62
Probate causes	146	151
Insolvency causes	4	14
Trust causes	26	25

The total liabilities in the insolvency causes were Rs. 86,439.

The total value of the trust estates administered by the court on behalf of minors is Rs. 65,752.

Of the original civil cases 120 were filed at Mombasa, 38 at the District Registry at Nairobi, and five at the District Registry at Kisumu.

The figures show the comparatively large increase of 13 cases filed at Nairobi over those of the preceding year, and it appears probable that the work there will gradually increase in quantity and importance.

Monthly returns from 88 subordinate courts have been received and dealt with during the year.

The percentage of sentences passed by subordinate courts in criminal cases and upheld unaltered by the High Court during the last four years is as follows:—

1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Per cent. 81	Per cent. 85	Per cent. 88	Per cent. 91

It is satisfactory to note that the increase in the percentage of cases unaltered continues and shows steady improvement in the efficiency of the subordinate courts.

The total number of civil cases tried was 5,122, an increase of 186 over those tried in 1910-11.

The increase in cases under Rs. 100 is 144. Although in every province except in Tanaland and Naivasha the number of such cases tried is less than in 1910-11, the very large increase of 481 in Tanaland and the increase of 62 in Naivasha have provided for the increase in the total of such cases over 1910-11. The return of civil cases from Tanaland include 363 under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinances; 568 of such cases were tried civilly throughout the Protectorate during the year. The decrease in the other provinces is no doubt due to the fact that a large number of civil claims are now dealt with by native tribunals.

The increase in cases over Rs. 100 is spread over all the provinces, except in Jubaland, Kenya, and Nyanza.

The proportionately large increase in cases over Rs. 1,000, *i.e.*, 27, has occurred mainly at Mombasa.

The total number of persons brought before the tribunals of the country on criminal charges was 10,528, which shows a satisfactory decrease of 1,331 on the figures of 1910-11.

The actual number of persons convicted shows a decrease of 60.

Four hundred and twenty-four persons were prosecuted under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, of whom 364 were convicted, and 646 persons under the Master and Servants Ordinance, of whom 423 were convicted.

5,492 prosecutions, resulting in the conviction of 3,789 persons, were undertaken under revenue, municipal, and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate; a great proportion of these were for offences under Townships Rules and the Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance.

There has been a diminution of serious crime during the year.

The number of persons prosecuted for stock thefts has diminished by 78, or 18 per cent. less than in 1910-11, and the number of persons convicted by 28, or 9 per cent. less. Stock thefts are provocative of more feeling than any other form of crime, and such a comparatively large decrease is a matter for satisfaction.

There has been a large decrease in the number of persons committed for trial for homicide and attempts to commit homicide, *i.e.*, about 40 per cent., and a decrease in the number of convictions. All the persons convicted during the year were natives. The sentence on one Indian convicted in 1910-11 was carried into execution during the year.

Sentence of death was passed on 19 persons during the year, but only in two cases was the sentence carried into execution.

The comparative figures of persons convicted for the last five years are as follows:—

—	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
Europeans	85	64	76	77	83
Asiatics	510	513	463	328	454
Natives	5,488	5,538	6,839	6,698	6,547

The convictions of Europeans are, as was the case last year, mostly for petty offences tried by magistrates and do not show any great increase in crime when the increase in the white population is taken into consideration.

The number of Asiatics convicted is considerably higher than last year, during which an unusually small number were prosecuted, but is still below the figures for the three years preceding 1910-11. Although administration has been extended in various directions the number of natives convicted is smaller than in 1910-11. This diminution is probably due to the fact that native tribunals, concerning which no returns other than of sentences of imprisonment confirmed by administrative officers are received, now deal with a large number of native offences.

Returns have been received from 12 subordinate courts which have confirmed sentences of imprisonment passed by these tribunals under the native Tribunal Rules, 1911. The number of persons imprisoned was 219.

The Town Magistrates' Courts show an expanding revenue in fees, and the revenue from the High Court fees and fines has increased by Rs. 2,430 over that of 1910-11.

Legal practitioners' fees and legal library fees are Rs. 845 higher than last year, whereas the fees of notaries public have decreased by Rs. 100.

(B.) LEGAL.

The following are the principal Ordinances passed during the year:—

The Forest Ordinance, 1911.
The East Africa Police Ordinance, 1911.
The Mining Ordinance, 1912.

Registration of Documents.—The time has now arrived when the centralization of the Registration of Deeds must be considered, and a new Ordinance is being drafted whereby only two offices will be established in the Protectorate, one at Mombasa and one at Nairobi, in the place of the 29 District Registries which at present exist.

During the past year a total revenue of Rs. 59,164 has been obtained in 3,469 transactions.

In the last few months of the year considerable activity took place in the highlands in respect of coffee, sisal, and wattle, suitable land averaging from £3 to £4 per acre.

Administration of Estates.—During the year 125 new causes have been opened. Of these five are treated as miscellaneous causes in which small estates under the value of Rs. 100 are dealt with; these number 376.

The causes opened are divided as follows:—

European	16
Asiatic	32
Native	76
West African	1

The number of European and Asiatic estates have thus increased as compared with 1910-11, when only 33 were dealt with.

The number of native estates has kept up to the average.

Forty-seven lots of immovable property situate in the Provinces of Nyanza, Naivasha, Ukamba, Seyidie, and Tanaland, respectively, have been sold and the proceeds amounted to Rs. 36,089.50.

Considerable litigation has resulted over immovable property in the Seyidie Province.

The agencies at Nairobi and Kisumu have worked well.

Five minors' causes have been opened, making a total of 13.

Bankruptcy.—The revenue for the year amounts to Rs. 1,021.23, which is Rs. 759.97 in excess of the estimate and shows a considerable increase as compared with the revenue of Rs. 261 collected in 1910-11.

Twelve fresh causes have been opened, the insolvents all being Asiatics.

These causes show total liabilities of Rs. 293,529.79 with assets amounting to approximately Rs. 37,000.

Seventeen causes have been dealt with, and seven finally wound up.

Patents.—Six new inventions were registered during the past year.

The revenue from this source amounts to Rs. 160, being a decrease of Rs. 350 on last year's receipts. The decrease is due to the fact that the fees in respect of the continuance of the exclusive privilege are not payable until the fourth year after registration.

Trade Marks.—Twenty-nine trade marks have been registered during the past year, producing a revenue of Rs. 145.

The fee for recording trade marks is Rs. 5 for each trade mark registered. Under the new Trade Marks Ordinance the fee for registration will be Rs. 23; so that when the Ordinance comes in force the revenue from this source will be considerably augmented.

Bills of Sale.—Sixteen bills of sale have been registered during the year, producing a total revenue of Rs. 156.87.

Joint Stock Companies.—Fifteen new companies have been registered during the past year, bringing the number of companies on the register up to 45. The new companies represent a total capital of Rs. 3,000,000.

The total revenue from the above source amounts to Rs. 3,484.53. Of this sum Rs. 3,204.94 represents fees on the registration of new companies and Rs. 279.59 fees in connection with filing returns, &c., under the Companies Act.

(C.) POLICE.

Two important reforms were introduced during the year: (1) the formation of a central training depôt at Nairobi, and (2) the opening of the finger print bureau for active work.

The authorized establishment of police on the 31st December was 1,575 of all ranks, or an increase of 21 over the figures on the previous year. The actual strength on the 31st December, 1911, was 1,453 of all ranks, of which 1,409 were Asiatics and Africans.

Five hundred and forty-three recruits were enlisted during the year, or 207 more than in 1910, all of whom were passed through a course of training before being posted to units.

On the inauguration of the new central training depôt at Nairobi the recruits then under training were removed from their hitherto congested quarters in the Nairobi district police lines to the new depôt lines and placed under a separate staff of instructors, a reform which it is anticipated will tend to increased efficiency, and the benefits of which will be materially noticed during the following year.

The chief sources of supply of recruits were, as in 1910, Nilotic Kavirondo and Akamba, and it is probable that at no distant date an overwhelming percentage of the force will be drawn from these two tribes. Coast natives are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain for the police force, owing to their dislike to continuous work, disciplinary control, and night duty. Moreover, the difficulty in obtaining recruits is increasing generally, owing to the growing demands for labour and the high prices prevalent.

Discipline during the year under review was well maintained, the number of punishments awarded showing a most appreciable decrease in comparison with previous years. One hundred and one men were dismissed for misconduct, of whom 27 were recruits. The increased number of dismissals in the latter part of the year is accounted for by the abolition of corporal punishment on the publication of the new Police Ordinance in October, 1911, since a number of men who would have received corporal punishment and remained in the force under the old conditions, were sentenced to imprisonment and dismissed under the new regulations.

The total number of cases investigated by the police in those districts from which statistics are available, that is to say, in those districts in which police officers are stationed, was 4,496. 5,288 persons were arrested or summoned, of whom 3,026 were convicted while 78 were permitted to compound their offences. The value of property, as estimated by the owners, reported to the police as stolen was £5,395. Property to the value of £2,543 was recovered.

On the opening of the finger print bureau in May the 1,521 finger impression slips which have accumulated since 1909 were classified and filed, while 1,059 slips were added to the bureau between May and December, 1911, making a total number of 2,580 slips on record on the 31st December, 1911. Five hundred and eighty-four slips were received in the bureau for search prior to trial of the accused, of whom 109 were traced as having previous convictions.

The total cost of the police is estimated to show a reduction of £3,000 on the budget figure of the previous year, which was £38,896, the saving being due to the unfortunate deficiency in the ranks of the Indian and African police, owing to insufficient accommodation for the number of recruits required prior to the opening of the new central training depôt.

(D.) PRISONS.

A total number of 8,284 prisoners was admitted to the various prisons, as compared with 9,223 during the previous year.

Of these 8,284 prisoners, 2,077 were long-term prisoners, 3,390 short-term prisoners, and 2,817 were still awaiting trial; 111 were women and 161 were juveniles.

The average prison population throughout the year was 1,345, as compared with 1,128 in 1910-11. The special feature of the year's admissions was the large increase in the number of long-term prisoners, namely, 2,077, compared with 1,677 in the previous year.

It must not be gathered from these figures that crime is on the increase, but rather that there now exist greater facilities and more perfect means for its detection, while the extension of the finger print method of identification is likely to increase still further the proportion of recidivists from year to year.

The number of boys at the reformatory at the close of the year was 33. The admissions during the year amounted to 16.

The present building is well adapted for the custody and treatment of the inmates, and there is unanimous testimony to the extent and value of the efforts made by the staff to help these lads, the fundamental conditions of the regime being hard work, strict discipline, and order, combined with the healthy and boyish recreations indulged in by their fellow creatures in free life.

The total expenditure of the department during the year, exclusive of buildings, was £13,121, as against £12,170 in 1910-11, the cost per prisoner, on the average population, being £9 15*s*. and £10 15*s*. respectively.

The conduct of the staff has been good, while the prisoners generally have been well behaved.

The industrial section of the 1st class prisons at Mombasa and Nairobi has carried out much good work, and there is reason to believe and hope that the training now practised in these prisons will be instrumental in saving many of the prisoners from further criminal life, for it is designed on lines to help prisoners to acquire a trade that will enable them to earn an honest livelihood on their release.

In the 2nd and 3rd class prisons the prisoners have been employed, as in former years, in bush clearing, road-making, tree planting, the cultivation of prison farms, and generally in keeping the station and its environments in a clean condition.

A gang of 300 long-term prisoners has been employed upon railway earthwork construction in connection with the Thika tramway, and has done much useful work.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A.) VITAL STATISTICS.

The climate of the East Africa Protectorate varies within wide limits—from the extremes of tropical vegetation to the snow line. At the higher altitudes of 4,500 to 9,000 ft. the climate is bracing and healthy. The mean maximum temperature registered at Nairobi (5,450 ft.) for 1911 was 74·5°, and the average monthly rainfall 3·51 inches. At the coast port of Mombasa the mean maximum temperature was 82·3°, and the average monthly rainfall 3·46 inches, whilst the lake port of Kisumu had a mean maximum temperature of 83·5°, and an average monthly rainfall of 3·03 inches.

The census returns for 1911 give the white population of the Protectorate as 3,175 and Asiatics as 11,886. In the absence of a census of the native population it is only possible to make a rough calculation, and this based on hut tax returns and other indications is estimated at three millions.

During the year 92 births were registered amongst the white population, giving a ratio of 28·97 per 1,000. The number of deaths registered was 42, or a ratio of 13·22 per 1,000.

No information regarding births and deaths in the different native tribes is available.

(B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the white population has been good. The total number of Europeans admitted to the Government Hospital at Nairobi and Mombasa during the year was 230, and of this number 14 died.

The principal ailments were:—

Enteric fever	21
Malaria	76
Blackwater fever	4
Nervous diseases	5
Respiratory diseases	10
Digestive diseases	34
Injuries	19

Of the 21 cases of enteric 17 occurred in and about Nairobi, and of the total cases treated three proved fatal. Though it has been found difficult to trace the source of infection, it must be assumed that the majority of patients contracted the disease through drinking water from streams which were known to be polluted. During the year Nairobi suffered its third visitation of plague, the epidemic lasting from May to September. In all there were 39 cases, 22 of whom died. All the cases were confined to Indians and Africans. 6,140 persons were inoculated.

The European death-rate in Nairobi has increased from 8·3 to 21 per 1,000, largely due to excessive infant mortality early in the year, and to deaths in hospital of patients coming from other parts of the country.

At the coast dysentery was somewhat prevalent amongst natives in and about Mombasa. The causes, as far as they can be ascertained, are bad water, food of poor quality, non-hygienic surroundings and conditions, housing, camps, and clothing.

Kisumu experienced its annual recurrence of plague. Altogether a total of 64 cases occurred, with a mortality of 49. The cases were confined to Indians and Africans.

The European population is so scattered throughout the Protectorate that it is difficult to obtain any reliable medical statistics regarding them. It is only for emergencies and urgent cases that the services of Government medical officers are requisitioned. These calls were comparatively few, and it may be said that a fair measure of health was enjoyed during the year.

The following statistics for the European officials show that their general health was good. There is an observed tendency to take more care of their health than formerly, and this greater care has been rewarded by better health and spirits:—

Total number of officials resident ...	470
Average number resident	388
Total number placed on sick list ...	413
Average daily number on sick list ...	9
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	8
Total deaths	3
Percentage of deaths to total residents ...	·64

(C.) SANITATION.

At the coast the most effective measures for the eradication of mosquitoes have been bush clearing and the oiling of pools and marshes. Continuous inspections of the various quarters of the town of Mombasa have been made by the Health Officer, but the machinery to enforce his recommendations being carried out still remains in an unsatisfactory state. No cases of plague or smallpox occurred at Mombasa, although the former occurred at Nairobi, and two ships arrived from Bombay with cases of smallpox on board which were quarantined.

Mombasa still remains dependent on underground rain tanks and polluted wells for its water supply, but the preliminary work of the new pipe water supply from the Shimba Hills has been begun.

In coast towns the drains, where they exist, are usually built of concrete and discharge into the sea. The condition of the undrained areas is far from satisfactory. The introduction of a pipe water supply to Mombasa will render the institution of a definite drainage scheme imperative.

At Nairobi the removal of the Indian Bazaar is earnestly desired by the Government and the public alike, but, pending some solution of the problem which will not unduly burden the finances of the Protectorate, it remains in much the same insanitary state as when reported on five years ago. New drains have been laid down in the town but their full benefit will only be apparent when further progress has been made with the main scheme. Gangs of convicts have been employed in making drains through low-lying, marshy pieces of ground, and in cleaning those which had become overgrown with weeds and vegetation. A leaflet on the prevention of malaria was circulated amongst all householders.

Sewage and scavenging work is performed by the Conservancy Department of the township and collection is effected by hand and ox transport. The water supply of Nairobi still remains of excellent quality, and a larger pipe line from the source to the township was laid down during the year, with the result that, instead of seven gallons per head per day, 30 gallons are now available. It is unfortunate that the Nairobi River, running through the township and known to be infected with typhoid germs, is so convenient of access to a large number of the native inhabitants. This is doubtless the main cause of the periodical outbreaks of enteric which have been experienced.

At Kisumu, during the rainy months of the year, malaria and plague were most prevalent, and owing to their existence much attention was paid to the sanitation of the town. 5,728 persons were inoculated against plague, and 10,435 rats were trapped. Isolation of sick and contacts, evacuation of huts, general disinfection, and safeguards from rat infection were the chief precautions adopted during the outbreak.

The main water supply of Kisumu depends on a pipe installation operated by a pump placed at the dead end of the shallow gulf on which the town is situated. This lake water is grossly contaminated with vegetable matter and the churning up of the mud by the constant succession of arriving and departing steamers, and, as a possible source of typhoid, cannot but be regarded with grave suspicion.

Great attention has been paid to the clearing of the bush which used to surround the township and was the favourite habitat of the *Glossina palpalis*, and the foreshore for some miles on either side of the port is now free from infection.

Malaria exists in townships generally to a greater extent than it should, and is even found in places where it should never have been allowed to get a hold. Amongst the factors which contribute to this result may be mentioned the inefficient system of domestic drainage, houses frequently being unconnected with the roadside channels, and a general difficulty in obtaining money for a financially unremunerative sanitary outlay while funds are being so earnestly demanded for the commercial development of a young and growing country. The attitude of the native towards mosquitoes is, moreover, a great stumbling-block, as he cannot be induced to take them seriously.

(D.) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There are two European Government Hospitals in the country, one at Nairobi and the other at Mombasa. The former is a well equipped modern building but the latter is a converted bungalow not wholly suitable as a hospital. Although primarily intended for Government officials these hospitals are more largely used by the general white population. Both of them are under the charge of a medical officer and nursing sisters and have a sufficient menial native staff. During the year 72 officials and 158 non-officials were admitted for treatment.

At each of the headquarters stations of the provinces there is a native civil hospital in the charge of a medical officer. In addition there are some 20 dispensaries, to most of which is attached a small hospital in charge of either an Indian sub-assistant surgeon or a compounder. These dispensaries are periodically visited, inspected, and reported on by the medical officer of the province in which they are situated. Both hospitals and dispensaries are, in nearly every instance, built of corrugated iron and wood, and huts are built of wattle and daub as required to segregate cases of infectious disease.

The following table gives the total numbers of natives treated as indoor and outdoor patients at the various native hospitals and dispensaries during the year:—

Indoor Patients.

Number admitted	5,548
Number died	592

Outdoor Patients.

Total number treated	80,222

Lunatic Asylum.—60 natives were treated in the asylum during the year and eleven deaths occurred. 13 cases recovered and were discharged. About eight acres of land are under cultivation and maize and beans almost sufficient for the requirements of the inmates have been grown. The most turbulent cases have calmed down sufficiently to take part in the cultivation of the soil. The accommodation was taxed to its utmost, and additions had to be made to the buildings. A wing is being added to accommodate the females at present confined in the section of the Mombasa Prison which serves as an asylum.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—The increase in the routine examinations has continued, the number being 3,727 as against 2,205 in 1910. Even deducting the examinations of rats for plague, there remains a considerable increase of general work. Of 1,419 blood examinations 308 showed malarial parasites or pigment. The number of cases in which malarial parasites were found is 276 as against 289 during the whole of the previous 3½ years. The increase is most marked in the case of sub-tertian or tropical malaria, of which there were 238 cases in 1911 as against 205 in the previous 3½ years.

88 water analyses and 16 other chemical analyses were made. A regular series of analyses of the proposed water supply for Mombasa was carried out, and should provide valuable data for the future.

12,497 tubes of glycerinated vaccine were issued, and further successful experiments were made with lymph dried *in vacuo*.

During the outbreak of plague in Nairobi 1,944 rats were examined, 186 being infected.

Plague and analyses caused much interruption, but experiments were continued with *T. gambiense*, efforts being made to convey it with *Gl. brevipalpis* and bed bugs, but without success. Attempts to convey trypanosomes from a horse and mule with *Gl. brevipalpis* also failed.

Cases of *Spirillosis hominis* were found in Nairobi, and search produced *Ornithodoros moubata* in places where they had previously been looked for in vain. Experiments were carried out with strains of *Spirochætes* from Uganda, Kenia Province, and from Nairobi to determine their identity or otherwise. The results were most interesting, but not decisive. Examinations of blood smears from game have been continued, the most interesting result being the finding of trypanosomes in the blood of two elephants shot in the Mumoni district.

IX.—NATIVE AFFAIRS AND PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

(A.) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(i.) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province consists of the Kisumu, North and South Kavirondo, Nandi, and Lumbwa Districts.

The revised estimated native population based on the hut counts is 1,105,197. The total non-native population of the Province is 1,674, including 288 Europeans.

The number of huts assessed came to 288,563 as compared with 268,737 for 1910-11.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 978,195 or £65,213, of which the following amounts represent hut tax:—

	1911-12. Rs.	1910-11. Rs.
Kisumu	248,109	238,692
North Kavirondo	305,679	264,264
Nandi	31,482	28,848
Lumbwa	49,788	47,874
South Kavirondo	230,079	222,498
Total	865,137	802,176

The revenue for the year has been in every way satisfactory, and has exceeded the estimates. Money becomes more widely circulated every year, and the earnings of the people are on the increase, due to the increasing agricultural and trading energies of the various populations.

Agricultural.—Agricultural development continues to make important strides, and the year under review has been a good one in this respect.

Cotton cultivation, commenced during the early part of 1911 in North Kavirondo, has resulted in a fairly satisfactory first crop. The results amounted to about 280,000 lbs. seed cotton, and are very promising. Linseed, introduced during the year, has proved eminently successful. It is at present being grown for its seed. The first crop was reaped in January, and the yield is estimated at from 15 to 18 bushels to the acre. The whole of the first crop is being kept for seed to be used this next season. This product should, under favourable conditions, be an important item of trade and export in the near future.

Maize has been an important item of trade during the year. Over 8,000 tons were railed in the twelve months.

Development on European farmsteads in the highlands has shown more progress during the year, and it is expected that a distinct move forward will be evident shortly. The farms are becoming occupied, and the occupiers seem full of confidence as to their prospects. A new area of farms has been opened out on what is known as the Londiani Extension, and occupation of this land is gradually taking place.

The one sisal and the two rubber plantations in the Kisumu district are making considerable progress.

Trade.—Trade in country produce has been very satisfactory during the year, 16,793 tons being railed from the Province as compared with 9,894 tons in 1910-11 and 6,829 tons in 1909-10.

The principal items of increase are maize, sim-sim, ground nuts, and hides.

3,599 head of mixed cattle have been sold during the year by natives to settlers and traders, and about 2,000 head to transport contractors.

The native demand for imported goods is constantly growing, and trade in this connection is very promising, and is becoming very important.

Townships and Trading Centres.—Eight townships and 21 trading centres are in existence. Roads in all directions are available for use by the public.

Native Affairs.—Affairs of an administrative and political nature are satisfactory. The tribal authorities generally are assuming definite responsibility for affairs within their respective divisions, and are working well under the advice of the administrative officials.

The relations between different tribes are good.

The economic requirements of the people and their desire for civilised articles show a tendency to increase. The social condition of the people generally is continually improving.

The native tribunals are proving useful, and are carrying out their work in an increasingly civilised manner.

The movements of natives on both sides of the Anglo-German boundary still occasion correspondence between the respective local representatives. An excellent understanding prevails between the local administration and the German authorities.

Judicial.—The work of the European courts has been satisfactory. 1,308 criminal convictions are recorded as against 1,455 in 1910-11. The natives of the Province are, as a rule, a law-abiding population.

Public Health.—The general health of the Province has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

An epidemic of plague broke out in Kisumu in April, and went on to October, during which time there were 64 cases and 49 deaths. Preventive measures adopted consisted of energetic sanitary precautions and other usual procedure.

Four cases of enteric fever occurred on the lake steamers, one officer dying from this disease.

One officer died of blackwater fever contracted in the North Kavirondo district.

Sleeping sickness cases, although still evident in certain parts of the Province, would appear to be on the decrease. The hut counts in the infected areas give evidence of a steady increase in the native population in such areas.

Labour.—Labour for work inside the Province has been plentiful; all through the year it has been fairly good and cheap. Although more men have left the Province this year than formerly for work down country, there has been an apparent shortage due to the fact that requirements elsewhere have considerably increased. Large numbers of men have been employed on the Magadi Railway, at various contract camps on the Uganda Railway, and on the Mombasa Water Works Scheme. The settlers on the Uasin Gishu and other Europeans have been large employers of Kavirondo labour.

(ii.) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into seven districts, viz.:—

Naivasha (with sub-district Nakuru), Masai Southern Reserve, Masai Northern Reserve, Ravine (with sub-district Maragwet), Uasin Gishu, Baringo, and Turkana.

The European population is 975 and the native population approximately 115,500.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs. 117,118. The amount of hut tax collected was Rs. 65,397 as compared with Rs. 54,545 in 1910-11.

Agriculture.—In the Naivasha district pastoral farming is the chief industry, and cattle and sheep appear to thrive exceedingly.

There is at the present time no more land available from Government which can be given out as farms, but a small section of the Kinangop has recently been surveyed and seven dry farms will later be disposed of.

Land round the lake shore is valued by holders at £1 an acre and farms on the Kinangop at about Rs. 10. Few transactions have lately taken place and holders appear well content to live on and develop their farms.

Wheat, during the past year at Njoro, did not do so well as was anticipated, due to the presence of a green fly, which did considerable damage to the young wheat. It appears that the kind known as Rietti has given the best results up to date.

Mealies appear to do well and in the Molo district a large area is being prepared for this crop.

The Uasin Gishu is entirely taken up by white settlers, many of whom have come from South Africa. Progress is being made as regards buildings, and, as a new road is at present under construction from Londiani to the Uasin Gishu, it is hoped that a motor lorry service will later take the place of the ox waggon. This of itself should do much to help the development of the district.

Cattle diseases have not given much anxiety during the past year.

Horse sickness has lately been a disturbing factor and a considerable number of deaths have occurred, not only on the Kinangop, but in and round Naivasha.

Rinderpest has been prevalent amongst the Masai cattle in the Northern Masai Reserve, but close observation and isolation have greatly reduced the mortality, which last year amounted to, roughly, 15,000 head.

Trade.—The trade with the Masai is confined entirely to bartering cattle for sheep. Owing to the partial movement of the Masai from the Northern to the Southern Reserve during the year trade was dislocated, and such complete figures as were given last year are not available.

Large numbers of natives cross the Aberdare mountains from Nyeri carrying foodstuffs (principally maize) for sale, and it is rumoured that a second mill will shortly be erected at Naivasha for crushing mealies into maize flour.

Somalis go into the Suk and Turkana country to trade—mostly cattle for donkeys.

Public Health.—The Province, with the exception of Baringo, Maragwet, and the Turkana country, is healthy, and no serious epidemic has occurred during the year.

Blackwater fever is prevalent at Ngabotok, and three Nandi Askaris died of this disease during the year.

Native Affairs.—The Maragwet Patrol was undertaken in December, 1911, with the object of endeavouring, by peaceful suasion, to compel the Maragwet tribe to surrender two men, suspected of the murder of a Mr. Van Breda. Negotiations failed to achieve the object in view, but after a sojourn of approximately thirty days, during which time desultory fighting occurred on two accasions, the Maragwet surrendered one of the men, while the Elgeyo chief promised that he and his people would be responsible for the capture of the other. The patrol was accordingly withdrawn on the 6th of January, and the second fugitive was eventually captured in a neighbouring district. Both men confessed their guilt before a Magistrate, and were subsequently convicted and hanged.

It is hoped that the Maragwet will now fall into line and become peaceful and friendly allies of the Government. They are not possessed of much wealth, and extensive agriculture is not possible owing to the extremely hilly and wooded nature of the country; they have, however, already cut one or two roads and have expressed a desire to trade.

Raiding by the Turkana on the Suk still continues at intervals, but both tribes are being brought under administrative control, and at Ngabotok, the recently selected site for an administrative station, there are two European officers, viz., one civil, and one military.

Labour.—On the whole, labour is plentiful except possibly in the sub-district of Nakuru where, owing to heavy sentences inflicted on stock thieves, a section of the Wakikuyu show a reluctance to go to work.

New enterprises, such as the Magadi Railway and Mombasa Water Works, divert a very large number of natives who would probably otherwise seek pastoral work.

(iii.) *Kenya Province.*

There are four districts in the Kenya Province—Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu, and Meru.

The European population is 156, and the native population about 917,000.

Revenue.—The total hut tax revenue collected was Rs. 699,360, an increase of Rs. 85,851 on the revised figures of last year. The tax has been collected in person by administrative officials, who have experienced no opposition, except in the country inhabited by the Suka and lower Mwimbi tribes. It is at present only possible to visit these districts at long intervals owing to their distance from the Government station, but it is hoped shortly to bring them under more effectual administration.

Agriculture.—Crops throughout the Province have been good, and there has been no shortage of food.

The area of land under cultivation in the Meru district is greatly increasing, and it is most satisfactory to note that the young men of the tribe are beginning to work in the fields.

Considerable development is being carried out on the European farms in Western Kenya, and land in this district is eagerly sought after.

The sisal plantations in the Fort Hall district are proving a great success, and the fibre has been excellently reported on by the experts at home.

The rubber industry in the Kenya Forest has been abandoned for the present until the concessionaires can discover a more profitable method of tapping.

There has been no widespread disease among stock during the year.

Trade.—There are four townships in the Province—Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu, and Meru. There is a European storekeeper at Nyeri, but the bulk of the trade is in the hands of Indians and Swahilis. The wealth of the natives is increasing and there is a considerable demand for trade goods of the cheaper kinds.

Two mills have been established at Meru and are proving of advantage.

Communications.—The post and telegraph service is efficient, but the greatly increased white population of the Western Kenya district and the removal of the headquarters of the Province from Fort Hall to Nyeri will make a more frequent service necessary. There are at present only two mails a week.

It is hoped that it will shortly be found possible to extend the Fort Hall—Nyeri telephone line to Meru viâ Embu. This would greatly facilitate the working of the Province, and would be of advantage to the administrative officers of the Northern Frontier District.

Public Health.—The Province as a whole can hardly be described as healthy, for although Nyeri and Meru stations are well situated, the districts through which officers have to travel are distinctly malarial, especially in the vicinity of the Tana River. Fort Hall is relaxing, and it is a matter of considerable difficulty to supervise efficiently the large area of 1,000 acres which forms the Government Station. The most healthy portion of the Province is the area on Western Kenya, which has been divided up into farms and given over to European occupation.

Native Affairs.—The headquarters of the Province have been moved from Fort Hall to Nyeri. This step was considered necessary owing to the more central position and more healthful reputation of the latter station.

A noteworthy change in the Fort Hall district is the diminution in the number of responsible headmen—60 of the original 112 have been made subordinate to the remaining 52.

Two of the three paramount chiefs, Kibarabara and Kithai, have been deposed, the former for lack of energy and the latter for embezzlement of Government revenue.

Labour.—The natives of Meru show considerable progress. Thousands have been induced to go to Nairobi and Mombasa for work, and excellent roads have been cut through their divisions. Substantial bridges have been thrown across rivers under the supervision of the district officers.

(iv.) *Ukamba Province.*

In the Ukamba Province are the Nairobi, Kikuyu, Ulu (Machakos) and Kitui districts. The total population of the Province is 323,000. The population of Nairobi is 16,107, including 995 Europeans and 3,361 Asiatics.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from native taxation amounts to Rs. 353,717 as compared with Rs. 351,021, the total collected in 1910-11, including arrears, which were very much greater last year than this. The total revenue for 1911-12 was Rs. 479,514, as compared with Rs. 502,900. There was, therefore, a decrease in total revenue of Rs. 23,386, due mainly to the comparatively small number of sportsmen's game licences issued during the year. It is said that the Indian Durbar kept many sportsmen away from the country.

Agriculture.—Greater protection against game and animals, and improvements in method have led to general progress at Machakos, though some crops were damaged by the abnormal rains in February. The June harvest at Kitui was a failure, and a slight outbreak of cattle disease took place. Coffee planting is on the increase in Kyambu district.

Trade.—At Nairobi trade in general has been good, and land has been bought for development rather than for speculation. The prices recently paid show a greatly enhanced demand on all sides. Machakos and Kitui show an increase in both exports and imports; as at Kyambu, this trade is mainly in the hands of Indians.

Native Affairs.—At Machakos an outbreak of hysterical mania on the part of the Akamba was calmed by the despatch of a military patrol. The Nzama (native councils) appear to work well, but tribal discipline is not all that can be desired. The district of Kitui has improved continuously for five years, except perhaps in the region near Mumoni. The Akamba possess considerable pastoral wealth, and sell their young stock freely. A threatened famine early in the year in Kikuyu was met by a relief fund, the amount expended being later on repaid by the natives. Owing to the frequent failures of crops, numbers of natives in Kikuyu are moving to lower lands. Tribal discipline is also lax in Kikuyu, but the councils promise considerable improvement in this respect.

Communications.—The roads in Nairobi township are good, but in the rest of the district unsatisfactory. The main trunk road to Fort Hall is almost impassable after heavy rains, and the native roads are simply unmetalled tracks. The Thika tramway is progressing favourably.

Townships.—In Nairobi township the census shows an increase of 24 per cent. in the European population, a decrease in the number of Asiatics, and an increase in the number of Africans. Great improvements have been made in the water supply by the installation of larger mains. New public latrines have been built, and a disinfecting plant acquired. Business has made most remarkable progress, particularly in connection with land suitable for building. In Machakos another survey has been made and the European plots demarcated, whilst a post office building will be commenced soon. At Kitui the township area is not yet surveyed.

Health.—There was an outbreak of plague in Nairobi, lasting about four months. The source of the outbreak, and the chief difficulty in dealing with it, was the very unsanitary condition of the Indian Bazaar. The total death rate per 1,000 was 18·6, an increase of 2 per 1,000 on that of last year. The European death rate has increased from 8·3 to 21 per 1,000, owing to excessive infant mortality early in the year, and to deaths in hospital of patients coming from other parts of the country. In Machakos, Kyambu, and Kitui the general health has been good.

Labour.—The difficulties in the way of recruiting labour in large quantities appear to be on the increase, and there is a marked tendency for wages to rise.

(B.) COAST PROVINCES.

(i.) *Seyidie Province.*

Seyidie, the southern coast province, is divided into four districts, Mombasa, including the sub-district of Rabai, Malindi with Takaungu sub-district, Vanga, and Teita which includes the sub-district of Taveta.

The population of Seyidie consists of (1) Arabs and the hybrid race which they have formed with Africans, the people of which are known as Swahili or coast people; (2) the Nyika or country people, who are divided into nine sub-tribes, among whom the Giriama, Duruma, and Digo are the principal; (3) the Teita, who inhabit the highlands to the west of the Uganda Railway from mile 100 onwards; and (4) the Taveta, the small colony of natives living to the south-east of Kilimanjaro.

Europeans in Seyidie number 339, Asiatics 6,931, and Africans 195,000.

Revenue.—The revenue derived from the collection of Hut and Poll Tax amounted to Rs. 173,505, being an increase of Rs. 10,601 on that of the previous year. The population of the Nyika tribes is increasing, and the tax is paid yearly by a larger percentage of the people, which, coupled with more systematic methods of collection based on a carefully prepared census, gives higher results year by year. The total revenue was Rs. 322,053, as against Rs. 362,832 in 1910-11.

Agriculture.—The rainfall for the year under review has been below the average, and agriculture has been affected proportionately. Speaking generally, however, the area of rubber plantations has been considerably increased, and from Malindi the export of plantation rubber has increased by 100 per cent. during the last twelve months, the value being Rs. 18,830, as compared with Rs. 9,569 in 1910-11. Rubber, coconut, and sisal are the principal crops grown by Europeans, and under normal conditions of rainfall a good report would have come from coast planters in Seyidie.

Native crops have been less affected by the low rainfall than might have been expected. From Malindi district 4,259 tons of native produce have been exported during the last year, as against 2,941 in 1910-11. In Vanga district considerable quantities of rice and cassava are grown, but the principal products, other than those from Europeans' plantations, are maize, millet, sesamum, beans, coconuts, and tobacco.

The chief cattle market is at Rabai, where natives from Ukambani and the Duruma disposed of large numbers of beeves to the butchers of Mombasa.

Trade.—Trade is progressive in every district of the Province. Figures showing the imports and exports of each district are not kept except in the case of Malindi and Vanga, which have Customs stations. The area under cultivation, however, has increased with the rise in population, the goods receipts of the Uganda Railway at stations within the Province have increased monthly, and the returns from the Malindi and Vanga Customs stations register a steady advance.

Coconuts, copra, fibre (sanseviera), native grain, gum copal, hides, cotton seed, sim-sim, plantation rubber, and rafter poles constitute the chief export trade of Seyidie.

The Kipingoni Rubber Estate have 140,000 rubber trees planted out, of which 80,000 will be tappable next year. These are expected to yield 7,000 lbs. of dry rubber.

The Miritini Rubber Estates, Limited, have about 200,000 rubber trees, all tappable. They have also some 500,000 seedlings in nurseries. They hope to obtain some 2,000 lbs. of dry rubber this year.

The Mbuyuni Estate has 57,000 rubber trees planted out, of which some 20,000 are tappable. Next year's yield is estimated at 8,000 lbs.

The United Methodist Mission Estate have 22,000 rubber trees planted out, of which 20,000 are tappable. They expect to obtain 5,000 lbs. of rubber next year under normal conditions.

The Kusitawi Estate has about 40,000 young coconut trees.

Better prices were obtained for sanseviera fibre at the close of the year, and this industry is looking up.

Native Affairs.—The Arab staff of the Province consists of the Governor or Liwali of Mombasa (Sheikh Salim bin Khalfan, C.M.G.), an Assistant Governor, and Liwalis of Malindi, Takaungu, and Vanga. Mudirs of Arabuko, Mtanganiko, Mtwapa, Roka, Changamwe, Tiwi, and Gazi bear office under Government.

The three districts in which the above are stationed are Malindi, Mombasa, and Vanga.

Cadis or Arab magistrates, administering Mahomedan law only, hold their courts at Mambrui, Malindi, Takaungu, Mombasa, and Wasin, the Sheikh-ul-Islam at Mombasa only.

Presidents of councils, administering the tribal law of the Nyika tribes, are recognised by Government in districts inhabited by the latter. These are invariably headmen of tribal standing recognized by their own people as their representatives.

The record of the past year has been one of steady progress as far as the condition of the native population of Seyidie is concerned.

Easy access to those administering justice, security of life and property, good communications, and the consequent facilities for travelling to and from trade centres are the chief objects of Government in the administration of native affairs.

Among the members of the Nyika tribes the population is rapidly increasing, and the area of cultivated land is consequently greater. The art of medical science, however, is powerless to arrest the increasing infecundity of the Arab and Swahili population.

Public Health.—The general health of the Province has been comparatively satisfactory. Europeans have suffered as usual from malaria and disease of the digestive organs. Mombasa is probably the healthiest town in the Province; there is little to complain of in the situation of the District Commissioner's bungalow at Voi, but Malindi, Takaungu, and Rabai cannot be described as healthy stations. Vanga district, apart from the situation of the headquarters at Shimoni, is apparently the most unhealthy in Seyidie. The officers in charge of Taveta last year have enjoyed good health.

The natives all through the Province suffer chiefly from attacks of malaria, dysentery, and diseases of the respiratory system. Elephantiasis is common at Malindi as well as a few cutaneous diseases of a contagious character. Leprosy exists, but not to a great extent as far as can be ascertained.

Communications.—In Seyidie these will not compare with those in the interior. All are at best footpaths, except the road from Voi to Taveta, which is becoming overgrown owing to the diminution of wheeled traffic from Kilimanjaro consequent upon the railway from Tanga, German East Africa, reaching New Moshi. This road is, however, still available for motor traffic.

Tropical rains cause wash-outs along the coast from Mambrui to Vanga, but repairs by local natives enable communications to be kept open practically all the year round, except in the case of big floods. The following are the distances of the main routes in Seyidie:—

	Miles.
Mombasa to Vanga	51
Mombasa to Takaungu	30
Takaungu to Malindi	40
Mazeras to Rabai	3
Voi to Taveta	68

Labour.—The supply has not equalled the increasing demand. The members of the Nyika tribes cannot be persuaded to work anywhere except on their own shambas, and, consequently, both Government and planters rely almost entirely on Kikuyu labour. Very few natives of Ukamba offer their services on plantations. For heavy work in towns, such as loading and off-loading ships and dhows, and porterage of large packages which cannot be handled by unskilled men, Swahilis, Wanyamwezi, and Shihiri from Southern Arabia are employed; their wages amount to Rs. 1.25 per diem. When employed on odd jobs, such as water carrying, doing piece-work, &c., they can earn double that amount, but such pay is not earned day in and day out.

Up-country natives, who consist chiefly of Kikuyu, Kavirondo, and Teita, earn from Rs. 6 and food per mensem upwards according to their capabilities and length of service.

Both Kavirondo and Kikuyu suffer considerably from malaria and dysentery at certain seasons of the year. They are sensitive to change of diet and water. Both these tribes enjoy a very varied diet at home and generally good running water. A lack of variety in rations or inferior water disables them far more quickly than would be the case with a coast native.

(ii.) *Tanaland Province.*

The Tanaland Province comprises the districts of Lamu and Tana River, and the Sultanate of Witu. In the Tana River district the temporary station established last year at Sankuri did not prove wholly successful owing to its great distance up the river, and the station has accordingly been moved to Bura, a spot eight days below Sankuri. It is hoped that this station will eventually be made permanent.

The population of the Province is approximately 46,000, including 44 Europeans.

Revenue.—The revenue from Hut and Poll Tax collection amounted to Rs. 40,936 as against Rs. 36,229 in 1910-11. The total revenue for the Province was Rs. 192,625, a decrease of some Rs. 3,000 on that of 1910-11. This is mainly owing to a diminution in the export of mangrove bark and a decrease in Court fees.

Agriculture and Trade.—The East Africa Cotton Company have 720 acres already under cotton or ready for planting. They have well over 200,000 rubber trees, besides small areas of maize, fibre, and coconuts and they have constructed on their property 25 miles of roads, 58 miles of drains, besides embankments and irrigation ducts.

This Company have also started the cultivation of kapok, a product largely used for upholstery purposes. It is apparently indigenous in the Witu Sultanate and grows very fast.

The Witu Rubber Estate has about 58,000 tappable trees and about 59,000 less advanced. A considerable amount of machinery has been recently imported.

The export of mangrove bark has decreased, owing to there being less demand in Europe.

There has been considerable mortality among native live stock, especially cattle, through drought.

Townships.—The following townships in the Province have been gazetted:—Lamu, Kipini, Witu, Faza, Siyu, Kiunga, Mkonumbi, and Wange. At present the Township Ordinance is applied to Lamu and Kipini only. All the others are the seats of native officials, Walis, Mudirs, and Cadis.

Public Health.—The general health of the European community has been satisfactory. There have been no epidemic diseases.

The principal diseases are ulcers, neuralgia, and diseases of the digestive organs.

There is a certain amount of leprosy in the Sultanate of Witu, and in Lamu the proportion of inhabitants of weak intellect is high.

Native Affairs.—Tribal government is working well on the Tana River, and there is a growing tendency towards just government on the part of the chiefs and obedience on the part of the tribesmen. The Somalis on the Tana River are quiet and give little trouble.

There is an increasing laxity in many of the inhabitants of Lamu in their observances of the precepts of the Mahomedan religion.

A Town Magistrate was appointed to Lamu during the year. On the coast serious crime is infrequent, but there is a large amount of petty litigation.

Labour.—The majority of the labourers in the cotton and rubber plantations are Kikuyu, but the supply is not enough to meet the demand.

(iii). *Jubaland Province.*

The Jubaland Province comprises:—

(1.) The district of Kismayu, the headquarters of the Province, consisting of the sub-districts of Kismayu and Gobwen. The sub-district of Kismayu consists of the town and harbour, the country occupied by the Herti Somalis, the Bajun Islands, and Port Durnford. The sub-district of Gobwen consists of the township of Gobwen, opposite the township of Giumbo, the headquarters of the local Italian Administration. This sub-district includes the European plantations and the military stations of Gobwen and Yonti. Gobwen is also the base of the river steamer traffic.

(2.) The district of Gosha.

(3.) Further up the Juba River is the civil station of Serenli. This station is an observation post only, with an Assistant District Commissioner in political charge of the tribes in those parts.

Population.—The European population is about 40; the native population in southern Jubaland is about 10,000. The population of northern Jubaland has not yet been estimated.

Townships.—There are two townships, Kismayu and Gobwen, both of which are increasing in size and trade. In Kismayu, especially, many stone houses are being built. Improvements have been made in the roads at both townships.

Revenue.—The total revenue, under general heads of the Estimates, was Rs. 86,562. This shows an increase of Rs. 5,754 over last year. The collection of Hut and commuted Hut Tax was Rs. 21,801, showing an increase of Rs. 3,000 over last year.

Agriculture.—Experiments in cotton planting at Alexandra carried out by the Government have been a success. Mr. Argyropoulo has now 200 acres under cotton. He has also rice, onions, and Indian corn (maize), and with the exception of the rice, which is not yet ready for picking, all of these crops have done well. Pumping machinery has been established with good results, and more is to arrive.

Other planters are apparently marking time, though some work is being done. There are five good houses already built.

Trade.—Trade, in spite of a bad rainfall, is generally increasing, especially the stock trade for the farms on the Uasin Gishu and other parts of the highlands.

Communications.—A Custom House at Gobwen has been built. Roads have been improved and new ones opened. A new pier and Customs House are contemplated at Kismayu. It is possible to communicate with Europe and Mombasa by Italian wireless and cable.

Native Affairs.—The political situation has been generally satisfactory. Our knowledge of routes, the resources of the country, and the temper of the inhabitants, especially in the further parts, has increased considerably. Officers are constantly travelling and living among the tribes, and this policy will no doubt bear very good results among the Somalis, if accompanied by an extension of trading facilities. The tribes are divided into six sections, namely, the Herti, the Mohamed Zubeir, the Aulihan, the Maghabul, the Abdullah, and the Sheigaal. All are Kablalla Somalis. The Marehan are a separate tribe.

Arms continue to be imported, but with no particular hostile design against the Government.

(C.) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

In the Northern Frontier district there are three stations, Marsabit, Moyale, and Kulal (or Loiyangolani).

Considerable progress has been made during the past year in obtaining a knowledge of the country and the tribes. There have been no disturbances to record.

Revenue.—For the first time a tribute was levied on the Samburu, some 89 donkeys, 674 bullocks, and 1,000 sheep and goats being collected. No trouble was experienced in making the collection, and volunteers to assist as herdsmen and runners were easily obtained. The villages are small as compared with those of the Rendile.

A further toll of camels was exacted from the Rendile, but owing to an outbreak of camel sickness the collection had to be suspended.

Trade.—The volume of trade has largely increased, and cattle, ponies, and mules are being sent down to Nairobi from Abyssinia.

It is hoped that an Abyssinian mission, constituted of high officials, will visit Nairobi in the near future for the purpose of discussing the further possibilities of trade, and negotiations are in progress to this end.

Communications.—From Nairobi to Marsabit is a journey of about 21 days, and from Marsabit to the frontier station at Moyale 10 days, during which a supply of water sufficient for four days has to be carried throughout the year, and in the dry weather six days' supply is necessary. From Nairobi to Kulal is about 27 days.

Native Affairs.—After many conferences with the officers possessing the most intimate knowledge of the countries concerned, it has been decided to adopt a more vigorous policy in the administration of the tribes inhabiting the Northern Frontier District and Jubaland. Hitherto the Government stations have been posts of observation only, and the administrative officers have been engaged chiefly in travelling among the tribes with a view to obtaining a deeper insight into their manners and customs, in levying moderate taxation on the more settled districts, and in enforcing, as far as possible, the authority of the Government in cases of raids made on tribes who have placed themselves under our protection. It is now felt, however, that in order to ensure the proper advancement of these scattered tribes the Government must openly assume the administration of their territories. It has therefore been decided to send a military force to patrol the country inhabited by the Marehan, who have for some time past been a considerable source of trouble to their neighbours, but who are now reported to be ready to welcome the advent of the Government. Political officers are to be appointed to the different sections of the tribes, to travel among them, to assist them in their desire to trade, and generally to gain their confidence. A force of armed mounted constabulary will be recruited for preserving peace along the frontier. It is hoped to construct a road from Meru to Marsabit suitable for wheeled transport, which will greatly facilitate communications. It is also proposed to open trade routes between Kismayu, Afmadu, Wajheir, and Moyale; between Moyale, Eil Wak, and Serenli; and possibly between Wajheir and Meru; while the route between Moyale, Marsabit, and Nairobi is already proving of great advantage to Abyssinian traders. The distances existing between these posts render the task of opening up these regions one of great difficulty, but with the improvement of the water supply and the protection of the existing wells, it is hoped that the above projects will be successfully carried out.

(D.) SLAVERY.

During the period under review the work of the department has steadily progressed, and, with the assistance rendered by the administrative officials concerned, has done its work most satisfactorily and reliably.

A few bogus claims have been brought forward by certain fraudulent persons, and in one instance at Malindi the claimant was convicted.

Altogether 6,048 cases have been dealt with, and the total compensation and maintenance paid amounts to £26,953 5*s*. There were 453 cases less than the previous year. 44 infirm and decrepit slaves, for whose support Rs. 3 per mensem is paid, are on the maintenance list. The mortality amongst these slaves is very great. This year the average compensation paid per slave has been £6 10*s*. 2*d*. as against £5 11*s*. 3*d*. paid in the previous year.

From the commencement of the working of this department until the present year the average compensation paid works out at £5 1*s*. 10*d*. per slave.

Of the original grant of £40,000, the sum of £33,696 has been expended. This amount includes £954 utilised for building a school for Mahomedan children in Mombasa.

The total available balance on 31st March, 1912, was £6,304.

The one great question at issue is that of the Mahomedan marriage laws and their authority in regard to female slaves freed under the Ordinance. The Kathis have decided that unless a woman obtains the consent of her master, or former master, she cannot be legally married according to the Sheria. In several instances the masters have demanded, before giving their consent, a certain honorarium which the ex-slaves are financially unable to produce. The legal department desires that a test case be brought before the court, but up to now it has been impossible to induce those concerned to take action.

X.—EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

(A.) EDUCATION.

1. *European Education.*—The number of European children in the Protectorate continues to increase at a steady rate, not only in Nairobi, but more especially in the Provinces, and it will be necessary to make arrangements to accommodate the increasing numbers.

It is not proposed to carry education in the Provinces at present beyond the fourth standard, but to centralise, as far as possible, in the Nairobi School, where higher efficiency can be attained under a larger and more capable staff.

(a) *Nairobi School.*—The number during the past year has increased by about 30, the registers in May, 1912, showing 137 names on the books, including 47 boarders. A staff of qualified teachers is maintained, and these are assisted from time to time by pupil-teachers. The school has done creditably during the past year in the examinations of the London College of Preceptors. The fourth standard take the junior examination, which may ultimately serve as a leaving certificate for boy clerks; standard V. take the third class; standard VI. second class; standard VII, the first class. Pupil-teachers take these examinations followed by that for the training certificate. The number of successful candidates during the past year is as follows:—

	Presented.	Passed.
December, 1910	6	6
June, 1911	1	1
December, 1911	26	23

The average number of children per qualified teacher is 26.

(b) *Nakuru School.*—This is a small school of 18 children where education is carried only as far as standard IV. The building of wood and iron is unsuitable, and it is proposed to erect a stone building on a Government plot, with opportunities for adding boarding accommodation if required.

(c) *Uasin Gishu Schools.*—The Uasin Gishu presents all the difficulties of rural schools. The distances between farms are considerable, and the roads where they exist are bad. The education of Dutch children will be carried on by a number of local farm schools; the English children will at present be educated at the central school at Eldoret, to which the Dutch children will be drafted after passing standard IV.

2. *Indian Education.*—There are 120 Indian children under instruction at the Nairobi "B" school. The school is managed by a committee of Indian parents under the supervision of the Director of Education. As most of the children are unable at first to speak English, the vernacular is used for the first two standards, after which the syllabus of the European school is adopted. In Mombasa negotiations are in progress with the Buxton High School to carry on Indian education.

3. *Native Education.*—Technical education is carried on by Government, partly by means of capitation grants to missions after an annual examination by the public works, agricultural and other departments, and partly by a system of Government provincial schools. The first school will be erected for the Wakamba this year at Machakos. There will be a separate department for sons of chiefs at Government provincial schools with a view to training them for service under administrative officers.

4. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to Government schools, there are schools for white children at the Rift Valley Academy, Kijabe, and at St. Joseph's Convent, Nairobi. Eurasians and Goans attend at the French Mission, Nairobi.

(B.) MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The missionary societies of East Africa, representing almost every denomination, continue to make useful progress in most parts of the Protectorate. The missions chiefly noticeable for their work are the Church Missionary Society at Maseno, the Church of Scotland Missions at Kikuyu and Tumu-tumu, the Mill-Hill Roman Catholic Missions at Ojola and Kakamega. All are especially active in evangelistic work and have considerable numbers at their services. Their schools also are well attended, the roll averaging about one hundred. In several cases separate village schools have been started. In all the lower classes the instruction is carried on solely through the mother-tongue, Swahili being learnt only in the higher classes. At a few missions English is taught. Translation committees have been formed, and a considerable advance is being made with each language. Many of the missions have started industrial branches and train boys in carpentry, masonry, tailoring, agriculture, &c., receiving assistance from Government in the form of capitation grants of £5 per head, payable after a satisfactory annual examination of the boys by various Government Departments. At the end of the last financial year the Government paid grants to the value of about £600 for the training of artisans and sons of chiefs.

XI.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A.) LANDS.

The number of land grants made during the year under review is 382, comprising 608,752 acres, compared with 245 grants, totalling an area of 389,598 acres, in the previous year.

The number of pending applications at the end of December last being 323 against 387 on the same date of the previous year, it will be seen that under the heads both of enhanced output and reduction of arrears an improvement is recorded, and that the prediction, in last year's report, of the increase in land allotted was justified.

However, it has for some time been realised that the present methods of allotment are not altogether happy; and, as a result, in September, 1911, the discontinuance of all further allotment was ordered pending consideration of the new methods governing the same; and, as the matter is still under consideration, pending cases only are being dealt with.

There is no doubt that a decrease is likely to be recorded in the year following the one under review, though the position will in some degree assist the Survey Department in reducing the large amount of arrears in survey work to be dealt with, and will also assist the Land Department in reducing the number of pending cases.

In the meantime, also, further new areas are being surveyed, so that it is hoped that, when orders for allotment are received, a considerable area will be surveyed and available.

The new Crown Lands Ordinance is still under consideration.

The revenue is both large and satisfactory, totalling £27,060 as compared with £20,463 in the previous year, being an increase of £6,597.

The expenditure stands at £5,684, being an increase of only £238 compared with the previous financial year.

Coast Land Settlement.—The work of the Recorder of Titles has been proceeding slowly, and some 168,000 acres have now been liberated. The total revenue collected was some Rs. 2,500, while some Rs. 6,000 is due on applications upheld. The main reasons for the failure to reach the revenue estimated were the inadequacy of the survey staff, the unavoidable interruptions in the working of the Arbitration Board, and the complications which arose in the Mazrui Settlement.

The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 85,000, being Rs. 10,000 short of the estimate. Rs. 15,000 of the sum expended under survey was debited to the survey vote, so that there is thus a total saving on the votes sanctioned for coast land settlement of Rs. 25,000.

The Coast Land Titles Board was constituted in November, 1910, with the object of discussing important questions arising in connection with the work of coast land settlement. The Board has frequently met during the year, and has been of great assistance to all parties concerned.

In the Land Registration Court 122 cases were dealt with and 104 applications upheld, 18 applications on behalf of the Zanzibar Government having been disallowed. An appeal has been lodged which is pending.

The most important case dealt with was the Mazrui Settlement case, by the judgment in which the Mazrui receive a title of 42,000 acres of land, and some 160,000 acres of land are thrown open for alienation as Crown Lands.

172 certificates of titles were prepared, of which 121 have been issued.

Mombasa Island was declared an area under the Land Titles Ordinance on the 15th May, 1911, and 2,719 applications were registered up to the 31st December, 1911, the end of the prescribed period within which applications had to be made.

The Arbitration Board constituted in March, 1910, continued work in the Takaungu sub-district and completed it about the end of September, proceeding thence, after an interval of six weeks, to the vicinity of Malindi.

A second Arbitration Board was appointed for Mombasa Island on February 15th, 1912, but has not yet begun work.

132 shambas and reserves were surveyed, giving an acreage of 25,874.

(B.) SURVEYS.

During the year triangulation of a high order of accuracy has been carried out over the country between Mombasa and the German boundary, between the Nzoia River and Mount Elgon, and over the Elgeyo and Kamasia country. Only one officer has been available for nine months of the year and some 2,600 square miles were triangulated, compared with about 6,000 last year.

Topography has been completed over some 7,500 square miles as compared with 12,000 last year. The decrease is due to leave of absence among the plane-tablers and to the fact that, to aid rapid settlement, the bulk of the work was mapped on double the usual scale.

In addition to the above some 44,000 square miles have been compiled from various sources—more or less reliable—and sent home for publication.

The Cadastral Branch has, apart from miscellaneous surveys, carried out 870 cadastral surveys, amounting to 580,000 acres, as compared with 482, amounting to 484,000 acres, last year. This satisfactory result is partly due to work having been obtained from a larger number of licensed surveyors.

With an increased staff for coast land settlement considerable progress has been made with that work.

The "arrears" of survey have swelled from 1,520,000 to 1,607,000 acres. The Trans-Nzoia work will soon have to be undertaken when the arrears will reach 2,000,000 acres.

The expenditure has been about £21,000 as compared with £20,700 last year, while the fees, &c., collected reached £5,600, an increase of some £900 on 1910-11.

XII.—GAME.

During the past year the number of sportsman's £50 and resident's £10 game licences issued has decreased, while the actual total of game licences issued has increased, as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
Sportsman's Licence	124	83
Resident's Licence	191	154
Resident's 14-day Licence ...	34	108
Landholder's Licence	105	155
Employer's Licence	8	18
Special Elephant Licence ...	116	83 (to shoot 100 elephants)
Special Giraffe Licence	17	16
Traveller's Licence	234	356
Total	829	973

This has, of course, produced a corresponding decrease in the annual revenue derived from licences:—

	1910-11. £	1911-12. £
Revenue	10,666	7,941
Expenditure	2,539	2,788

This decrease in revenue is attributed to two causes: (1) The "Coronation Durbar" attracted to India many visitors, some of whom would probably otherwise have come to British East Africa; (2) Visiting sportsmen have only recently realised the great facilities for shooting with less expense which are offered by the £1 traveller's licence, which allows the sportsman to kill any animal allowed under the £50 licence without limit as to numbers, provided the animals are killed on private land with the consent of the owner.

During the past year landholders who own land in good game districts have adopted the custom of leasing the shooting over their farms to visiting sportsmen or have charged a certain sum for a particular animal. In this way a visitor is able to obtain a great deal of shooting and a fair variety of trophies at a very much lower figure than the £50 sportsman's licence. This money goes into the pocket of the landholders instead of into the Government revenue, and as thus a great inducement is held out to landholders to protect the game on their land this custom is to be cordially welcomed as being greatly in the interest of game preservation.

Game Reserves.—The condition and stock of game in the two game reserves is satisfactory. Ostriches have continued to increase considerably in the Southern Reserve, and on one occasion no less than 102 were seen together near the junction of the Magadi Railway. There has been no disease among game reported during the past year. The greater kudu in the Northern Reserve were greatly reduced by rinderpest some years ago, but are steadily increasing again.

In the Northern Reserve and the Northern Provinces generally there are large numbers of rhinoceroses and elephants. Of the latter, bulls with heavy tusks are now scarce, as is only to be expected seeing that ivory hunting has been carried on for so many years, and the herds consist chiefly of cows and calves and young bulls with tusks weighing less than 30 pounds. But there is little doubt that the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates contain a larger stock of elephants than probably any other part of Africa, and the East Africa Protectorate contains more rhinoceroses than any other African territory.

On the whole the prospects of the game in the Protectorate are quite satisfactory. There have been exceptionally heavy rains during the early months of 1912, which, by producing abundant supplies of food, act powerfully as a preventive to disease and are favourable to prolific breeding.

The rhinoceros, although still numerous in some districts, particularly in the north, has undoubtedly decreased considerably of late years in the more accessible parts of the country. On this account the number of rhinoceroses allowed under a game licence has been reduced from two to one during the past year. A reduction in the number of Thomas' Kob allowed under the licence has also been made from four to two, as this beautiful antelope is only found in one district of the East Africa Protectorate and has lately been considerably reduced in numbers. The numbers of elephants in the Protectorate are satisfactory, and now that the system of Government purchase of old ivory has been stopped since 31st March, 1912, the prospects of their preservation are good.

The attempts to acclimatize the wild water melon of the Kalahari Desert (*Cucumis caffer*) in the Southern Game Reserve were inconclusive in 1911. Seeds were planted over a large area, but the rains in October, November, and December were not sufficient on the plains and the seeds, apparently, did not germinate. However, the seeds of this melon are known to have the power of remaining on the ground for several years and afterwards producing a luxuriant crop. Besides this, a large quantity of seeds has again been planted in the Reserve from Athi River Station down to Simba Station. The seeds have been proved to be fertile as they have been grown in the Game Warden's garden in Nairobi, but it was found that insects attacked the young plants with avidity and will probably prove to be the most serious opponents.

The return of the proceeds from the sale of trophies confiscated under the Game Ordinance and afterwards sold by public auction is as follows:—1910-11, Rs. 818.07; 1911-12, Rs. 2,439.03.

This increase of Rs. 1,620.96 during 1911-12 is due to the attack made upon the illicit trade in buffalo hides, and the consequent sale of the hides confiscated.

There has also been a large increase in the amount of ivory confiscated from smugglers and other illegal owners, as may be seen from a comparison of the Customs figures showing the value of confiscated ivory exported during the last two years. The value of confiscated ivory exported in 1910-11 was Rs. 15,461, and in 1911-12 Rs. 36,769. It will be seen from this that the amount has more than doubled this year.

Eighty-one persons were prosecuted under the Game Ordinance, with 67 convictions.

XIII.—KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Recruits.—298 recruits were enlisted for the 3rd battalion during the year. This includes the extra Kavirondo company raised in May, 1911.

Health.—The health of the troops generally has been good, with the exception of a serious outbreak of beri-beri at Serenli. There were 108 cases and 43 deaths, 40 of which were soldiers and 3 women.

Patrols and Operations.—No military operations were undertaken during the past year. Two companies were employed on patrol duty in the Maragwet district. Two companies were employed on patrol duty in the Wakamba district.

Inspection.—The Inspector-General visited the Protectorate in September, 1911, and landed at Kismayu. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Breading, D.S.O., Mr. G. F. Archer, Captain C. N. French, and Captain R. F. Loder Symonds and proceeded *viâ* Serenli, Dolo, Moyali, and Marsabit to Nairobi, inspecting the troops at all stations en route.

Increase.—One extra company was raised for the 3rd battalion in May, 1911, thus raising the strength to seven companies. Two companies of the 1st battalion were attached to the 3rd battalion for service in the Protectorate.

Volunteer Reserve.—The membership of the Reserve on the 31st March, 1912, was 431, as against 265 on the 31st March, 1911, showing an increase of 166.

The musketry test is the same as that laid down for the Territorial Infantry Forces at home, and only 20 men failed to pass.

New units have been formed at Limoru and Uasin Gishu, and ranges constructed at both these stations.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Two important works were commenced by the Public Works Department during the year from loan funds.

One was the installation of a water supply for Mombasa Island by gravitation from the Shimba Hills on the mainland. Work was started in the latter half of the year, survey was completed, and construction operations begun. The expenditure was £2,232. It is not anticipated that the water will be available in Mombasa Island before 1914. It will be brought by a main of ten inches in diameter capable of delivering three quarters of a million gallons a day. The distance from the springs in the hills to the service reservoir is 25·9 miles. The estimate of the total cost of the project is £90,000.

The other was the construction of the "Thika Tramway," a branch line of metre gauge railway starting from Nairobi Railway Station and running northward in the direction of the Kenia Province as far as the Chania Bridge Post Office close to the River Thika, a total distance of 31·9 miles. The work is of a heavy description as a succession of nine river valleys, some of them presenting extensive swamps, has to be crossed. Earthwork was well advanced by the end of the year, some of the material was delivered, and plate-laying was commenced. The total expenditure was £41,272. The vote upon which the work is being conducted is £60,000.

Apart from these loan projects, the expenditure on public works during the year was £78,198, an increase of £3,530 on that of the previous year.

The installation of the new nine-inch water main for the supply of Nairobi was completed at an expenditure of £3,061, and water was turned on in August. Funds remaining for the expansion of the distribution system in the town itself were handed over to the manager of the Uganda Railway, under whose supervision such work had previously been carried out. A further sum of £953 was spent on the new gaol at Nairobi. It was then occupied and the old corrugated iron gaol was converted into police lines at a cost of £1,420. The new police depôt in Nairobi was also completed at a further cost of £1,223. Another small portion of the Nairobi drainage system was finished at a cost of £798, and laboratory accommodation for a Government analyst in Nairobi necessitated an expenditure of £909. An addition to the lunatic asylum cost £847.

Concurrently with the prosecution of heavy work on a new main road to serve the Uasin Gishu Plateau, a sum of £1,414 was spent on buildings at the administration station of Eldoret. In the Nyanza Province, further buildings in Kisii Station cost £926. A change in the headquarters of the Kenia Province from Fort Hall to Nyeri necessitated some work in the latter station, and £518 was spent on a house for the Provincial Commissioner, which was not yet completed by the end of the year. A new gaol cost £988. £224 was spent on Gosha Station in Jubaland and £271 on Meru Station in the Kenia Province. New buildings at Voi cost £600.

Other expenditure comprises £530 on three local prisons, £1,004 on four hospitals and dispensaries, £359 on a reformatory, £1,527 on additional buildings at Government Farm, Kabete, £498 on Post Offices, £255 on the purchase of land at Mombasa, and £333 for the acquisition of a piece of property near Lamu. A sum of £1,278 was spent on 23 items of petty works.

An experiment of some promise was made in the training of a number of African youths as handicraftsmen under the supervision of a European instructor. Subsequent to the termination of a three years' apprenticeship, these youths will be at liberty to follow their vocation either within or outside the Government service. The total expenditure under this head was £655.

The Department's stock of unallocated stores was augmented by receipts to the value of £61,214 during the year and diminished by consumption to the value of £67,937, the balance in hand at the end of the year standing at a value of £31,311.

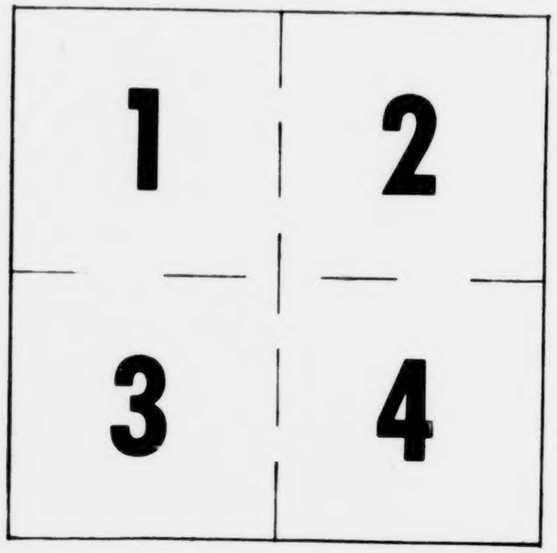
Under the Public Works Recurrent Schedule a total sum of £14,828 was spent on repairs to roads and buildings and on other maintenance services, in addition to a sum of £6,473 spent on the rent of land, offices, and residences required for Government purposes.

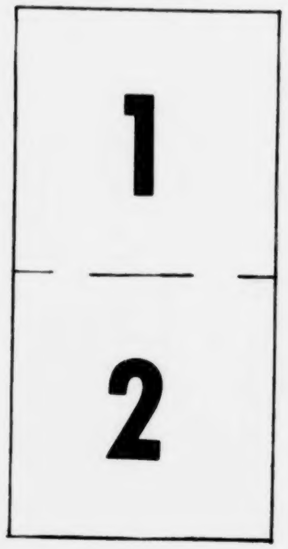
APPENDIX 1.

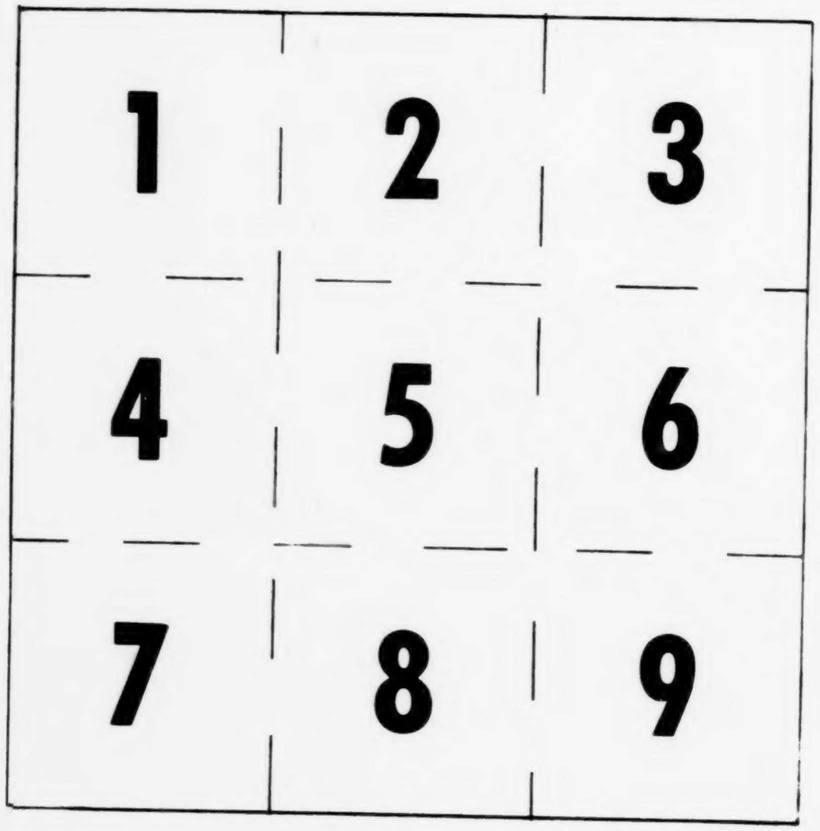
Comparative statement showing values of Imports (exclusive of Government goods, specie and bullion, and goods in transit) into the East Africa Protectorate, during the years ended 31st March, 1911 and 1912.

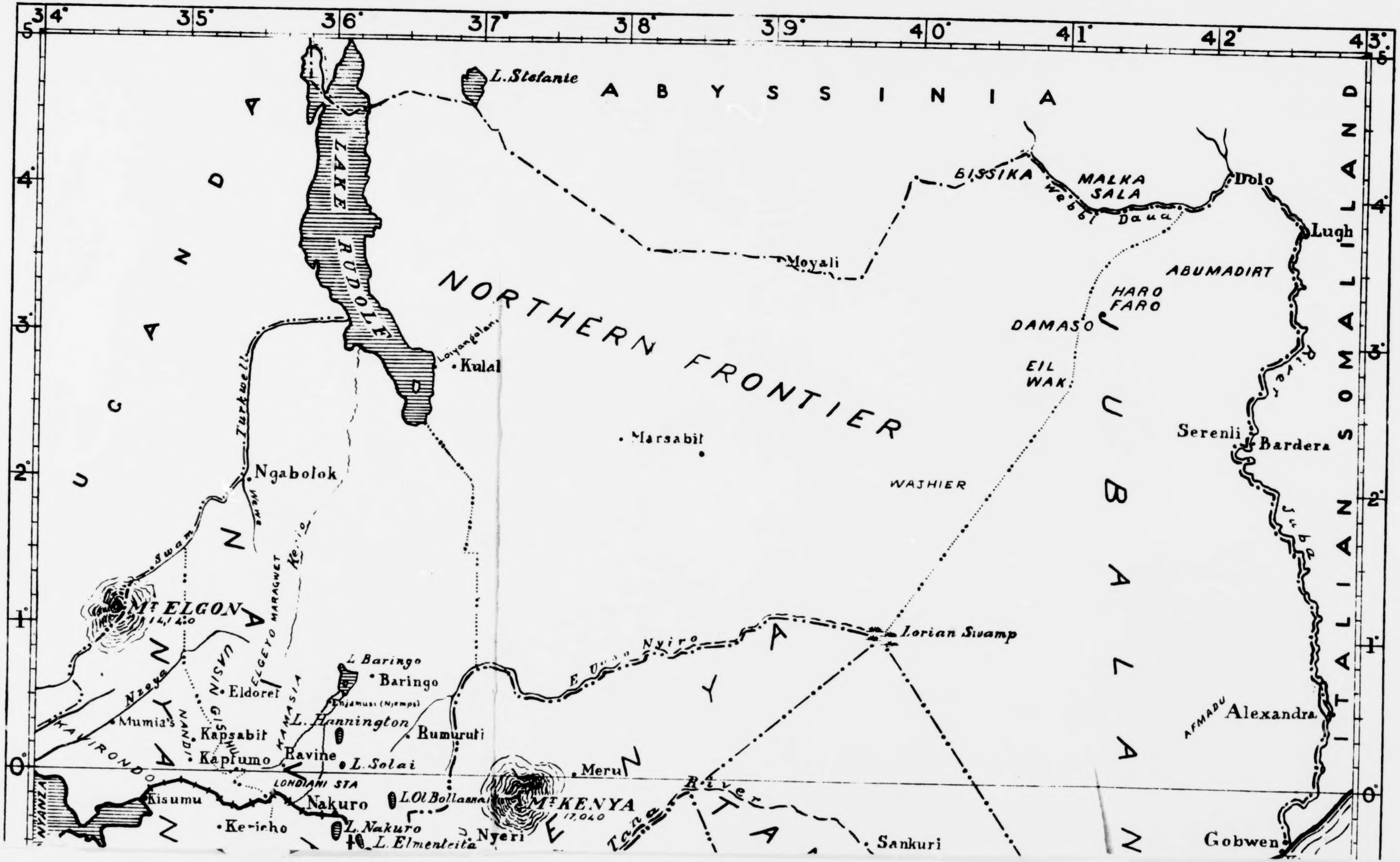
Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1912. Value.	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value.
	£	£
Agricultural implements	27,438	29,265
Ammunition	5,459	6,401
Ale and beer	4,164	4,146
Articles necessary for maintaining telegraphic communication	16,795	—
Apparel (wearing)	40,932	25,065
Bags and sacks	18,759	13,691
Beads	9,910	9,273
Books, maps and printed matter	5,241	4,324
Brass and copperwares	18,763	26,303
Building materials	39,261	27,905
Cotton piece goods	394,715	261,141
Cotton yarn	1,552	1,125
Drugs, medicines and chemicals	14,875	8,127
Coal	3,629	3,888
Earthen and glasswares	13,254	7,493
Firearms	13,692	12,614
Furniture	7,868	4,600
Grain	100,903	80,654
Gunpowder	264	105
Iron and steelwares	40,652	27,943
Kerosene oil	15,086	14,408
Live stock	11,534	15,064
Machinery and parts thereof	50,392	24,840
Salt	3,519	3,334
Provisions	76,878	77,351
Seeds and plants	3,389	2,314

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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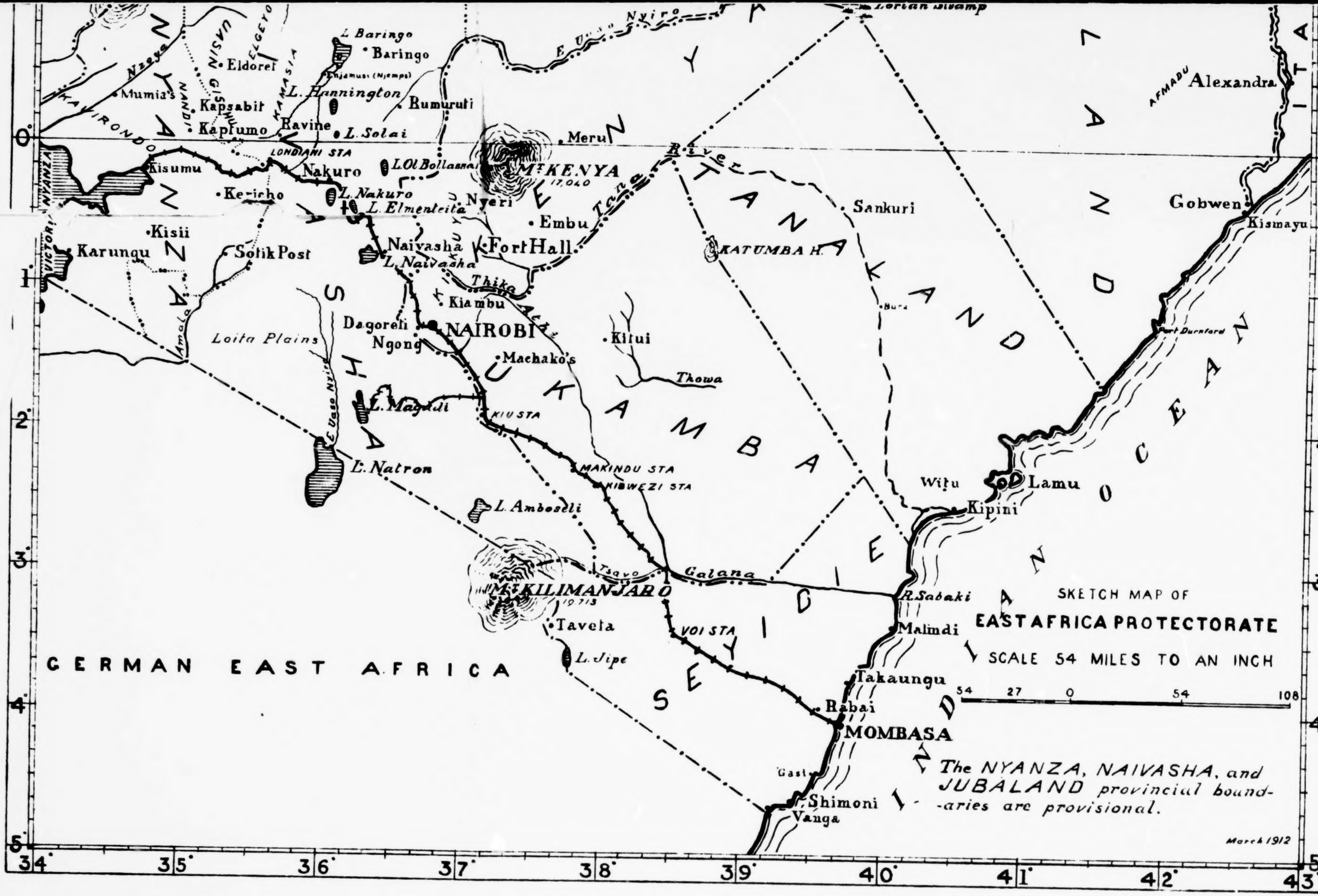
Dolo
Lugh
Moyali
ABUMADIRT
NORTHERN FRONTIER
HARO FARO
DAMASO
Loiyangalani
Kulal
Turkwell
EIL WAK
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
JUBALAND
River Juba
Marsabit
Serenli
Bardera
Ngabolok
WAJHIER
Weiwei
Kerio
Swam
ELGEYO MARAGWET
Mt ELGON 14,140
Lorian Swamp
NANDI
KENYA
E. Uaso Nyiro
L. Baringo
Baringo
UASIN GISHU
KAMASIA
Eldoret
Enjamusi (Njemps)
Mumia's
Nzoia
L. Hannington
Bumuruti
Kapsabit
KAVIRONDO
Kaptumo
Ravine
L. Solai
Meru
AFMADU
Alexandra
LONDIANI STA
Kisumu
Nakuro
L. Ol Bollossat
Mt KENYA 17,040
Tana River
NYANZA
Kericho
L. Nakuro
L. Elmenteita
Nyeri
Sankuri
Gobwen


SKETCH MAP OF
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE
SCALE 54 MILES TO AN INCH
54 27 0 54 108
The NYANZA, NAIVASHA, and JUBALAND provincial boundaries are provisional.
March 1912
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
NYANZA
NAIVASHA
KENYA
TANAKAND
JUBALAND
UKAMBA
SEYIDIE
ITALY
Lorian Swamp
E. Uaso Nyiro
L. Baringo
Baringo
Eldoret
UASIN GISHU
ELGEYO
KAMASIA
Njemusi (Njemps)
L. Hannington
Rumuruti
Nzoya
Mumia's
NANDI
Kapsabit
Kaptumo
Ravine
L. Solai
KAVIRONDO
Meru
LONDIANI STA
L. Ol Bollossat
Mt KENYA
17,040
Kisumu
Nakuro
Kericho
L. Nakuro
L. Elmenteita
Nyeri
Embu
Tana River
Sankuri
VICTORIA NYANZA
Kisii
Karungu
Sotik Post
Naivasha
L. Naivasha
KIKUYU
Fort Hall
KATUMBA H.
Thika
Athi
Kiambu
Buru
Dagoreti
NAIROBI
Ngong
Kitui
Amala
Loita Plains
Machako's
Thowa
Port Durnford
L. Magadi
KIU STA
E. Uaso Nyiro
L. Natron
MAKINDU STA
KIBWEZI STA
L. Amboseli
Witu
Lamu
Kipini
Tsavo
Galana
Mt KILIMANJARO
19,713
R. Sabaki
Taveta
VOI STA
Malindi
L. Jipe
Takaungu
Rabai
MOMBASA
Gasi
Shimoni
Vanga
Alexandra
AFMADU
Gobwen
Kismayu
0°
1°
2°
3°
4°
5°
34°
35°
36°
37°
38°
39°
40°
41°
42°
43°

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1912. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £
Silk goods	7,653	3,334
Spirits and liqueurs...	20,406	16,500
Sugar	42,571	33,332
Surgical Instruments	159	44
Tea	10,202	7,895
Tobacco	26,527	22,697
Wood	13,342	12,272
Wines	8,723	10,451
Woollen goods	10,095	4,774
All other sorts	185,453	195,293
Railway, tramway and road materials ...	66,382	2,363
Total	1,330,437	1,000,346

APPENDIX II.

Comparative statement showing the values of various articles (including produce from Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, Italian East Africa and the Soudan) exported from the East Africa Protectorate during the years ended 31st March, 1911, and 1912.

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1912. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £
Animals, living	13,041	5,921
Beeswax	21,449	22,330
Borities (rafters)	2,958	2,543
Carbonate of Soda	361	1,016
Chillies	16,640	20,840
Cocoanuts	680	489
Copra	28,055	30,608
Coffee	33,781	17,984
Cotton	253,887	218,544
Cowries and other sea shells	1,300	1,911
Fibres	4,264	3,751
Ghee	22,148	14,101
Gold	48,092	48,384
Grain:—		
Millet	3,506	2,170
Maize	43,270	21,297
Beans	9,176	6,992
Sim Sim (sesamum)	51,996	29,246
Ground nuts	34,481	32,422
Pulse	3,970	2,375
Rice	162	147
Other sorts	903	433
Gum copal	964	1,931
Hides, ox	155,965	145,068
Skins, sheep	7,831	5,971
,, goat	75,919	77,589
,, wild animals	2,579	2,670
Horns, rhinoceros	1,181	3,290
,, other sorts	687	
Ivory	77,020	102,102
Mangrove bark	1,950	6,059
Wattle bark	333	47

Articles.	Year ended 31st March, 1912. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £
Oil, cotton seeds	4,064	1,476
,, sim sim	1,219	1,118
,, cakes	17	219
Ostrich feathers	1,065	1,305
Potatoes	4,915	3,953
Rubber, plantation	2,746	1,060
,, wild	38,551	96,643
Seeds, castor oil	483	193
,, cotton	17,634	10,752
Teeth, hippopotamus	724	662
Tortoise shells	323	348
Wood, fine	9	116
Wool	8,219	8,122
All other sorts	18,380	8,663
Total	1,016,898	962,911

APPENDIX III.

Comparative statement showing the values of Exports of the East Africa Protectorate produce (*i.e.*, exclusive of Uganda, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, Italian East Africa, and the Soudan) during the years ended 31st March, 1911 and 1912.

Articles.	Year ended 31 March, 1912. Value. £	Year ended 31st March, 1911. Value. £
Borities (rafters)	2,958	2,543
Carbonate of soda	361	1,016
Chillies	313	19
Coconuts	680	489
Coffee	5,765	2,995
Copra	28,055	30,608
Cotton	6,313	7,477
Cotton seeds	453	471
Castor oil seeds	415	193
Cowries and other sea shells	1,300	1.911
Rubber seeds	349	—
Fibres	4,264	3,727
Ghee	9,355	4,829
Grain	108,568	58,963
Gum copal	964	1,930
Hides and skins	73,250	62,258
Horns and teeth	1,425	2,355
Ivory	15,649	21,975
Live stock	12,588	5,821
Mangrove bark	1,950	6,059
Wattle bark	333	47
Ostrich feathers	1,065	1,303
Potatoes	4,915	3,953
Rubber	16,498	31,963
Tortoise shells	323	348
Wax, bees	8,968	7,559
Wood, fine	9	116
Wool	8,219	8,121
All other sorts	18,365	7,431
Total	333,670	276,480

APPENDIX IV.

The principal countries from which merchandise has been imported, and the sterling value of Imports (exclusive of Government stores, specie and bullion, and goods in transit), are shown in the following table:—

	1911-12.		1910-11.	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		549,274		359,556
British Possessions:—				
India and Burmah	240,764		212,399	
Ceylon	1,674		5,797	
Mauritius	7,369		6,244	
South African Union	12,036		14,448	
Uganda Protectorate	5,897		3,653	
Commonwealth of Australia ...	690		2,258	
Zanzibar	4,506		5,477	
Hong Kong	154		—	
		273,090		250,276
Foreign Countries:—				
Austria-Hungary	30,520		27,466	
Belgium	5,950		5,670	
France	18,293		18,168	
Germany	128,758		105,154	
Holland	85,035		67,313	
Italy	18,825		10,851	
Sweden	2,785		3,782	
Norway	7,531		10,443	
Switzerland	17,546		9,399	
Russia	1,011		1,437	
Other European countries ...	1,732		11,477	
Other Asiatic and African countries	50,799		32,273	
German East Africa	6,675		17,059	
United States	132,613		70,022	
		508,073		390,514
Total		1,330,437		1,000,346

APPENDIX V.

The principal countries to which products have been exported and the sterling value of the Exports are shown in the following table:—

	1911-12.		1910-11.	
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom		409,944		354,525
British Possessions:—				
India and Burmah	30,524		24,866	
Ceylon	5		—	
Mauritius	17		219	
South African Union	753		651	
Uganda Protectorate	4,872		2,633	
Commonwealth of Australia ...	—		18	
Zanzibar	68,717		57,599	
Hong Kong	78		—	
		104,966		85,986
Foreign Countries:—				
Austria-Hungary	14,804		11,446	
Belgium	10,822		6,273	
France	146,132		112,658	
Germany	148,304		185,222	
Holland	4,221		11,033	
Italy	16,558		4,458	
Other European countries ...	8,323		15,093	
Other Asiatic and African countries	51,888		43,798	
German East Africa	10,409		—	
United States	90,527		132,419	
		501,988		522,400
Total		1,016,898		962,911

LAND, INDUSTRIAL, AND MINING CONCESSIONS.

Return for half-year ended 31st December, 1911.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Superioress of the Congregation of Our Lady of Africa.	Building purposes, 1 acre.	Mombasa	29.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.11.	Annual ground rent Rs. 5.	Granted	Locally	Registered—27.7.11.
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.	Buildings : 3,750 sq. ft.	Kilindini	25.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 56·25 for first 33 years, Rs. 112·50 next 33 years, and Rs. 150 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	16.8.11.
Do. do.	Do. 4,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 60 for first 33 years, Rs. 120 next 33 years, and Rs. 160 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Childs, Parr, and Joseph.	Buildings : 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 75 for first 33 years, Rs. 150 next 33 years, and Rs. 200 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. 21,052 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 421·04 for first 33 years, Rs. 631·56 for next 33 years, and Rs. 842·08 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Smith, Mackenzie & Co.	Buildings: 4,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 60 for first 33 years, Rs. 120 for next 33 years, and Rs. 160 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 75 first 33 years, Rs. 150 next 33 years, and Rs. 200 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. 20,840 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 416·80 for first 33 years, Rs. 625·20 next 33 years, and Rs. 833·60 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	29.8.11.
Besson & Co.	Buildings: 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 75 for first 33 years, Rs. 150 next 33 years, and Rs. 200 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. M. Jewanjee & Co.	Buildings: 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	4.9.11.
Do. do.	Do. 18,840 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 376·80 for first 33 years, Rs. 565·20 next 33 years, and Rs. 753·60 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. 19,952 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 399·04 for first 33 years, Rs. 598·56 next 33 years, and Rs. 798·08 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	Do.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
East African Trading Co.	Buildings, 4,000 sq. ft.	Kilindini	25.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 60 for first 33 years, Rs. 120 for next 33 years, and Rs. 160 for next 33 years.	Granted	Locally	Registered—24.10.11.
Abdul Rusul Alidina Visram.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 75 first 33 years, Rs. 150 next 33 years, and Rs. 200 next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	9.11.11.
Messageries Maritimes de France.	Buildings, 21,566 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 431·34 for first 33 years, Rs. 647·01 next 33 years, and Rs. 862·68 for next 33 years.	Do.	Do.	20.11.11.
UKAMBA PROVINCE.								
H. W. Sear	Buildings, 4·8 acres ...	Nairobi	20.7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Rs. 112·50, yearly	Do.	Do.	1.7.11.
White Sisters Community.	Buildings, 0·906 acre ...	Do.	5.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	5.7.11.
Nazarat s/o Bahadur Baluch.	Agriculture, 2 acres ...	Kiu	20.2.11	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.6.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. M. Geater	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	9.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	10.7.11.

Boma Trading Co., Ltd.	Buildings : 7,500 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	18.7.11.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Madhavji Gopalji & Co.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Machakos	10.10.10	Do. do.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	25.7.11.
R. O. Hamilton ...	Buildings : 14,191 sq. ft. ...	Ruiru	2.9.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	1.8.11.
Do. ...	14,730 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. Hogg	Agriculture, 1097·42 acres.	Mua Hills	4.1.09.	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 65·88, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
T. H. Drake and J. D. Hopcraft.	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	9.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	10.8.11.
R. Seymour	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Parklands Sports Club.	Recreation purposes, 15·80 acres.	Do.	22.3.06	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.09.	Rs. 240, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	25.8.11.
British East Africa Saw Mills.	Buildings, 2·06 acres...	Do.	19.1.10	Agreement to lease for 3 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	For 3 years rent free, thereafter Rs. 512 yearly.	Do.	Do.	30.8.11.
Prenjee & Co. ...	Agriculture and grazing, 64 acres.	Makindu	27.7.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.05.	Rent, Rs. 4 yearly	Do.	Do.	14.9.11.
Abashi bin Mahomed Habibu.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Machakos	28.4.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	19.9.11.
G. W. Tweedie ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	20.7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.10.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cutchi Gujarathi Hindu Community.	Buildings, 21,200 sq. ft.	Do.	24.7.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs 5, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	4.10.11.
Mrs. Janet E. Watts	Agriculture and residence : 10 acres	Kyamba District ...	27.3.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	8·9 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
E. F. Button	Agriculture and grazing, 2,037 acres.	Mua Hills	13.6.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 122·22, yearly	Granted	Locally	Registered—4.10.11.
Mrs. L. C. McMillan	Agriculture and grazing, 2,665·5 acres.	Do.	10.9.08	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 319·92, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. Johansen	Agriculture and grazing, 1,511·6 acres.	Do.	15.6.08	Do. do.	Rs. 90·72, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. H. Kell	Agriculture and grazing, 1,395 acres.	Do.	29.5.11	Do. do.	Rs. 83·70, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mrs. L. M. Langridge	Agriculture and grazing, 400·2 acres.	Do.	29.3.09	Do. do.	Rs. 48·12, yearly	Do.	Do.	9.10.11.
East African Nursing Assoc. Trustees.	Buildings, 4 acres ...	Nairobi	22.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	10.10.11.
Wattle Syndicate ...	Agriculture, 710 acres	Limoru	5.12.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 85·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. Milne	Agriculture, 1,331·3 acres.	Mua Hills	4.12.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 79·92, yearly	Do.	Do.	17.10.11.
J. A. Nazareth & Bro.	Buildings, 1,237 sq. ft.	Nairobi	13.10.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	3.11.11.
C. A. Heyer & Co. ...	Buildings, 9,750 sq. ft.	Do.	2.10.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 195, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	11.11.11.
W. J. Moynagh ...	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Athi River ...	22.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 120, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	25.11.11.

Mrs. M. Blandina Saldanha and V. F. Saldanha.	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 962.)	Nairobi	8.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	1.12.11.
Mrs. E. S. Cearn ...	Buildings : 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 908.)	Do.	17.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do	6.12.11.
Do. ...	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 918.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. ...	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 925.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do	Do.	Do.
Chas. A. Heyer & Co.	Agricultural, 9 acres. (Plot No. 221 c.c.)	Katisura	5.10.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do	8.12.11.
A. Davis	Agricultural, 10 acres.	Do.	9.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	11.12.11.
The 6th Avenue Syndicate.	Buildings : 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 960.)	Nairobi	8.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 961.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 975.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 976.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 977.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 978.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 980.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 981.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 982.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 983.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gurdit Singh s/o Hari Singh (Nauri Ram & Co.).	Buildings, 6,562·5 sq. ft. (Plot No. 959.)	Do.	Do.	Do do.	Rs. 132, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	12.12.11.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
J. L. Cotter	Grazing and Agricultural, 2,722 acres.	Kinangop	4.5.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Rs. 163·22, yearly	Granted	Locally	Registered—26.6.11.
Mrs. A. Ortlepp ...	Buildings, 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru	11.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 45, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. W. and F. Attenborough.	Grazing and Agricultural, 8,246 acres.	Naivasha	21.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 494·76, yearly	Do.	Do.	3.7.11.
Stephen Ellis ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 19.)	Londiani	18.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	12.7.11.
Miss C. A. Devin ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 12.)	Do.	21.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Stephen Ellis ...	Buildings, 14,340 sq. ft. (Plot No. 16.)	Do.	26.4.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Haji Nur Mahomed & Sons.	Buildings: 5,000 sq. ft. (Plot No. 2.)	Do.	6.5.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do
Do. do.	5,000 sq. ft. (Plot No. 18),	Do.	6.5.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	12.7.11.
Thos. H. Howitt ..	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft. (Plot No. 1.)	Do.	1 7.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do	Do.
Londiani Development Co., Ltd.	Buildings, 3·61 acres...	Do.	5.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	20.7.11.
J. D. Hopcraft ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,556·7 acres.	Naivasha	10.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 12.10.10.	Rs. 273·42, yearly	Do.	Do.	31.7.11.

J. Walsh and W. Klapprott.	Grazing and agricultural, 5,846 acres.	Kinangop	14.11.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 350·76, yearly	Do.	Do.	2.8.11.
V. M. Newland and S. McCall.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,000 acres.	Molo River... ...	9.6.10	Freehold	Price, Rs. 1,000...	Do.	Do.	8.8.11.
Lord Delamere ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,127·5 acres.	Naivasha	4.6.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Rs. 31·25, yearly	Do.	Do.	21.8.11.
V. Z. Patel	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	24.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	23.8.11.
A. C. Hoey	Grazing and agricultural, 4,100 acres. (Farm No. 168.)	Uasin Gishu ...	11.4.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 246, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	24.8.11.
J. B. Hothan ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,020 acres. (Farm No. 169.)	Do. do. ...	29.3.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 301·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	26.8.11.
W. T. Harris ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres. (Farm No. 224.)	Do. do. ...	12.4.11	Do. do.	Rs. 216, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. E. Knight ...	Grazing and agricultural, 181·6 acres.	Kinangop	19.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 10·92, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. B. Clutterbuck ...	Grazing and agricultural, 140·2 acres.	Naivasha	31.8.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.09.	Rs. 50, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	28.8.11.
W. R. Bowker ...	Buildings, 19·08 acres.	Kijabe	31.3.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 15, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	30.8.11.
A. C. Hoey	Grazing and agricultural, 4,150 acres. (Farm No. 164.)	Uasin Gishu ...	1.6.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 249, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	31.8.11.
J. H. Selby	Grazing and agricultural:							
	3,860 acres. (Farm No. 114.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 231·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	3,610 acres. (Farm No. 115.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 216·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
L. A. Johnson ...	Grazing and agricultural: 3,280 acres. (Farm No. 225.)	Uasin Gishu ...	6.1.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 196·80, yearly	Granted	Locally	Registered—31.8.11.
Do. ...	3,445 acres. (Farm No. 227.)	Do. do. ...	3.1.11	Do. do.	Rs. 206·70, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. N. Zuzarte ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft. (Plot No. 20.)	Londiani	13.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	4.9.11.
Harisingh Gujabhai...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	20.3.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	8.9 11.
G. K. Watts	Grazing and agricultural: 3,070 acres. (Farm No. 166.)	Uasin Gishu ...	13.9.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 9.9.10.	Rs. 184·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	13.9.11.
Do.	3,120 acres. (Farm No. 167.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 187·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
P. F. P. Chaplin ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,540 acres. (Farm No. 151.)	Do. do. ...	17.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 152·40, yearly	Do.	Do.	16.9.11.
L. Chaplin	Grazing and agricultural, 3,215 acres. (Farm No. 152.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 192·90, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. Tosetti	Grazing and agricultural, 2,500 acres. (Farm No. 153.)	Do. do. ...	6.1.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 150, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. E. Tosetti	Grazing and agricultural, 2,570 acres. (Farm No. 160.)	Do. do. ...	21.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 154·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.

Frank Watkins ...	Buildings, 0·99 acre ...	Nakuru	18.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 45, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	18.9.11.
Mrs. G. E. Roberts ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,780 acres. (Farm No. 135.)	Uasin Gishu ...	12.10.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 166·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	21.9.11.
W. T. Whitehead ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,450 acres. (Farm No. 110.)	Do. do. ...	8.2.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 99·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	22.9.11.
D. J. Parsons ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,060 acres. (Farm No. 173.)	Do. do. ...	13.8.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.8.10.	Rs. 183·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Barbezat	Grazing and agricultural, 2,280 acres. (Farm No. 221.)	Do. do. ...	12.4.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 136·80, yearly	Do.	Do.	26.9.11.
Mrs. G. E. Roberts ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,920 acres. (Farm No. 133.)	Do. do. ...	24.2.11	Do. do.	Rs. 175·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. F. Seth-Smith ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,150 acres. (Farm No. 1,456.)	Londiani	25.2.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 498, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	29.9.11.
J. A. J. van Rensburg	Grazing and agricultural, 1,623 acres. (Farm No. 124.)	Uasin Gishu ...	15.11.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 97·38, yearly	Do.	Do.	3.10.11.
H. Fisher-Rowe ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,625 acres. (Farm No. 95.)	Do. do. ...	3.8.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.3.11.	Rs. 97·50, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. E. Hannigan ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,520 acres. (Farm No. 127.)	Do. do. ...	17.8.08	Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 271·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
K. Schaur and Max Welter.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,466·3 acres.	Kijabe Hills ...	20.7.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 12.6.09.	Rs. 148·02, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. C. A. de Jager ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,730 acres. (Farm No. 55.)	Uasin Gishu ...	29.6.10	Under Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 223·80, yearly	Do.	Do.	4.10.11

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
C. P. Smut	Grazing and agricultural, 4,650 acres. (Farm No. 223.)	Uasin Gishu ...	13.4.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 279, yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—7.10.11.
R. C. Muirhead ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,600 acres. (Farm No. 214.)	Do. do. ...	2.5.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 156, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
E. B. Gill and P. Wheelock.	Grazing and agricultural: 4,050 acres. (Farm No. 175.)	Do. do. ...	18.11.10	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 243, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	9.10.11.
Do. do.	2,360 acres. (Farm No. 178.)	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 141·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. J. Uys	Grazing and agricultural, 2,935 acres. (Farm No. 134.)	Do. do. ...	23.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 176·10, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. Salmon	Grazing and agricultural, 5,230 acres. (Farm No. 222.)	Do. do. ...	6.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 313·80, yearly	Do.	Do.	11.10.11.
E. B. Gill and P. Wheelock.	Grazing and agricultural, 3,410 acres. (Farm No. 172.)	Do. do. ...	24.11.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 204·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. Barbezat	Grazing and agricultural, 2,350 acres. (Farm No. 216.)	Do. do. ...	6.4.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 141, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	13.10.11.

C. Campbell	Grazing and agricultural, 4,917·4 acres. (Farm No. 1,440.)	Londiani	18.12.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 590·16, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
F. A. Gillam	Grazing and agricultural, 2,157 acres. (Farm No. 1,523.)	Do.	1.8.09	Do. do.	Rs. 258·84, yearly	Do.	Do.	18.10.11.
H. G. L. Panchaud ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,863 acres. (Farm No. 1,522.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 343·56, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
S. C. Thomson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,654 acres. (Farm No. 1,521.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 318·48, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
H. L. T. Lewis ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,231 acres. (Farm No. 1,524.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 267·72, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Philip Guy	Grazing and agricultural, 4,330 acres. (Farm No. 1,455.)	Do.	2.9.11	Do. do.	Rs. 519·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. P. Duirs	Grazing and agricultural, 3,055 acres. (Farm No. 163.)	Uasin Gishu ...	8.6.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 183·30, yearly	Do.	Do.	23.10.11.
T. F. Freeman ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,650 acres. (Farm No. 2,650.)	Do. do. ...	24.3.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 159, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	24.10.11.
Major R. P. T. Hawksley.	Grazing and agricultural, 5,384·6 acres. (Farm No. 1,441.)	Londiani	2.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 646·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
A. Morris	Grazing and agricultural, 5,331 acres.	Menengai	2.2.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 159·93, yearly	Do.	Do.	27.10.11.
J. H. Cameron ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,797 acres. (Farm No. 1,439.)	Londiani	30.7.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 575·64, yearly	Do.	Do.	30.10.11.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Duncan Beaton ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,500 acres. (Farm No. 1,482.)	Londiani	2.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 540, yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—31.10.11.
John Mackinon ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,910 acres. (Farm No. 1,460.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 469·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Fred Fletcher ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,770 acres. (Farm No. 1,462.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 452·40, yearly	Do.	Do.	7.11.11.
D. F. Hatton ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,760 acres. (Farm No. 112.)	Uasin Gishu ...	2.12.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 160·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	11.11.11.
G. W. Sherston ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,650 acres. (Farm No. 159.)	Do. do. ...	14.10.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 159, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	13.11.11.
A. Waddell	Buildings : 9,375 sq. ft.	Nakuru	27.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 45, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	0·99 acre	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. E. P. Foster ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,110 acres. (Farm No. 204.)	Uasin Gishu ...	14.6.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Rs. 126·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	20.11.11.
J. H. Penruddocke ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,400 acres. (Farm No. 1,464.)	Londiani	2.9.11.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 528, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	25.11.11.

J. E. Stocker... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,940 acres. (Farm No. 1,461.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 472·80, yearly	Do.	Do.	27.11.11.
M. A. Harbord ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,730 acres. (Farm No. 1,458A.)	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 447·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	6.12.11.
R. A. Pelham Burn ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,010 acres. (Farm No. 182.)	Uasin Gishu ...	25.7.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 240·60, yearly	Do.	Do.	8.12.11.
M. Eywaz	Grazing and agricultural, 5,375 acres. (Farm No. 1,257.)	East of Nakuru ...	22.9.08	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 322·50, yearly	Do.	Do.	13.12.11.
A. Waddell	Grazing and agricultural, 6,376·1 acres. (Farm No. 1,260.)	Do. do. ...	6.11.11	Do. do.	Rs. 382·62, yearly	Do.	Do.	14.12.11.
A. B. Duirs	Grazing and agricultural, 3,070 acres. (Farm No. 162.)	Uasin Gishu ...	18.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 184·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	16.12.11.
H. B. Clutterbuck ...	Grazing and agricultural: 2,505 acres	South Molo ...	1.9.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.05.	Rs. 78·28, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
C. B. Clutterbuck ...	2,353 acres	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 73·53, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. W. Cearn	Buildings, 15,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha	24.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 45, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. Langheim	Grazing and agricultural, 2,687·8 acres.	N.E. of Nakuru ...	10.11.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 161·28, yearly	Do.	Do.	22.12.11.
G. E. Ramsay ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,355·6 acres.	Do. do. ...	11.10.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 201·36, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
K. M. Bhogaita ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kaptumo	28.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—4.7.11.
Max Klein	Do. do.	Homa Bay	18.10.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	7.7.11.
Nur Mahomed Manji Kanji.	Do. do.	Rungwe	4.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	17.7.11.
Ismail Bhanji ...	Do. do.	Kapsabit	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	21.7.11.
Purshotom Ramji ...	Do. do.	Kaptumo	10.2.11	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
D. S. Garvie	Grazing and agricultural, 2,914 acres.	Nandi District ...	2.3.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Rs. 91·06, yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jesraj Khanji & Co....	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kapiet	14.9.10	Do. do.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jadhowji Harishanker.	Do. do.	Kapsabit	18.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	27.7.11.
Ibrahim Kassim ...	Do. do.	Rungwe	14.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	29.7.11.
A. A. Visram... ...	Do. do.	Do.	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do	Do.
Gujar Ram	Agriculture, 14·6 acres	Kibos	17.5.04	Freehold	Price, Rs. 30 ...	Do.	Do.	31.7.11.
Gulam Mahomed ...	Agriculture, 79 acres	Do.	1.9.06	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.09.	Rs. 27, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	2.8.11.
H.H. Sir Sultan Agha Khan.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Homa Bay	24.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Rs. 5, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	9.8.11.
A. A. Visram... ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ibrahim Kassim ...	Do. do.	Do. do.	21.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	15.8.11.
Dewraj Popat and K. Dharamsi.	Do. do.	Kibigori	19.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	24.8.11.

Gulam Mahomed ...	Do. do.	Do.	13.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	6.9.11.
Nanji Gokal	Do. do.	Do.	19.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	7.9.11.
Ibrahim Kassim ...	Do. do.	Oyugi	18.1.11	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	13.9.11.
Pooramchand Kaliram.	Do. do.	Muhoroni	23.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	14.9.11.
Jesraj Khanji & Co....	Do. do.	Kapsabit	6.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	15.9.11.
H. A. Cameron ...	Agriculture, 640 acres	Lumbwa Kericho Road.	7.11.10	Under an Agreement to convert 320 acres freehold and 320 acres leasehold on completion of development from 1.2.11.	Rs. 76·80, yearly	Do.	Do.	18.9.11.
A. A. Visram	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Homa Bay	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	25.9.11.
Karamdad Gulab ...	Do. do.	Kibigori	16.9.10	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	28.9.11
Malawa Ram and Probdial.	Agriculture, 24·5 acres	Kibos	5.2.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 5.2.11.	Rs. 17 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Isherdass Bishendass	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Marama	28.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 36 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gulam Ali	Do. do.	Malikisi	20.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Gangu Nathu ...	Do. do.	Marama	28.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
L. A. D. Veigas ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Jagat Singh and Surein Singh.	Agriculture, 44 acres	Kibos	5.2.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 5.2.11.	Rs. 21 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	10.10.11
R. Allsop	Grazing and Agricultural, 4,000 acres. (Farm No. 1,453.)	Londiani	2.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 480 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	23.10.11
R. W. Oppenheim ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,760 acres. (Farm No. 1,451)	Do.	19.3.10	Do. do.	Rs. 331·20 yearly	Do.	Do.	Do.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
A. C. Oppenheim ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,100 acres. (Farm No. 1,450.)	Londiani	19.3.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 492 yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—23.10.11.
J. C. Pryce	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres. (Farm No. 951.)	Sotik	1.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 300, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	30.10.11
W. Robinson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres. (Farm No. 950.)	Do.	14.9.11	Do. do.	Rs. 300, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
J. W. Lenon	Buildings, 10·56 acres	Kericho	27.5.11	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	2.11.11
H. F. Birchal ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,100 acres.	Londiani	1.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 492, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	4.11.11
R. F. Carnegie ...	Agriculture, 320 acres	Kericho	24.9.10	Freehold	Price Rs.640 ...	Do.	Do.	6.11.11
Do. ...	Buildings, 39 acres ...	Do.	24.9.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.08	Rs. 144, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
B. E. A. Corporation	Buildings : 5,000 sq. ft.	Kisumu	29.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	14.11.11
Do. ...	Do. Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
M. Duirs	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres. (Farm No. 958.)	Sotik	27.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 300, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	15.11.11

Mrs. M. C. Playfair	Grazing and agricultural, 3,950 acres. (Farm No. 1,452.)	Londiani	2.9.11	Do. do.	Rs. 474, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kehar Singh ...	Buildings. 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	12.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	16.11.11
Alibhai Velji ..	Do. do.	Rungwe	16.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	19.11.11
Noormohamed Manji Khanjee.	Do. do.	Oyugi	28.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	20.11.11
Govindji Prabhashanker.	Do. do.	Kibigori	5.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	27.11.11
Boko Mahomed and Gulam Mahomed.	Do. do.	Yala	17.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	30.11.11
L. A. D. Veigas ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do
Chand Khan Rahim Bux.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Malawaram Probdial	Do. do.	Do.	14.2.11	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Isherdas Bishendas	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Chola Singh ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Amersi Punja ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
National Bank of India, Ltd.	Buildings, 1·46 acres	Kisumu	2.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 108 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	1.12.11
Habib Velji	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Oyugi	3.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	20.12.11.
F. M. Craig	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres. (Farm No. 946).	Sotik	29.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 300, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	22.12.11.
Iman Din Mahomed	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Oyugi	22.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nazor bin Ali ...	Do. do. ...	Kendu	1.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Rahimtula Giga ...	Do. do. ...	Rungwe	7.12.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Noor Mahomed Manji Kanji.	Do. do. ...	Homa Bay	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.10.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Mahomed Joosaf ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Malakasi	25.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Rs. 36, yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered—22.12.11.
Hassan Ali	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
R. H. Wilson... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,000 acres.	Lumbwa	6.10.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 120, yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
KENYA PROVINCE.								
R. A. Pelham-Burn	Grazing and agricultural, 7,340 acres.	Nyeri District ...	18.7.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.10.	Rs. 220·20, yearly	Do.	Do.	10.7.11.
J. T. M. Macleod ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,247 acres.	Do. do. ...	5.2.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 97·41, yearly	Do.	Do.	26.7.11.
Major H. B. Dalgety	Grazing and agricultural, 3,692 acres.	Do. do. ...	Do.	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years, from 1.9.10.	Rs. 110·76, yearly	Do.	Do.	5.9.11
J. L. M. Elkington and H. A. Penton.	Grazing and agricultural, 8,968 acres.	Chania, Kitimuru and Thika Rivers.	19.1.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Rs. 297·73, yearly	Do.	Do.	15.9.11.
Hon. R. B. Cole ...	Grazing and agricultural, 7,528 acres.	Nyeri District ..	14.11.04	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 150·57, yearly	Do.	Do.	16.10.11.
Mrs. K. Pelham-Burn	Grazing and agricultural, 3,080 acres.	Do. do. ...	27.11.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 92·40, yearly	Do.	Do.	10.11.11.

Return for half-year ended 30th June, 1912.

SEYIDIE PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
M. MacJohn ...	Buildings, ·520 acre ...	Mombasa	29.4.08	Leasehold for 95 years from 1.1.12.	Yearly rent of Rs. 270·91 (Stand Premium charged on additional area of 7,601 sq. ft., Rs. 50).	Granted	Locally	Registered—22.1.12.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
G. L. Langridge	Grazing and agricultural, 618·2 acres.	Mua Hills, Machakos.	30.12.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Yearly rent Rs. 18·59.	Granted	Locally	Balance to make up the original area applied for.	10.1.12.
Ewart Scott Grogan.	Buildings, 28,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	2.3.11	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 85 yearly	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for portion of plot No. 426 re-acquired for road purposes.	11.1.12.

Ukamba Province—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
J. R. Wood ...	Buildings, 7,647·7 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs.75 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 1,000.	Granted	Locally	—	12.1.12.
Do. ...	Do.	Do	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Alwin Minners	Building and agricultural, 9·12 acres.	Katisura	23.11.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mrs. L. McMillan.	Grazing and agricultural, 4089·2 acres.	Machakos	20.7.07*	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.08.	Rs. 142·15 yearly.	Do.	Do.	In substitution for original lease granted to J. P. Lucy in 1909, now surrendered and additional area of 20·2 acres.	13.1.12.
Mrs. M. A. Ulyate.	Building and agricultural, 8·54 acres.	Kijabe	8.7.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 30, yearly	Do.	Do.	—	18.1.12.
D. F. Seth-Smith	Buildings: 4·10 acres.	Nairobi	15.8.07	Freehold	Purchase price paid on original conveyance.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for area re-acquired for road purposes. Original grant registered in the name of B. O. Roberts.	19.1.12.
Do.	Do. 3·33 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.
Do.	Do. 1.10 acres	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.
C. A. and H. D. Hill.	Grazing and agricultural, 2,678·4 acres.	Machakos	19.5.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 80·29, yearly.	Do.	Do.	Balance due as per original application.	Do.

O. J. Edwards...	Buildings: 7,662 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 75 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 1,200.	Do.	Do.	—	30.1.12.
Do.	Do. 7661·2 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 75 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 1,600.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
British East Africa Saw Mills.	Buildings, 8118·75 sq. ft.	Do.	20.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 161·85 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 7,550.	Do.	Do.	—	1.2.12.
S. Medicks ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 150 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 4,700.	Do.	Do.	—	2.2.12.
Mrs. V. E. Ashe	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Athi River	3.1.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.08.	Rs. 156·25 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	5.2.12.
W. H. N. Webber	Agricultural and grazing, 3,102·7 acres.	Mua Hills	18.2.07	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 372·36 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	6.2.12.
Gailey & Roberts	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Nairobi	21.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 150 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 2,600.	Do.	Do.	—	9.2.12.
A. A. Slatter ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,497·5 acres.	Mua Hills	2.12.10	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 89·88 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	10.2.12.

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* Date of Mr. Lucy's original application.

UKAMBA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
William Webber	Grazing and agricultural, 716·78 acres.	Kikuyu District.	20.5.04	Freehold	Purchase price of Rs. 1,000 received on original conveyance granted in 1906.	Granted	Locally	Granted in exchange for 1,000 acres registered in the name of Wm. Webber, now re-acquired for native reserve—additional amount of Rs. 51 collected on additional area now granted.	12.2.12.
Thos. Hawking	Grazing and agricultural, 333·4 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Do.		Do.
Geo. W. Tweedie	Buildings : 7,500 sq. ft. ...	Nairobi	21.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 150 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 2,800.	Do.	Do.	—	12.2.12
Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 150 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 5,100.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Harry Fein ...	Buildings : 5121·5 sq. ft. ...	Do.	20.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 50 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 750.	Do.	Do.	—	15.2.12
Do.	5120·5 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
James K. Watson.	Grazing and agricultural, 1,153·74 acres.	Ngong	25.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 30.12.11.	Rs. 69·24 yearly + upset price of Rs. 1,100.	Do.	Do.	—	21.2.12

J. F. O. Cordeiro	Buildings, 6,200 sq. ft.	Nairobi	In 1900	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.3.00.	Rs. 240 original rent, now reduced to Rs. 96 p.a.	Do.	Do.	—	28.2.12 Railway lease granted in 1900.
G. Alison ...	Buildings and agricultural, 12·45 acres.	Katisura	5.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.12.	Rs. 72 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	6.3.12
Samuel Block ...	Agriculture, 507·56 acres.	Kikuyu	11.10.04	Homestead, freehold	Price Rs. 2,032	Do.	Do.	Original grants were registered in 1906, grantees J. H. Ross and R. M. Holmes for 315 and 658 acres respectively, now surrendered for new deeds.	14.3.12
Simon Haller ...	Agriculture, 494·36 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price Rs. 1,920	Do.	Do.		Do.
St. Stephen's Church Committee.	Buildings, Church purposes 2·14 acres.	Nairobi	9.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 5 yearly...	Do.	Do.	Original area of 4·188 acres relinquished for new grants.	18.3.12
G. A. Gilson ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	20.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 50 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 1,200.	Do.	Do.	—	20.3.12
Mackinnon Bros., Ltd.	Buildings, 5,122·5 sq. ft.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 50 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 700.	Do.	Do.	—	26.3.12
Thos. Deacon ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,530·54 acres.	Donyo Sabuk.	Do.	Under Occupation Licence for two to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 211·83 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 150.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
F. F. Tate ...	Buildings, 5,123·5 sq. ft.	Nairobi	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 50 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 700.	Do.	Do.	—	11.4.12

Ukamba Province—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
Royal Ancient Order of Buffaloes.	Buildings, 14,813·5 sq. ft.	Nairobi	27.5.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 74 yearly	Granted	Locally	—	25.4.12
W. N. McMillan	Buildings, 5·18 acres.	Do.	5.5.11	Leasehold for 91 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 155·40 yearly.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for old grants surrendered. Extension of lease granted on enhanced rental.	27.4.12
Sir A. E. Pease, Bart.	Grazing and agricultural, 6,064·6 acres.	Machakos	5.11.06	Leasehold for 94 years from 1.2.11.	Rs. 226·18 yearly.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for old grants now surrendered.	11.5.12
Noor Ali Dhunji	Buildings, 5,625 sq. ft.	Do.	6.2.12	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	16.5.12
Young Men's Christian Association.	Buildings, 15,000 sq. ft.	Nairobi	8.11.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.10.	Rs. 5 yearly...	Do.	Do.	—	17.5.12
C. H. Campbell...	Buildings, 5·83 acres.	Do.	24.9.03	Freehold	Price at Rs. 2 per acre.	Do.	Do.	Original grantee J. H. Gailey for 10 acres. New conveyance granted in exchange for portion of land re-acquired for road purposes.	20.5.12

John Cook ...	Buildings : 6·84 acres ...	Nairobi Hill	14.3.04	Do.	Price paid Rs. 331·20 in respect of additional area granted.	Do.	Do.	Original grantee Capt. R. Meinertyhagen, for 10 acres—re-acquired for road purposes—and new conveyances granted in exchange for land relinquished to Crown.	22.5.12.
Do. ...	5·15 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Price paid Rs. 27 in respect of additional area.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Jamal Mahomed	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Machakos	30.1.12	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	23.5.12.
Jamal Kermali	Do. do.	Do.	11.1.12	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Dya Ranchod ...	Buildings, 5,625 sq. ft.	Do.	30.1.12	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.12.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
G. H. Adamjee	Agriculture, 2 acres.	Kiu	1.8.10	Leasehold for 10 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 15 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	28.5.12.
Ramjee Narshi	Buildings, 5,625 sq. ft.	Machakos	12.1.12	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Haji Nanji & Son	Do. do.	Do.	25.1.12	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	6.6.12.
Bhaga Prag ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Machakos	29.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.2.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	17.6.12.
British East Africa Wattle Estates, Ltd.	Buildings, 2 acres	Kikuyu	23.10.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.12.	Rs. 45 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	24.6.12.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
J. C. Tetley ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,850 acres.	Londiani	25.2.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 582, yearly	Granted	Locally	—	2.1.12
N. M. Gibbs ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,340 acres.	Menengai	13.9.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 140·40, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mrs. Frances Day	Buildings, 12,540 sq. ft.	Londiani	6.11.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.10.	Rs. 36, yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
B. F. Webb ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,790 acres.	Do.	18.4.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 334·80, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mahomed Abdul Rehman.	Buildings, 7,000 sq. ft.	E. Ravine	29.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.5.11.	Rs. 36, yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
E. A. Webb ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,710 acres.	Londiani	2.9.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 445·20, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
C. G. Porter ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,580 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 429·60, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mrs. H. F. D'Etienne,	Grazing and agricultural, 5,885 acres.	Gilgil	18.10.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 353·10, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H. Higson ...	Grazing and agricultural: 3,630 acres ..	Uasin Gishu	6.4.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 217·80, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	17.1.12

Do. ...	3,310 acres ...	Do.	6.9.11	Do. do.	Rs. 198·60, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	18.1.12
M. Jones ...	Buildings, 45,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha	12.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 45 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 205.	Do.	Do.	—	20.1.12
G. D. Smith ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Gilgil	23.9.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.10.	Rs. 300, yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
F. X. Carrasco...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	18.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Do.	Do.	—	22.1.12
R. B. Wills ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,344·6 acres.	Kinangop	28.9.08	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 260·70, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
P. M. Aarup ...	Buildings, 10 acres.	Naivasha	28.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 45 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 300.	Do.	Do.	—	27.1.12
A. H. James ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,908 acres.	Do.	21.12.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.09.	Rs. 234·48, yearly.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for original lease for 10 years relinquished.	30.1.12
A. Fabich ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,940 acres.	Londiani	2.9.11	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 352·80, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
T. H. Drake ...	Grazing and agricultural, 1,326 acres.	Molo	6.9.09	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 193·65, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Ebrahim Jiwa	Buildings, 15,000 sq. ft.	Naivasha	29.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36, yearly	Do.	Do.	—	2.2.12
Mrs. S. B. Watkins.	Buildings, 10.000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	4.3.07	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 48 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 213·33.	Do.	Do.	—	7.2.12

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
Suliman Virji & Sons.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	22.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Granted.	Locally.	—	13.2.12.
The Hindlip, Fawcus Estates, Ltd.	Grazing and agricultural, 814 acres.	S. of Njoro	12.4.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 48·84, yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. D. Welstead...	Grazing and agricultural: 1,730 acres ...	Uasin Gishu	7.4.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 103·80 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	14.2.12.
Do. ...	1,870 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 112·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
P. W. Carr ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,020 acres.	Do.	11.11.10	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 301·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	16.2.12.
A. Montgomerie	Grazing and agricultural, 3,600 acres.	Londiani	2.9.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 432 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
J. Montgomerie	Grazing and agricultural, 3,980 acres.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 477·60 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

F. X. de Souza	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	20.9.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Do.	Do.	—	21.2.12.
Col. E. G. Harrison	Grazing and agricultural, 5,004 acres.	Gilgil	27.12.06	Occupation Licence for 5 to 99 years, from 1.2.12.	Rs. 300·24 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	1.3.12.
E. W. Pardoe ...	Buildings, 7,500 sq. ft.	Londiani	16.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	5.3.12.
Suliman Virji & Sons.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	19.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.11.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Adamjee Nurbhai.	Buildings, 7,000 sq. ft.	E. Ravine	26.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
G. W. Cearn ...	Buildings : 7,500 sq. ft. ...	Londiani	8.8.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Do. ...	9,750 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. Waddell ...	Grazing and agricultural : 591·6 acres ...	N. E. of Nakuru.	21.10.05	Freehold	Price Rs. 1,184	Do.	Do.	Freehold is granted under the terms of original agreement to make up 1,000 acres.	7.3.12.
Do. ...	4,062 acres ...	Do.	Do.	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.07.	Rs. 126·94 yearly.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for original grant of 4,650 acres in the names of A. H. and W. B. James now surrendered.	Do.
F. A. Bates ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,818·9 acres.	Nakuru	22.9.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.09.	Rs. 349·14 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
G. N. Rouse ...	Grazing and agricultural, 2,590 acres.	Uasin Gishu	14.5.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 155·40 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
M. D'Mello ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	21.9.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Granted	Locally	—	10.3.12.
The Pastoralists Association.	Agricultural show grounds, 15 acres.	Do.	30.7.10	Leasehold for 25 years from 1.1.11. ...	Peppercorn ...	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
A. F. Mortimer	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Gilgil	7.10.08	Leasehold for 99 years from 4.6.09.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H. Farr... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,272 acres.	Naivasha	6.9.05	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.09.	Rs. 164·75 yearly.	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for original grant in the name of B. Sargeant for 4,929 acres surrendered.	1.4.12.
E. Hagenson ...	Grazing and agricultural, 4,270 acres.	Londiani	20.1.10	Under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 512·40 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	3.4.12.
H. J. Anderson	Do. do.	Uasin Gishu	3.1.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 256·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	17.4.12.
S. F. de Souza...	Buildings. 5,000 sq. ft.	Londiani	24.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	27.4.12.
E. Jardin ...	Grazing and agricultural, 3,500 acres.	Do.	2.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 420 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	13.5.12

C. Schwentafsky	Buildings, 10 acres	Naivasha	28.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 45 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 300.	Do.	Do.	—	28.5.12.
Alidina Visram	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Nakuru	6.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12-11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Do.	Do.	—	26.6.12.

NYANZA PROVINCE.

Dhanpat Nand Lall.	Do. do.	Kibigori ...	9.11.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	1.1.12
Dewjee Ramji ...	Do. do.	Do. ...	20.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium, Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Kisumu Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	Agriculture: 1,998 acres ...	Kibos ...	21.10.10	Leasehold for 96 years from 1.5.10.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	In exchange for 1,900 acres relinquished.	Do.
Do. do.	820 acres ...	Do. ...	27.11.11	Do. do.	Rs. 125 yearly	Do.	Do.	To make up the balance due as per original arrangements	Do.
E. A. Phelps ...	Grazing and agriculture, 2,700 acres.	Londiani ...	2.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 324 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
O. C. Morrison...	Grazing and agriculture, 3,560 acres.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 427·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
G. Destro ...	Grazing and agriculture, 5,000 acres.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 600 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H. Fein... ...	Grazing and agriculture, 2,260 acres.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 271·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
F. J. Pollard ...	Grazing and agriculture, 2,750 acres.	Londiani ...	29.9.09	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 330 yearly	Granted	Locally	—	1.1.12.
G. Clements ...	Grazing and agriculture, 2,510 acres.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 301·20 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
S. A Hawkins and R. M. Geater.	Grazing and agriculture, 5,000 acres.	Sotik ...	29.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	1.1.12.
Musa Ismail ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Malakisi ...	18.10.10	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.11.10.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	3.1.12.
Fatu Karam Din	Do. do.	Yala ...	21.12.10	99 years from 1.1.11	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium, Rs. 1.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mustapha Raindu	Do. do.	Rungwe ...	16.8.10	99 years from 1.10.10	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	5.1.12.
Gulam Ali Mohamed.	Do. do.	Do. ...	29.4.11	99 years from 1.8.11	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Dewjee Kesojee and Rugnath Madoojee	Do. do.	Homa Bay	1.8.11	99 years from 1.10.11	Do. do.	Do	Do.	—	13.1.12.
J. W. Graham ...	Grazing and agriculture, 5,000 acres.	Sotik ...	29.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	18.1.12.
J. C. de Souza ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kendu ...	14.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

Nandi Trading Syndicate.	Buildings: 1 acre	Kapiet ...	8.7.09	99 years from 1.1.12	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	—	24.1.12.
Do. do.	Do. 1 acre	Do. ...	21.7.09	Do. do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
R. M. Murie ...	Grazing and agriculture, 5,000 acres.	Sotik ...	21.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	29.1.12.
G. Mathews ...	Agriculture, 103·5 acres.	Kibos ...	1.8.04	Freehold	Price Rs. 208	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for original 100 acres relinquished.	Do.
S. Clarke ...	Grazing and agriculture, 3,650 acres.	Londiani ...	2.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 438 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
W. J. B. van de Weyer.	Grazing and agriculture, 5,000 acres.	Sotik ...	14.7.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	8.2.12.
Ahmed bin Saleh and Abdalla bin Bakhit.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kendu ...	1.8.11	Leasehold 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	10.2.12
Iman Din and Mahomed Abdulla.	Do. do.	Rungwe ...	3.7.11	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Nasor bin Bakhit	Do. do.	Kendu ...	30.5.11	Leasehold 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	12.2.12
Max Klein ...	Do. do.	Rungwe ...	3.7.11	Leasehold 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Rahimtulla Mulji.	Do. do.	Homa Bay	1.8.11	Leasehold 99 years from 1.10.11.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	—	15.2.12
Stephen Ellis ...	Agriculture, 640 acres.	Lumbwa ...	7.4.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 76·80 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	16.2.12
Alibhai Velji ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Oyugi ...	3.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	17.2.12

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
Chas. Anderson	Grazing and agricultural, 3,980 acres.	Londiani ...	2.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 477·60 yearly.	Granted	Locally	—	19.2.12
Nandi Trading Syndicate.	Buildings. ·95 acre.	Kapsabit ...	20.5.09	Leasehold 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
S. T. Lydford ...	Agriculture, 640 acres.	Lumbwa ...	6.4.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 76·80 yearly.	Do.	Do.	With a clause to convert portion freehold after due development.	20.2.12
Naronga Jolly...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Yala	17.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 23.	Do.	Do.	—	22.2.12
Boka Mahomed Gulam Mahomed.	Do. do.	Do.	10.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Ansraj and Shibdial.	Do. do.	Do.	22.7.11	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mur Mahomed Hoosein.	Do. do.	Muhoroni	14.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.10.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	26.2.12
Rawjee Welji ...	Do. do.	Homa Bay	28.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.11.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

J. Orchardson...	Agriculture, 640 acres.	Lumbwa	2.11.10	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 76·80 yearly.	Do.	Do.	With a clause to freehold portion of 640 acres, after due development required.	27.2.12
Gangu Nathu ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Yala	5.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 1.	Do.	Do.	—	29.2.12
Mebarak bin Abdalla.	Do. do.	Kendu	15.9.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	6.3.12
Imam Din and Mahomed.	Do. do.	Do.	13.10.11	Leasehold for 99 years 1.11.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Max Klein ...	Do. do.	Homa Bay	9.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do
N. Ross... ...	Grazing and agricultural, 5,000 acres.	Sotik	19.9.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 300 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	9.3.12.
Mrs. C. B. Sewell	Do. do.	Do.	8.12.11	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	8.4.12.
R. M. Geater ...	Agriculture, 640 acres.	Lumbwa	4.1.11	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 8.2.11, with a clause to the effect that portion of 640 acres may be converted into freehold after completion of development.	Rs. 76·80 yearly.	Do.	Do.	—	9.4.12.
Munshiram ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	27.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	17.4.12.
Walter Graham	Buildings, 250,000 sq. ft.	Kisumu	2.3.11	Leasehold for 5 years from 1.2.12.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	1.5.12.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
K. Morarji & Co.	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	15.9.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Granted	Locally	—	3.5.12.
Habib Velji ...	Do. do.	Oyugi	13.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	13.5.12.
Ibrahim Kassum	Do. do.	Do.	29.11.11	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Mrs. E. L. Smith	Grazing and agricultural, 1,650 acres.	Lumbwa	26.2.09	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.3.09.	Rs. 99 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
J. W. Lenon ...	Building and agricultural, 10·56 acres.	Kericho	27.5.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.7.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	Granted in exchange for lease registered in Nov., 1911, for 25 years, now cancelled.	Do.
T. E. Haslehurst and C. D. Tannahill.	Building and agricultural, 10·06 acres.	Do.	21.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	20.5.12.
KaramDabGulob	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kibigori	7.11.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.12.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	23.5.12.
Budia Walla ...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Kendu	13.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	24.5.12.
Kurji Valli ...	Do. do.	Do.	8.9.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1111.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
L. A. D. Veigas	Do. do.	Yala	10.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	10.6.12.

Shib Dayal ...	Do. do.	Marama	22.2.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.4.11.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Ferumal Durgadas.	Do. do.	Yala	6.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 70.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Sheik Nur Din Gul Mahomed.	Do. do.	Do.	22.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	6.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 160.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	6.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 320.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
J. Anandji ...	Do. do.	Kakumega	30 7.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.10.	Rs. 36 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
T. K. Anandji ...	Do. do.	Do.	30.6.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Isherdas Bishendas.	Do. do.	Yala	6.10.10	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 3.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
M. Gian Singh...	Do. do.	Do.	3.7.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
H. Singh and Pola Singh.	Do. do.	Do.	1.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Sheik Nur Din...	Do. do.	Sio	21.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 170.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

NYANZA PROVINCE—*continued.*

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.	Registered.
Sheik Nur Din...	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Sio	21.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 215.	Granted	Locally	—	10.6.12.
Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 400.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
M. S. H. Montagu	Building and agricultural, 11·05 acres.	Kericho	29.4.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.8.11.	Rs. 40 yearly	Do.	Do.	—	12.6.12.
Sheik Nur Din...	Buildings: 5,000 sq. ft. ...	Sio	21.12.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.1.12.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 1,235.	Do.	Do.	—	30.6.12.
Do. do. ...	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 250.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.	Buildings: 5,000 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 120.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Do. do. ...	7,500 sq. ft. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

P. J. de Cruz .	Buildings, 5,000 sq. ft.	Do.	25.10.11	Do. do.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 200.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.
Otum Singh ...	Do. do.	Yala	1.8.11	Leasehold for 99 years from 1.9.11.	Rs. 36 yearly + Stand Premium Rs. 75.	Do.	Do.	—	Do.

JUBALAND PROVINCE.

Name of Applicant.	Nature and Extent.	Locality.	Date.	Freehold or Leasehold.	Price or Rent.	Result of Application.	Whether through C.O. or Locally.	Remarks.
Conde Enrico M. de Cigala.	Agriculture, 2,100 acres.	Juba River	12.2.09	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.7.10.	Rs. 252 yearly ...	Granted	Locally	Registered— During past year, 1911.
Count Henry Frankenstein.	Agriculture, 1,000 acres.	Do.	Do	Do. do.	Rs. 120 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. H. Pattison ...	Agriculture, 2,100 acres.	Do.	8.4.08	Do. do.	Rs. 252 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
W. D. M. Bell and H. Rayne.	Do. do.	Do.	7.6.08	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Newland Tarlton & Co., Ltd.	Agriculture, 1,500 acres.	Do.	25.8.11	Leasehold under Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 180 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
G. D. Argyropoulo ...	Agriculture, 6,000 acres.	Do.	13.6.07	Leasehold, 99 years from 1.6.11.	Rs. 900 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	4.3.12.
J. Hill-Williams ...	Agriculture, 2,100 acres.	Do.	30.3.08	Occupation Licence for 2 to 99 years from 1.10.11.	Rs. 252 yearly ...	Do.	Do.	13.3.12.

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No. 791.

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REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 751.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1914.

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No 751.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
13th December, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1912–13.

I have, &c.,
C. C. BOWRING,
Deputy Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1912-13.

I. FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

The estimate of revenue, £780,684, was actually exceeded by £171,841, and reached the record total of £952,525. This is £223,447 more than the previous year.

The following table shows the actual revenue during the last five years, with percentage of increase:—

Year.	£	Percentage Increase.
1908–09	485,668	2·3
1909–10	503,040	3·5
1910–11	609,586	21·0
1911–12	729,078	19·6
1912–13	952,525	30·6

The revenue of 1912–13 is 89 per cent. more than that of 1909–10.

Every head of revenue (except reimbursements by other Government) shows an increase over the estimate.

Customs receipts from imports and exports, despite an increase of the amount payable to Uganda, from £21,851 to £26,000, showed a total of £146,085, or £50,785 above the original estimate. The expansion in trade continued steadily, as well as a further increase in local exports.

Under Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue, the total receipts were £199,249, or £26,209 over the estimate. The Hut and Poll Tax revenue amounted to £157,614, as against £146,215 in 1911–12. No original estimate of Non-Native Poll Tax was made, but from the returns rendered previous to the coming into operation of the tax a sum of £9,500 was expected to be realized, and this sum was exceeded by £427.

Fees of Court, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in aid exceeded the estimate by £5,240. Crane and Pier dues, Warehouse Fees, and Transit Fees exceeded the estimate by £1,045, £636, and £2,002 respectively. This may be attributed to the general increase of trade.

Testing and Dipping Fees brought in £1,467 more than anticipated; large numbers of cattle from Northern Frontier District and Nyanza were inoculated, and also sheep coming from Laikipia and the north were dipped.

Hospital Fees exceeded the amount anticipated by £508, due in some measure to the increase in number of patients, and also to the collection of arrears.

Government Railways receipts brought in £481,081, against £416,800 estimated.

Rents of Government property realized £2,225 more than the estimate.

The item Timber Sales and Royalties from Forest Areas alone exceeded the amount anticipated by £2,598, due in a great measure to the establishment of new saw mills, influx of settlers, and the exploiting of further forest areas. There was a large increase in the sales of seeds and plants.

Whereas the total Forest Revenue in 1911-12 was £3,652, that of the year 1912-13 amounted to £6,681.

The receipts from Rent of Lands other than Forest Areas very closely approximated the estimate, amounting to £16,948, as against £17,330 estimated.

Interest brought in no less than £7,391 more than the estimate. The large cash balances, including an advance against the £375,000 Loan, and the income (£2,873) from investments of Note Guarantee Fund, all helped to swell the excess. The inability of contractors to deliver early in the year was the reason of the Protectorate balances in England remaining high.

Miscellaneous Receipts—always an item difficult to estimate—showed a surplus over the estimate of £5,207. The item Sale of Stores, was considerably swelled by recoveries effected on advances made towards the cost of fencing erected by Government, and also by sales of fencing wire.

Confiscated ivory, an item impossible of correct estimation, alone realized £2,885.

The head Sale of Government property also showed receipts amounting to £229 in excess of anticipation, due wholly to royalties on stone quarrying, necessitated by the expansion of building operations.

Land Sales realized £1,487 more than the estimate, or £4,779, as against £3,292 anticipated. The prices for town plots ruled high, and, as they were sold by auction, an accurate estimate is impossible.

Grant in Aid.

For the first time since the establishment of the Protectorate, no grant in aid of general revenue was received. The sum of £23,500, however, was granted by the Imperial Treasury as part of a second instalment towards the cost of rolling stock, to cope with the increased traffic connected with Lake Magadi.

In the following table are shown the amounts of the general and special Grants-in-Aid made since 1905-06 :—

Year.	General.	Special.	Total.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1905-06 ..	214,000	..	214,000	
1906-07 ..	164,000	..	164,000	
1907-08 ..	152,975	40,000	192,975	Abolition of Slavery.
1908-09 ..	138,000	..	138,000	
1909-10 ..	133,500	..	133,500	
1910-11 ..	130,000	..	130,000	
1911-12 ..	115,000	75,000	190,000	Magadi.
1912-13 ..	nil.	23,500	23,500	Magadi.

Expenditure.

The original estimate of expenditure sanctioned for the year was £957,899; but in addition to this a sum of £70,941 was authorized out of surplus balances as expenditure on works uncompleted at end of the previous financial year.

The total authorized expenditure for 1912–13, therefore, was £957,899 plus £70,941, or £1,028,840.

The gross total expenditure came to £961,178 or, in other words, an excess of £3,279 on the original estimate, but £67,662 less than the total of authorized expenditure when that sanctioned out of surplus balances (£70,941) is included.

Of this latter sum, £70,941, sanctioned out of surplus balances for uncompleted services, £57,289 were spent; so that the true expenditure for the actual services of the year was £961,178 less £57,289, or £903,889.

The principal excesses were as follows:—

Provincial Administration, £3,775.—The principal cause of excess on the Provincial Administration Vote was the large amount of continuous travelling necessary in connection with the Masai Move which, however, was practically completed by the end of the financial year. The expenditure incurred by the Magadi Railway Magistrate and Labour Inspection Officer, was not estimated for. In the Northern Frontier District increased administrative activity caused an excess on the estimate.

Provincial Administration Special Expenditure, £1,468.—The expenditure in connection with the Masai Move which could not be properly charged to appropriate and existing subheads was, to the extent of £1,369, responsible for the excess on Provincial Administration Special Expenditure.

Medical Department, £823.—This excess was due to the urgent necessity of special steps being taken with regard to the epidemics of plague and smallpox which broke out during the year.

Military Special Expenditure, £5,946.—The cost of the patrol to the Marehan country, for which £6,200 was approved during the year, is the reason of the excess on Military Special Expenditure.

Railway Special Expenditure.—This vote exceeded the original estimate by £13,328, but in addition to the provision made, a further sum of £12,988 was sanctioned on account of uncompleted works of the previous year. This, and the fact that new stations had to be opened to cope with the increased traffic, which expenditure, however, was met by corresponding savings on the ordinary Maintenance Vote, fully account for the excess.

Agricultural Department.—There was an excess of £2,140 on the Agricultural Department. This was caused by additional expenditure on purchase of live stock for the Naivasha Farm, also by the fact that the stock intended for sale in November had to be kept till later in the year, owing to an outbreak of sheep-pox. There was also unexpected expenditure to be met to deal with coffee leaf disease; the outbreaks of rinderpest necessitated more expenditure on serum production, and the salaries of two additional temporary Veterinary Officers had to be met. More travelling in connection with the outbreaks of disease was also necessary.

Financial position on 31st March, 1913.

		£
Assets as on 1st April, 1912		293,734
Expenditure 1912–13 ..	£961,178	
Revenue 1912–13 ..	952,525	
Excess expenditure over Revenue		8,653
Balance		285,081
Special Grant-in-Aid for Magadi, 1912–13 ..		23,500
Net Assets on 31st March, 1913		308,581

In this amount of £308,581, however, is included, as usual, certain balances on services uncompleted during the last financial year, totalling £82,900, and for the expenditure of which in 1913–14 sanction will be sought.

(B) CURRENCY.

A five cent nickel piece was introduced during the year, with satisfactory results.

The following tables show (*a*) how the subsidiary coinage stood on 31st March, 1913, and (*b*) as compared with the same day in 1912.

(*a*) Particulars of Subsidiary Coinage on 31st March, 1913.

Denomination.		Received from Mint.	In circulation.	On hand.	In transit from Mint.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver	50 cents ..	3,25,000	3,14,497	10,503	1,00,000
	25 cents ..	1,95,000	1,78,691	16,309	75,000
	10 cents ..	3,80,000	2,59,904	1,20,096	5,000
Nickel	5 cents ..	15,000	7,502	7,498	—
	1 cent ..	7,60,000	6,68,818	91,182	1,30,000
	½ cent ..	4,500	4,500	—	—
Totals		16,79,500	14,33,912	2,45,588	3,10,000

There was, therefore, on 31st March, 1913, available, and to be available, for circulation, Rs.5,55,588.

(*b*) Comparative Statement of Circulation of Subsidiary Coinage.

Denomination.		In circulation.		Increase.	Per centage Increase.	
		31st March, 1912.	31st March, 1913.		1913 over 1912.	1912 over 1911.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Silver	50 cents	2,32,631	3,14,497	81,866	35	36
	25 cents	1,17,761	1,78,691	60,930	51	35
Nickel	10 cents	2,20,607	2,59,904	39,297	18	48
	5 cents	—	7,502	7,502	—	—
	1 cent	5,57,112	6,68,818	1,11,706	20	75
	½ cent	'4,500	4,500	—	—	—
Totals ..		11,32,611	14,33,912	3,01,301	26	55

Of the total original amount of copper pice, face value Rs.4,10,000, there still remains unaccounted for Rs.2,02,536. They are not now accepted.

The aluminium cents outstanding on 31st March, 1913, amounted to the face value of Rs.26,440; it is highly probable that only an inappreciable amount of these coins will ever be presented, and, although still accepted, the question of discontinuing to do so after a certain date is under consideration; ample time has been given to allow of all being redeemed, as they were demonetized by a Proclamation published in the Gazette of 1st December, 1909, and ceased to be legal tender after 31st May, 1910.

The following tables (*a*) and (*b*) give particulars of the demonetized subsidiary coinage as on March 31st, 1913.

Table (*a*)

Denomination.	Originally coined.	Sent to Crown Agents.	In stock.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 pice copper.. ..	4,10,000	2,07,464	—	2,02,536
1 cent aluminium ..	94,080	69,193	476	24,411
½ ,, ,, ..	4,500	2,383	88	2,029

Table (*b*)

Denomination.	Outstanding.		Decrease.
	31st March, 1912.	31st March, 1913.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 pice copper	2,02,588	2,02,536	52
1 cent aluminium ..	24,865	24,411	454
½ ,, ,, ..	2,117	2,029	88

The total face value of notes in circulation on 31st March, 1913, was Rs.45,65,000, an increase of Rs.6,93,005 since the same date in 1912.

(c) Loan Advances.

On 8th November, 1912, the first advance of £120,000 was made by the Imperial Treasury on account of the loan of £375,000 for the purposes of improvements on the Uganda Railway and the Lake Victoria ports, and additional cargo steamer, and improvements in terminal facilities at Kilindini. A second advance of £255,000 was received on 29th March, 1913, on the same account. The interest is at the rate of 3½ per cent., and sinking fund at 1½ per cent., to commence in 1916.

No further advance other than the £47,000 received on December 28th, 1911, has been received on account of the £250,000 for the purposes of improved railway communication and harbours in the Protectorate and for the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Mombasa.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(a) Trade.

The gross receipts from the import and export duties during the year amounted to £190,813, made up as follows :—

	£
Ad valorem duties on merchandise	154,544
Specific duty on distilled liquors	18,083
Duties on domestic exports	12,808
Duties on account of transit goods	5,378
Total	£190,813

The total refunds during the year amounted to £18,728, apportioned as below :—

	£
(1) Refunds on account of transit goods	4,525
(2) Drawbacks of goods re-exported	13,530
(3) Other refunds	673
Total	£18,728

The net revenue, therefore, from customs duties reached the sum of £172,085, the largest amount from this source yet collected in the history of the Protectorate.

Import duties amounted to £159,277, representing 92 per cent., and export duties £12,808, or 8 per cent. of the net revenue.

The net receipts exceeded the estimates by £50,785, or 42 per cent., and exceeded the net revenue of the previous year by £49,145, or 40 per cent.

Imports.

Appended are the figures of the gross amount of import duty collected in respect of principal articles under the following headings during the last three years :—

	1912–13.	1911–12.	1910–11.
	£	£	£
Cotton goods	52,233	39,472	26,114
Grain	11,386	10,090	7,917
Building Materials ..	12,387	5,224	4,017
Provisions	9,047	7,274	7,430
Sugar	6,008	4,257	3,333
Spirits and Liqueurs ..	18,083	12,315	10,152
Ale, Beer, and Wines ..	2,119	1,288	1,460
Brass and Copper Wares ..	2,640	1,876	2,630
Kerosene oil	1,554	1,509	1,441
Tea	1,584	1,021	789
Tobacco	3,417	2,651	2,270
All other sorts	52,169	35,822	28,878
Total	£172,627	£122,799	£96,431

Cotton goods, it will be seen, easily head the list of dutiable imports from which revenue is derived, and form 30 per cent. of the import duties.

The chief articles of merchandise imported into the East Africa Protectorate during the year under review are given below in order of their importance and values :—

	£
Cotton goods	522,331
Building materials	124,089
Grain	115,437
Provisions	95,600
Machinery and parts thereof	80,506
Sugar	60,376
Vehicles and parts thereof	58,413
Hardware and cutlery	56,191
Spirits, including ale, beer, and wines	51,162
Haberdashery and wearing apparel	36,584
Implements, agricultural	35,419
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	34,182
Iron and steel manufactures	31,352
Arms and ammunition	27,396
Brass and copper wares and manufactures ..	26,404
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated	23,639
Soap	20,944
Beads	17,846
Petroleum oil	16,806
Coal	12,972
The total value of all private imports being	£1,808,343

Amongst the imports of merchandise, the first and largest group, as hitherto, is cotton fabrics, which form about 29 per cent. of the total value of imports. Thus the greater value of the imports is explained by a very large entry of cotton goods, indicating their great importance in the local markets.

The imports are of record dimensions, both in quantity and value, being represented by 34,248,565 yards and £522,331. In considering these figures a note should be made of the high price ruling, which possibly curtailed demand to a certain extent. Textiles contributed no less than £127,616, or 23 per cent. of the total increase of £561,083 in value of trade goods.

The improvement over the previous year amounts to 8,118,484 yards and £127,616, which figures represent advances of 31 per cent. in quantity and value.

There were great expectations of a busy year. Large stocks were obtained to open with, but as the year advanced it was seen that stocks could not keep pace with the growing demand. Orders had, therefore, to be extended, but the high price of raw cotton prevalent for several months and, consequently, higher rates for woven materials kept the markets bare while inuring indentors to abnormal rates.

The aggregate value of the imports of cotton tissues into the East Africa Protectorate during the last ten years, together with their percentage to the total trade imports, has been as follows :—

Year.	Value.	Percentage of total Trade Imports.
	£	
1903-04	118,539	27
1904-05	145,588	28
1905-06	210,571	31
1906-07	222,278	30
1907-08	197,044	25
1908-09	207,545	26
1909-10	209,734	27
1910-11	261,141	26
1911-12	394,715	31
1912-13	522,331	29

The main interest of the above figures lies in the significant fact that after four years of progressive expansion there was the sharpest fall in the textile imports during 1907-08. It was mainly due to the financial crisis in the United States, the source of supply of grey sheeting used by natives, whose purchasing power was at the same time curtailed owing to the decreased demand for hides and skins.

The recovery which continued during the next two years did not make good the loss till 1911, when there was sighted what has proved to be a distinct cycle of upward movement. The textile imports were of record dimensions last year, but the value during the year under review was still greater, beating all previous records, reaching a respectable sum of £522,331, and showing an increase of £127,616, or 29 per cent. It is evident that the cotton trade is steadily conquering new fields, and the growth in the last ten years has been nearly 440 per cent. It is a marked tribute to the vitality of the trade of this Protectorate in this staple article and to its possibilities in the future under favourable conditions.

Haberdashery (£5,801), and wearing apparel (£30,783), both combined, show an increase of £10,233 over the previous year, and the total imports of these two classes from all sources amounted to £36,584, of which £19,404 came from the United Kingdom, £6,645 from India, and £4,409 from Germany.

Cheapness and originality of design attract the natives to the Continental make, but so far there has not been much competition with the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures, unenumerated, include cotton plush, cotton ribbons, cotton yarn waste, cotton wadding, counterpanes, curtains, cotton frillings, cotton gauze, cotton gloves, cotton handkerchiefs, hosiery, knitting cotton, lace cotton, mosquito nets, cotton quilts, sailcloth cotton, cotton thread, cotton underclothing, etc., the total of which amounted to £23,639, showing an increase of £9,058 over the previous year. Nearly half of the imports comes from the United Kingdom, and about 25 per cent. from India.

From a period of exceptional sluggishness in 1910, the building trade revived during 1911 and 1912, and reached notable dimensions during the year under review.

The great extension of building operations up country, and especially in and around the town of Nairobi, was a marked feature of the year. and in consequence there was a large trade in all kinds of materials required for the purpose. Both the port, that is, the island of Mombasa. and the city of Nairobi continue their march of progress, many industrial firms having enlarged their works. Numerous houses have been and are being built, and building plots have fetched enormous prices.

Building materials, which form 7 per cent. of the whole imports, show an increase of 137 per cent. over the previous year, the enormous development of the building trade being one of the most salient features of the year.

Shipments of cement were largely in excess of the previous year, nearly thrice as much again, and Belgium entered the field for the first time. In the cement trade prices at home have been raised to 50 per cent. and upwards, far more than the legitimate increase in costs warrants.

An instance of the activity in the building trade is strikingly illustrated by the increase in the importation of galvanized iron sheets and plates, the number of 84,679 cwts., valued at £57,061, being nearly three times as much as in the preceding year.

So far no other country has competed with the United Kingdom in the supply of galvanized iron sheets, which constitute the largest item in the building materials. But it is generally known that Germany is extending her equipment of this branch of manufacture, and it is likely that she may, in the near future, send her products to this market.

The importation of timber increased from 2,933 cwts., valued at £13,342, to 6,786 cwts., valued at £34,264, also due to building operations on extensive scales during the year. The imports would have been larger still had it not been for the utilisation of woods from the local forests. The source of supply of imported timber is Norway and Sweden, with a value of £24,846 for pine and deal, followed by India and Burmah, with a value of £8,105 for teak.

Another group which reached a considerable proportion in value is "Grain," which accounts for more than 6 per cent. of the total imports. The quantity rose from 210,859 cwts. to 211,399 cwts., whereas the value increased from £100,903 to £115,437. The trifling increase of ¼ per cent. in quantity was therefore accompanied by a rise of 14 per cent. in the average value, but the several descriptions were so diverse in value for cwt. and the quantitative relation to each other varied so widely during the two years that the figures of quantity and value tell us little unless the items are analysed as below :—

Imports, showing quantity and value during :—

	1911–12.		1912–13.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Rice	160,216	76,324	131,435	72,857
Flour and wheat meal ..	35,282	18,419	55,907	32,013
Wheat	2,710	1,352	4,719	2,386
Pulse	3,164	1,482	4,742	2,167
Maize and maize meal ..	786	160	1,616	314
Grain, other sorts	8,701	3,166	12,980	5,700
	210,859	£100,903	211,399	£115,437

Rice, as usual, is far the largest figure, and forms 63 per cent. of the trade in grain. Measured by quantity, rice imports declined by 28,781 cwts., or 22 per cent., while the decrease in value was one of £3,467 or 4·7 per cent. Thus the cost of rice imports in 1913 was 16 per cent. greater than in 1912. All rice, with the exception of 9,186 cwts., valued at £4,886, was imported from India and Burmah. The rice trade seems to have passed through anxious times, as the rise in price during the year exceeded all expectations, and touched a level hitherto unknown to the East Africa Protectorate market. Remarkable fluctuations were witnessed during the year, and the price oscillated between Rs.12 to Rs.16 per bag of 165 lbs. This is accounted for by the paucity of crops in the principal rice-producing countries.

The next article in order of volume after rice is flour and wheatmeal. The quantity cleared for home consumption was 55,907 cwts., valued at £32,013.

The quantity has increased by 20,625 cwts., or 58 per cent. over the previous year, while the advance in value has been one of £13,594, or 73 per cent.; the rise in price accounts for the difference of 15.

The increase in quantity is natural in a country which is not able to feed its own growing population.

The importation of foreign flour continuing to advance in spite of the output of locally-grown wheat flour demonstrates the fact that its consumption is extending.

Another item which requires mention is maize, the imports of which amounted to 1,616 cwts., valued at £314.

After grain the next important item is the importation of "provisions," which term as applied to merchandise includes eleven heads, viz.:—Bacon and ham, butter and cheese, condensed milk, drinks (unenumerated) (other than distilled liquors, wines and beer), foodstuffs (unenumerated), fruits (raw), mineral waters, ghee (clarified butter), preserved meat, and canned and bottled provisions.

The value increased from £76,878 to £95,600, showing an advance of 25 per cent. All items of comestibles show increases, except preserved meat and canned and bottled provisions, which receded from £17,585 to £14,592. This may be attributed to trade fluctuations rather than to decreased consumption.

In provisions, the imports from the United Kingdom predominate with a value of £49,937.

The importations of bacon and ham have now to a certain extent been affected by the activity of a local bacon factory.

The fifth group in order of value after "provisions" is "machinery,' of which there are different classes.

The following statement summarises the trade for the past two years:—

	1911–12.	1912–13.
	£	£
Machinery and parts thereof, Agricultural ..	22,291	22,241
Do. do. Industrial	21,065	51,572
Do. do. Other sorts	7,028	6,693
	£50,384	£80,506

The aggregate imports in 1913 amounted to £80,506, and thus easily constituted a record, being £30,122, or 60 per cent., more than in 1912.

Industrial machinery has made good headway, the value of the imports being £30,507, or 145 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year.

The trade in agricultural implements, which had somewhat declined in 1912, has improved considerably during the year. The imports amounted to £35,419, being double those of the preceding year—the bulk of agricultural implements imported are for native use.

Sugar is another item the trade in which is rapidly developing, the imports during the year amounting to 79,464 cwts., valued at £60,376. As compared with the previous year, the increase in quantity is 29,085 cwts., or 57 per cent., while the value shows an increase of £17,805, or 41 per cent.

The trade in bags and sacks for produce enjoyed a most prosperous year. The increase in the export trade has naturally brought with it a relatively large demand for packing materials. The imports amounted to £44,384, showing a rise of £26,425 over the previous year.

The trade in this line has increased from £6,316 in 1909 to £44,384 during the period under report, while the expansion over the preceding year is as much as 148 per cent. India is the largest supplier of bags and sacks, valued at £41,460, followed by the United Kingdom with £1,876, and Germany with £998.

Coal imports rose from 2,194 tons in 1912, valued at £3,629, to 7,805 tons, valued at £12,972, in 1913. This was largely due to importation for the Uganda Railway and the Magadi Concession.

Coal was imported from the South African Union to the value of £9,368 and from the United Kingdom to the value of £3,604.

Liquors are statistically distinguished as ale and beer (malt liquors), brandy, whisky, gin, sweetened liqueurs and wines. The trade in this line has considerably increased during the period under report.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the different classifications during the past two years :—

	1911–12.		1912–13.	
	Gallons.	£	Gallons.	£
Ale and Beer	28,461	4,164	50,839	7,196
Brandy	6,571	4,281	10,458	6,152
Whisky	27,676	14,017	38,865	20,129
Gin	3,132	1,039	5,403	1,634
Liqueurs and other sorts ..	1,650	1,069	2,783	2,060
Wines	21,181	8,723	34,375	13,991
	88,671	£33,293	142,723	£51,162

The total increase in value during the year shows an expansion of 53 per cent. over the preceding year, but it cannot be said that the general prosperity of the country was reflected in the increased importations of wines and spirits. The cause of the increase is due to the enlarged demands from the growing European population. The specific duty of Rs.5 per gallon on distilled spirits valued at £29,975, yielded a revenue of £18,083, which amounts to 60 per cent. ad valorem duty. There are no local distilleries for any sort of liquor, and therefore the only source of supply is from foreign countries.

As regards individual items, the United Kingdom supplied the East Africa Protectorate with whisky worth £20,045, while exports of brandy from France for this Protectorate amounted to £5,645, whereas in gin the United Kingdom has captured the market with a value of £1,421.

In ale and beer Germany's share amounted to £4,678, while the United Kingdom was second with £2,355. In supply of wines France takes the first place, followed by the United Kingdom.

The imports of tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, increased from 431,549 lbs., valued at £26,517, to 560,546 lbs., valued at £34,182.

The importation of arms and ammunition amounted to £27,396, showing an increase of £8,245 over the previous year.

The turnover in cutlery and hardware amounted to £5,691 and £21,162 respectively during the period under review, as against £5,223 and £18,816 in the preceding year.

Business in tea is likely to assume larger dimensions in the near future. The consumption among natives of the Protectorate is comparatively little, though this beverage is gaining in popularity together with sugar. The imports amounted to 321,018 lbs. in quantity, valued at £15,842.

The increase over the preceding year is one of 101,553 lbs. in weight with a value of £5,630.

The importation of vehicles and parts thereof took the sixth place in the list of imports, and amounted to £58,413, showing an increase of £30,635 over the previous year.

The imports of goods by parcels posts amounted to £44,040 during the year, and is 33 per cent. above the imports of the last year.

The imports of iron and steel manufactures (£28,100) and wires (£3,252) have nearly doubled in value, and the increase is from £16,613 in 1912 to £31,352 in 1913.

There was an increase of £2,179 in the importation of horses and mules, and £1,103 of live-stock for breeding purposes.

The official year ended on 31st March, 1911, showed an increase of £222,737, or 29 per cent. over the preceding year. Another improvement of £249,277 was recorded in 1912, while the trade imports during the year under review amounted to £1,808,343, showing an increase of £561,083, or 45 per cent. over its immediate predecessor, and an increase in five years of 128 per cent.

Exports.

The value of exports from—

	£
British East Africa amounted to	421,084
Uganda	427,228
German East Africa	331,292
Congo Free State	21,485
The Soudan	1,655
Italian East Africa	457
Making a total of ..	£1,203,201

Export duties are levied on produce as follows :—

Borities (Zanzibar rafters), chillies, hides and skins (other than sportsmen's trophies), rhino horns, hippo teeth (other than sportsmen's trophies), tortoise shell and india rubber (other than plantation rubber)	10% *ad valorem.*
Cowries and other sea shells	5% ,, ,,
Ebony and other fine woods	5% ,, ,,
Gum copal	6% ,, ,,
Ivory	15% ,, ,,
Horses	Rs.21 per head
Camels	Rs.4 ,, ,,
Donkeys	Rs.2 ,, ,,

The total yield of such export duties amounted to £12,808, showing an increase of £1,440, or 13 per cent. over the preceding year.

In the case of other dutiable exports from neighbouring territories, the duty is collected by their respective Administrations.

The relative importance of articles of domestic exports will be seen from the following table :—

	£
Grain and oil seeds	147,250
Hides and skins	87,673
Copra	31,956
Rubber (wild and plantation)	22,541
Potatoes	16,003
Ivory	12,466
Cotton	11,831
Animals (living)	10,300
Fibre	8,150
Ghee	10,638
Wool	7,908
Beeswax	7,588
All other articles	46,780
Total	£421,084

Taking the various products separately as above, the exports of grain and oil seeds continue to take first place, and exports of hides and skins, although still large, have taken a place of minor importance.

The exports of grain not only amounted to £147,250 and reached its highest point, but the proportion to the total export trade has risen from 32 per cent. in 1911-12 to 35 per cent. in the year under eview.

In the exports of grain from the East Africa Protectorate, maize takes the first place as regards quantity, but is second in value. It is the chief food of the native inhabitants.

The crop during the year was abundant, and also of good quality, permitting considerable shipments to be made.

In oleaginous grain the principal item is sesamum (sim-sim), which takes the first place in value with £59,123, and second in quantity with 80,461 cwts. The quantitative expansion of 17 per cent., combined with the increase of 31 per cent. in value, gives an advance of 12 per cent. in specific value.

France, as usual, is the largest purchaser of the East Africa Protectorate sesamum, and took 37 per cent. of the quantity, followed by Italy with 25 per cent., and India with 13 per cent.

The trade in ground nuts is progressing rapidly, the increase in quantity is one of 70 per cent.,while in value it is a case of 82 per cent., meaning that the average price during the year hardened by a little over 70 per cent.

The exports of beans and peas takes the third place in the group of grain, and shows a rise of 67 per cent. in quantity, and about 98 per cent. in value, thus giving an advance of 18 per cent. in the average price.

Thirty-seven per cent. of the quantity was consigned to the South African Union, 21 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and about 20 per cent. to Zanzibar.

Exports of highest value after grain are those of hides and skins, which amounted to £87,673, and represent 21 per cent. of the whole.

The trade in hides and skins show the following variations during the last two years :—

	1911–12.		1912–13.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pieces.	£	Pieces.	£
Hides, ox	17,417	50,872	18,065	58,444
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Sheep skins	78,325	1,615	119,243	2,783
Goat skins	416,550	18,664	496,742	23,884
Wild animal skins	7,298	2,099	7,284	2,562
		£73,250		£87,673

The increase in value is £14,423 over the previous year.

The third largest item of export is copra, with £31,956, which forms 7 per cent. of the exports. Its value advanced by £3,901 beyond that of the preceding year, but the quantity receded from 31,717 cwts. to 31,283 cwts.

The export of rubber amounted to £22,541 during the year, and shows an improvement of £6,043 over the previous year, but it is still below the exports of 1910–11, when it had reached its high water mark, with 1,726 cwts., valued at £51,963.

Below is the return of rubber exports during the last two years :—

	1911–12.		1912–13.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Rubber, wild	1,018	13,812	1,062	15,252
Rubber, plantation	189	2,686	466	7,289
	1,207	16,498	1,528	22,541

The increase is, therefore, one of 321 cwts., or 26 per cent., in quantity, and £6,043, or 36 per cent., in value. This disparity shows a rise of 8 per cent. in the average price per cwt. ; but if the level of prices during the year under report is compared with that of 1910–11, the year in which rubber prices were booming, the result will be a decrease of 25 per cent. in the average value.

Plantation rubber was wholly consigned to the United Kingdom, while in the case of wild rubber 495 cwts. went to the United Kingdom ; 275 cwts. to Zanzibar, and 292 cwts. to Germany.

Another single item that increased much in value is potatoes, the exports of which amounted to 81,877 cwts., valued at £16,003.

The quantity and value of potatoes exported during the year is more than three times as large as in the previous year, and the increase in this product is principally due to its cultivation by the natives in the Kikuyu district, it being a simple form of cultivation with quick returns.

The exports of ivory, which have been decreasing for the last two years, decreased still further during the period under report.

The value receded from £15,649 to £12,466, while the contraction of quantity was from 297 cwts. to 214 cwts., a decline of 28 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value, the ostensible rise in specific value being 7 per cent.

The trade in ivory has shown a remarkable change of front in recent years. Up to 1903 it headed the list of exports, then became second, and, gradually sliding down, has dropped to the sixth place in order of value during the year under review.

Cultivation of coffee in this country is entirely due to the enterprise of European settlers. Coffee is largely consumed in this country and the exportable surplus, though not considerable, amounted to £11,071, thus showing an increase of £5,306, or 92 per cent. over the previous year, while the export in 1909 amounted to £236 only.

The exports of fibre amounted to 11,848 cwts., valued at £8,150, during the year, and show an improvement of 3,731 cwts. in quantity and £3,886 in value, mainly due to the produce of the Fort Hall Plantations.

The exports of cotton from the East Africa Protectorate reached its highest figure in 1912–13, viz., 2,636 cwts., valued at £11,831, thus showing a rise of 1,154 cwts. in quantity and £5,518 in value. Its insignificance is perceptible when compared with the Uganda export of 93,158 cwts., valued at £277,497.

The exports of wool receded from 1,761 cwts., valued at £8,219, to 1,689 cwts., valued at £7,908, a decline of 72 cwts. for a value of £311. 1,511 cwts. were consigned to the United Kingdom, and 178 cwts. to India.

Ham and bacon were classified separately in the customs statistics for the first time during the year under review.

The exports amounted to 298 cwts., with a value of £1,426 distributed over the United Kingdom, the South African Union and German East Africa.

Locally cured ham and bacon are finding a ready sale in the Protectorate markets.

Uganda Exports.—The consignments of Uganda exports via Mombasa to foreign ports during the year amounted to £427,228, an increase of £50,154, or 13 per cent., which is even less than the gain made by cotton and its seeds, conjointly amounting to £51,436.

German East Africa Exports.—The total value of exports amounted to £331,292, showing an increase of £51,179 over the previous year.

The bulk of German East Africa exports through the Protectorate consists of hides and skins, which form 43 per cent. of the total, whereas grain represents 26 per cent. of the whole.

The following statement shows the comparative values of all exports for the last five years from the East Africa Protectorate, including produce from the Uganda Protectorate, German East Africa, the Congo Free State, the Soudan, and Italian East Africa :—

Produce of	Year ended 31st March					Increase over the last year
	1909 Value	1910 Value	1911 Value	1912 Value	1913 Value	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Africa Protectorate	140,418	190,668	276,480	333,670	421,084	87.414
Uganda Protectorate	140,370	211,796	371,513	377,074	427,228	50.154
German East Africa	102,119	169,241	285,538	280,113	331,292	51.179
Congo Free State ..	53,406	18,352	27,349	22,325	21,485	Decrease 840
The Soudan ..	..	..	1,688	3,334	1,655	1.679
Italian East Africa	..	..	343	82	457	Increase 375
Total ..	436,313	590,057	962,911	1,016,598	1,203,201	

The following figures show the value of the whole volume of inward and outward trade of the East Africa Protectorate during the last five years :—

	£
1908–09	1,610,327
1909–10	1,769,695
1910–11	2,569,436
1911–12	3,086,969
1912–13	4,094,693

The increase in the volume of trade over the preceding year is one of £1,007,724, or 32 per cent., whereas during the last five years the advance has been one of £2,484,366, equivalent to 154 per cent., which is far in excess of anticipations in 1908–09, or even in 1909–10.

Out of a total volume of £4,094,693, the trade passing through Mombasa and Kilindini reached the sum of £3,911,154, while £183,539 only was the value of import and export trade of the coast ports and inland Customs stations of Kisumu and Taveta in the interior.

Thus Mombasa, together with Kilindini, maintains the position as the port through which practically the whole import and export trade passes, leaving less than 5 per cent. for other ports of the Protectorate.

(B) SHIPPING.

Kilindini is the principal port of the Protectorate and is used by all the large steamers.

Four regular lines of direct mail steamers have called during the year, viz., The Union Castle Steamship Company, the German East Africa, the French Messageries Maritimes, and the Italian line.

The British, French, and Italian steamers called once a month and the German steamers twice a month.

In addition to the above lines, the British India Company's steamers from Aden, with transhipment cargo from Europe, have called regularly once a month, and the Clan Ellerman and Harrison also called once a month direct from Europe.

A branch of the British India Company's steamers maintained a regular service once a month with Bombay during the first nine months of the year, and twice a month during the last three months.

A branch of the German East Africa line maintained a regular service twice a month with Bombay during the whole year.

The Coast traffic has been carried out by the small steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasji, Dinshaw and Brothers, and Messrs. Esmailji, Jivanji and Company.

The following table shows the gross tonnage of ships, the amount of cargo, and the number of passengers landed and shipped by the different steamship lines at Mombasa :—

Lines.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
			Cargo Tons.	Passengers.		Cargo Tons.	Passengers.	
				European.	Non-European.		European.	Non-European.
B.I. .. .. Aden ..	26	86,404	3,330	79	820	1,246	97	660
B.I. .. .. Europe ..	6	17,149	12,491	..	6	30	2	8
B.I. .. .. Bombay ..	32	108,407	7,993	77	2,234	3,418	59	1,846
D.O.A.L. .. Bombay ..	56	192,365	10,171	120	4,615	3,627	64	2,635
D.O.A.L. .. Europe ..	62	393,175	32,637	1,175	844	11,748	677	481
M.M. .. .. Europe ..	25	97,388	693	138	238	499	182	159
Union Castle Line Europe ..	36	216,422	48,518	1,977	191	28,981	971	220
Harrison Line .. Europe ..	19	60,190	9,586	4	23	10,517	..	25
Italian Line .. Europe ..	13	32,040	1,447	38	159	4,020	29	211
Total	275	1,203,540	126,866	3,608	9,130	64,086	2,081	6,245

The total steam tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,581,176 tons, represented by 701 steamers, an increase of 15 vessels and 73,179 tons compared with last year.

The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounted to 54,464, represented by 3,086 vessels, a decrease of 345 vessels and 198 tons compared with last year.

The port was visited by 4 British men-of-war.

Three new beacons have been erected at the port of Kismayu, and one at Malindi, for the guidance of mariners entering and leaving these ports, and a mooring buoy has been laid in Mombasa harbour.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) Industries.

During the year under review the general prosperity of the Protectorate has reached a very high standard. In fact, from reports received from the principal business firms it may be gathered that trade and business has never been so good, and there is no reason to suppose that this state of affairs should not continue.

It is not only in the business concerns in Nairobi that this progress is marked, but also on the numerous European estates, which are now producing considerable quantities for export and local consumption. The substitution of stone offices and shops in Nairobi in place of the old wood and iron buildings is an outstanding feature in the development of the town. There has been a great demand for plots for business purposes and residential sites, and land generally in the township has fetched record prices. The export trade from Nairobi has been very considerable, and the outlook in this connection is particularly bright. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of business firms, and there is scarcely any branch of trade which is not now accounted for.

The motor industry continues to thrive, and the machinery of the town is for the most part driven by electrical power.

The satisfactory state of trade has brought about a rise in wages, and the cost of living has increased considerably.

At Kisumu the British East Africa Corporation are busy replacing their original ginnery by a complete pneumatic system. The new plant when completed will be capable of turning out 12,000 bales, containing 400 lbs. in each, of ginned cotton a year.

Sugar is being produced from sugar-cane at Kibos. It has a fair local consumption.

15½ tons of sim-sim oil was produced in Kisumu during the year. A good amount of lime is produced at the Homa lime-kilns and is used extensively in local building operations.

The Lumbwa Co-operative Society has completed and opened a building for the better conduct of their butter and cheese business.

Dairies have been established near the more important towns, and there would appear to be a good opening in this line of business, as the demand at present considerably exceeds the supply.

The saw-milling industry is doing well owing to the large demand for wood for building purposes.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

A considerable amount of prospecting has been done during the year at Mukaa in Machakos district, where an area of metamorphic rocks containing pegmatite veins which carry mica has been opened up by means of open workings. Several tons of mica of good quality have been extracted, but it is not yet certain that the mineral is plentiful enough to pay for the cost of removing the more bulky constituents of the veins.

Graphite deposits have been discovered at Tulimani Hill, Machakos district, and prospected to some extent; the graphite is intimately mixed with a soft schist rock, and analysis shows that the rock sometimes contains as much as 26 per cent. of graphite. The graphite is, however, of an amorphous character, and it is still uncertain if the character of the rock is such that the mineral can be economically extracted therefrom.

Rules have been published which make the Mining Ordinance of 1912 effective, and the Ordinance will formally be brought into operation on May 1st, 1913.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The feature of the year has been the sub-division and sale of portions of many of the larger estates, thus creating a number of smaller farms.

This was in part due to the fact that such crops as coffee, wattle, sisal, etc., can be grown with profit on much smaller areas than those originally granted.

Land has become greatly enhanced in value, and many settlers, being unable to make full use of all their land, have been tempted to part with portions.

These sales offered opportunities to many new settlers to acquire land, and the agricultural population has been, in consequence, practically doubled during the year under review, and the new capital brought into the country has given great impetus to development.

The returns of the earnings of the Uganda Railway for carriage of agricultural produce and the export reports for the twelve months are conclusive proof that remarkable progress has been made; in fact, it has been a record year from an agricultural point of view.

(A) CROPS.

Coffee.—The very rapid rise in the value of land over a large area of the Highlands is greatly due to the success which has attended coffee culture. In 1909–10 the value of exported coffee amounted to Rs.16,012. In each succeeding year the output has doubled, the value of the exports in 1912–13 being Rs.160,199, and with the large area now coming into bearing, it is expected that the exports of this commodity during the current year will more than double that for 1912–13.

The quality grown is increasing in favour in the European markets, and the prices now obtained place British East Africa coffee among the best produced in any part of the world.

The industry, provided an adequate supply of labour is forthcoming, bids fair to become one of the most important branches of farming in the Protectorate.

The observance of the leaf fungus, *Hemeleia vastatrix* in two plantations last October caused a temporary setback to planting.

Sisal.—It is now estimated that there are some 7,000 acres laid out under the crop, and so satisfactory have been the returns from the plantations now being harvested that a large extension of the industry is likely to ensue; in fact, large areas of virgin land are at present being broken up, and in one instance power machinery is being employed so as to bring a large block under cultivation at an early date.

A number of improvements have recently been effected in decorticating machinery, and it is anticipated that the operations of brushing and drying the fibre will shortly be much simplified, and so allow a large decrease in the number of hands employed, and therefore in the cost of labour.

Wattle.—Some 7,000 to 7,500 acres of land have now been planted out with wattle. The extent of the plantations ready for barking does not exceed 200 to 300 acres, but for the next two years the annual output of bark should amount to about 7,500 tons.

The rates for railage to Mombasa have been reduced considerably, but the sea freights are very heavy.

Tobacco.—The experiments in tobacco culture and curing begun in previous year have been continued.

The seasons in the Highlands have not been propitious, and the quality of the leaf produced was not of a high standard. It is proposed to continue the present experimental work in order to find a suitable tobacco for growth in the Highlands.

A small crop was grown on a plantation in the Midlands, with very favourable results. It seems possible that there is a future for the industry in those parts of the country, as yet undeveloped, along the Uganda Railway from Ulu coastwards to Kibwezi.

Maize.—The export of maize during 1912–13 amounted to 115,000 bags (200 lbs. weight per bag), or double that exported in the previous year. The greater portion of this maize was grown by natives in the Nyanza Province. The quality was not of a high standard, and this was largely due to the prices paid to the natives being usually the same for selected and for mixed grain, and in consequence there was little incentive to grade.

In the Solai and Lower Molo districts, where the soil and climatic conditions are considered exceptionally favourable, large areas are being brought under cultivation by settlers.

Wheat.—Riette is still the main variety of wheat grown in this Protectorate for, though weak in the straw, and only fair as regards its milling qualities, it has proved more resistant to rust than any of the other many varieties introduced. It is hoped, however, as a result of the experiments in the crossing and creation of new varieties that a wheat will be found in which the good qualities of the parent plant are blended.

The demand for flour is at present far in excess of the supply of wheat, and with the rapidly increasing population, both in British East Africa and Uganda, there is large scope for the development of this industry.

Cotton.—Excepting on the banks of the Juba and Tana rivers, where irrigation was available, the cotton crops in the coast belt have again proved disappointing owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, and it it now generally conceded that in this part of the Protectorate the culture of cotton, except on land which can be irrigated, is unprofitable, or in any case less profitable than certain other crops. On the other hand, in the Lake district of the Nyanza Province it has been proved that the soil and climatic conditions are very favourable for the growing of this commodity, and the natives in this part are now, in addition to sim-sim and other food products, taking up cotton growing as an accessory branch, and it is anticipated that during the coming year a substantial quantity will be exported by them.

Fruit.—The heavy yields and favourable reports on citrus fruit exported, especially grape fruit and lemons, have attracted the attention of many settlers to this industry, and large orders have been placed in Australia and South Africa for trees for establishment of orchards. The conditions obtaining in the Protectorate are peculiarly favourable for the development of this industry, and a point of great importance is the fact that the main crop can be harvested and exported to the European markets at a season of the year when there is a shortage from other countries producing and exporting citrus fruits.

Other Crops.—In addition to those referred to above, there are many other crops, such as potatoes, beans, etc., grown and produced with profit in the Protectorate.

A large series of experiments has been conducted with different varieties of these, and interesting results have been obtained.

In the Nyanza Province the principal economic crop is sim-sim, which is doing well. The cultivation of maize, mainly hickory-king variety, has been considerably increased. Matama and wimbi practically form the staple food of the people. These grains are very largely grown and are to some extent sold for export. Linseed produced a satisfactory crop during the year. Coffee has been planted on some European plantations, but rubber of the Ceara variety has for the most part been a failure.

In the Naivasha Province extensive and increasing areas have been brought under cultivation. The most fertile of these are farms in the valley under the Laikipia plateau, north, north-east, and north-west of Nakuru. On the Uasin Gishu plateau agriculturists have met with success in maize and linseed. There are some 3,000 acres under cultivation, which will probably be doubled during the coming year. The total area under cultivation by Europeans in the Province is roughly 10,000 to 12,000 acres.

The greater part of the inhabited portion of the Kenya Province is well-watered and fertile, and all native crops do well. A fairly severe scarcity of food occurred in the southern portion of the Meru District during the few months preceding February, owing to the insufficient rainfall of the earlier part of the year.

In the Kikuyu District of the Ukamba Province great strides have been made in cultivation on European estates, and some 20,000 acres are now planted with coffee. Wattle and sisal are coming to the stage of production. Considerable development has taken place on most of the farms in Machakos District and large areas are in process of preparation for coffee and sisal. Native agriculture continues much the same, and in spite of the distribution of a better grain seed the natives do not show much inclination to improve their crops.

The crops in Kitui District have been excellent owing to an abundance of rain.

In Seyidie Province the past year's rains in Mombasa District have been far from good, and there has been no marked increase in cultivation. Coffee introduced from Arabia may be found here and there on Arab plantations along the coast, and the yield appears to be fair. The cause of the poor yield from the coconut trees is said to be not so much the damage done by the coconut beetles as the fact that the grass is never cleared from the roots.

In the Malindi District there was a widespread failure of native grain crops along the coast and, in consequence, food stuffs were very dear.

The drought in the Takaungu District had the effect of driving natives to collect wild rubber and gum-copal, thus causing the output of these commodities to be largely increased.

In the Teita District, maize, beans, millet, sugar cane, potatoes and bananas are grown by the natives.

The greater and lesser rains were so well distributed over the coast area of the Vanga District that two good crops were harvested.

Native agriculture in the Tanaland Province up till the short rains in December, 1912, was practically at a standstill. Since then excellent crops of grain have been grown.

In the Jubaland Province the rains were not good during the year, but there was no shortage of foodstuffs.

(B) LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Notwithstanding the continued presence of rinderpest and east coast fever, it is estimated that cattle have largely increased in numbers during the year. The former disease has run its course through many of the native reserves, and the majority of the cattle in these areas are now immune. In other reserves and on settlers' farms rinderpest is now held in check by the use of serum, which is being turned out in large quantities at the Veterinary Laboratory.

As regards east coast fever, the successful results obtained in Natal and other parts of the Union of South Africa by systematic dipping have caused this disease to be viewed as no serious obstacle to successful stock farming, as was the case a few years back. A number of settlers have already constructed dippers, and it is anticipated that before long the regular and systematic dipping of cattle will become general throughout the Protectorate.

Prices at sales have been more than maintained, and this notwithstanding the fact that some thousands of breeding stock have been brought down from Jubaland and the Boran country. In fact, at no period in the history of the Protectorate have the prospects of the cattle industry been so bright as towards the close of the year under review.

A large number of pure-bred bulls and heifers have been imported not only for grading purposes, but for the establishment of pure-bred herds. On the Government farms are now found fair sized herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, Frieslands, Ayrshires, and Red Polls, and these have done so well that the purchase of some of the best bulls was considered justified. The importations this year included the champion Ayrshire bull of Scotland, the champion Shorthorn bull of the Transvaal, as well as others from noted strains at home.

At the annual sale of surplus stock at Naivasha, the average for pure bred bulls on the farm was £60 odd.

Sheep.—In June last the appearance of an obscure disease among young lambs, causing a heavy mortality, had a discouraging effect on the industry, but the set-back was only a temporary one, for, with a good December lambing, and the absence of the above-mentioned disease, hope revived and a rise in prices followed. At the Government sale, held in January, a record average of Rs.93.20 was obtained for 78 merino rams. Towards the close of the year some very valuable consignments of merinos (apart from purchases by Government) were imported by settlers from the famous Bonooke, Zara, and Mount Crawford studs, and also from noted flocks in South Africa.

One of the most encouraging features of the sheep industry is the high prices obtained for wool. At the London Wool Exchange sale held on the 23rd April last, 11*d.* to 11½*d.* per lb. were obtained for greasy merino wool from the Protectorate, prices which compared very favourably with those realized on the same day for wool from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the River Plate. But the striking feature of the sale, from the Protectorate point of view, was the high prices (8½*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb.) realized for wool from the third cross native merino grade sheep.

Pigs.—This industry has not made much headway, although it is considered that the country is adapted for pig breeding. There is a ready market for pure-bred and high-grade pigs at the Uplands bacon factory, but of late there has been some difficulty in procuring the best quality.

Ostriches.—With one or two exceptions this industry is only pursued by farmers with experience of ostriches in South Africa. The prospects are said to be good, but it will be some time before much profit will be made.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Kabete.—Two hundred and seventy acres have been planted with crops of all kinds and many interesting and valuable experiments have been undertaken. A linseed-retting tank has been constructed and a barn for air-curing tobacco.

There were three Clydesdale mares on the farm at the beginning of the year, one of which has since died from tick fever.

Pigs have done well, and no deaths from disease have occurred.

The total number of stock despatched from the farm amounted to 246. The stock remaining amounts to 493.

The farm has been well patronized by visitors.

Kibos.—The scheme of planting for the year was more elaborate than before and a larger area was put under cultivation with various crops. Successful experiments were made with cotton, chillies, linseed, maize, and sim-sim. Fruit trees of various descriptions have been planted.

Naivasha.—The majority of grade cattle have done very well during the year, particularly the Ayrshires.

Sheep have thrived, and many interesting experiments in cross-breeding have been carried out.

The annual sale of stock from the farm took place in January, and was very well attended.

The following figures and prices show the result of the sale :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Six pure bred Shorthorn bulls from	57	0	0	to	79	0	0
Friesland bulls	47	0	0	,,	57	0	0
Pure-bred Ayrshire	52	0	0	,,	58	0	0
Grade Shorthorn bulls	18	0	0	,,	35	0	0
Young grade bulls (various) ..	10	0	0	,,	24	0	0
Grade Hereford cows	20	0	0	,,	25	6	8
Grade Shorthorn cows	21	0	0	,,	38	0	0
Grade Guernsey cows	28	6	8	,,	34	6	8
Cape Colony cows	17	0	0	,,	31	13	4
Native donkeys, mares supposed to be in foal to the Catalonian jack	5	13	4	,,	8	0	0
Half-bred very young donkey stallions	4	0	0	,,	4	13	4
Pure-bred Angora rams	16	13	4				
Grade Angora rams	0	8	0	,,	2	16	0
Grade Angora ewe goats	0	13	4	,,	1	8	0
Merino culled ewes	1	2	8	,,	1	4	0
Grade ewes (many with lamb at foot)	1	2	8	,,	1	8	0
Merino rams	4	0	0	,,	10	6	8

Mazeras.—The unfavourable weather interfered to a great extent with new experiments. Much good work, however, was done in the propagation and distribution of plants.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—The disease is still very prevalent in the Nairobi, Kyambu Districts, and parts of Machakos and Kitui; an outbreak occurred in the Nandi Reserve, and a few cases have been recorded from Lumbwa, N'joro, Uasin Gishu, Ravine, Sotik, and the Kedong Valley.

In November a death from east coast fever occurred in the township of Nakuru, necessitating the placing of Nakuru in quarantine, which prevented the exhibition of cattle at the annual Agricultural Show held in December. This is the second occasion on which quarantine restrictions have unfortunately interfered with the cattle exhibits.

Rinderpest.—It is difficult indeed to estimate, even approximately, the mortality which has taken place during the past year through the ravages of cattle plague, and there are few districts of the Protectorate which have been totally free from its invasion.

The most serious outbreak has been at Nandi and in the Lumbwa District, and the arrival of infected cattle from Uganda at Kisumu made it necessary to forbid the importation of cattle from Uganda unless actively immunized before their exportation.

In the Rift Valley and on the Uasin Gishu Plateau small outbreaks have occurred among the high-grade stock, but happily the free use of anti-rinderpest serum prevented these outbreaks from causing a heavy mortality or assuming alarming proportions.

123,540 doses of anti-rinderpest serum have been produced during the past twelve months. 79,713 doses have been issued, and 4,978 doses distributed to settlers as reserve in case of a sudden outbreak on their farms or for the inoculation of their transport animals while trekking through infected areas.

39,674 doses have been sent to German East Africa, Uganda, and Nyasaland.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—No fresh outbreaks of this disease have been recorded during the past twelve months.

The previously affected herds of the Masai numbering some 12,000 animals, were strictly quarantined by the Masai themselves in an isolated area of Laikipia.

The cattle were periodically inspected by a Veterinary Assistant and Stock Inspectors, and prior to their removal to the Southern Reserve, all cattle showing symptoms were slaughtered and compensation paid.

Quarter Evil.—Cases of blackquarter occurred among the young stock belonging to the Masai in Laikipia, and odd cases have been recorded from several parts of the Protectorate.

No cases of anthrax have come to notice during the year.

Anaplasmosis.—Gall sickness has been slightly more prevalent than last year. On one farm in the Rift Valley six deaths occurred.

The Uasin Gishu farmers have also sustained loss through its prevalence.

Mange.—Several pure-bred bulls imported by Lord Delamere were found on arrival to be badly affected with sarcoptic mange.

The animals were thoroughly disinfected before being allowed to land, and permission for their removal to Soysambu under provisional quarantine was granted.

Under treatment the animals speedily recovered.

Scour among Calves.—Both black and white scour have been the cause of considerable mortality among calves in the highlands of the Protectorate.

In South Africa it has been found that dipping has suppressed the disease, and it is hoped that the same good results will be recorded here on the adoption of general dipping.

Trypanosomiasis of cattle.—With the exception of a few cattle imported from Uganda for experiment, and found to be infected with trypanosomes on their arrival at the laboratory, no case of this disease has come under notice.

Horses.—Horse-sickness has been very prevalent during the past year in Nairobi, Uasin Gishu and N'joro.

In Nairobi 67 were affected, of which 59 died.

At Spring Valley Farm 35 deaths were recorded among horses and mules.

Seven deaths occurred on the Uasin Gishu, and 6 deaths at Nakuru and N'joro.

Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—The great majority of cases of this variety has been reported from the Uasin Gishu plateau. The disease is considered to be of a very contagious nature.

Sheep Scab.—This disease is very widespread, and while the native hairy sheep harbour the parasite with little inconvenience, the results are disastrous among the wool-bearing flocks.

Strongylosis (wire-worm).—Many farmers have sustained severe loss through the ravages of wire-worm and other allied parasites, and the mortality throughout the Protectorate from this disease totals a large figure.

Variola.—This disease has been present in the Rift Valley, but in all cases the disease has exhibited a benign nature.

Foot Rot.—Contagious form of foot rot is most commonly seen in this country, and it has been prevalent on dry and wet pastures.

Swine Fever.—Three outbreaks of this virulent disease occurred during the year, causing a mortality of 100 per cent.

In the Rift Valley outbreak no less than 234 pigs succumbed within a period of two weeks.

Experiments are now being conducted at the laboratory with the object of ascertaining the susceptibility of the wild pig and wart hog to swine fever, but the history of many outbreaks points to the wild animal being the propagator.

The Permit System.—There is no doubt that the permit system has done much to curtail the spread of disease, and has prevented, in great measure, illicit movement of stock, more especially by natives.

Live Stock Importations.—During the past year there were imported through the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini 122 horses, 112 pure-bred cattle, 443 merino sheep, and 5 pure-bred pigs.

From Borana and the Northern Frontier District 135 ponies and 281 mules were imported, and all were submitted to the mallein test at Rumuruti.

8,990 head of cattle were brought through Rumuruti from Borana, Jubaland, and the Northern Frontier District.

(E) Insect Pests and Plant Diseases.

During the year under review there has been no severe outbreak of any insect pest, although several new ones have been met with, and the old ones have been more or less abundant.

White grubs have been reported to be doing more damage than hitherto, and crops on badly cultivated land were most affected.

The wooll apple aphis has been found in new localities. In spite of the inspection of imported trees it has again been brought into this country. Cutworms in nursery beds and among freshly set out plants have been very destructive. This was especially so in tobacco, where the newly planted crop had to be watched carefully and blanks refilled.

Aphides or plant lice on a variety of crops and garden plants have done damage.

Numerous bugs and borers have been found on the coffee plantations. A careful study of these has been made, as the coffee industry is likely to be one of some magnitude.

1,427 consignments of seeds and plants were passed for entry into the Protectorate.

9,866 tons of maize were passed for export, of which 628 tons were passed through the fumigating chambers.

V.—FORESTS.

On the 12th May, 1912, the general rules under the Forest Ordinance, 1911, were published, which provided for the prohibition of acts in forest areas and Crown lands, the issue of licences, for the removal of major and minor forest produce, the residence within, and cultivation of, certain areas, and the grazing of cattle in forest areas. Rates relating to timber and other forest produce were also defined. On the same date rules were also published relating to special timber licences.

Exploitation—Timber.—229,499 cubic feet of timber were sold, and 112,127 cubic feet issued free to Government Departments and settlers.

The quantity sold during the year was 193,137 cub. ft. in excess of that sold in the previous year, or about six times the quantity of last year. According to the statement of free issues of forest produce, the quantity of timber issued free is only slightly in excess of that issued last year.

The enormous increase in the timber sold this year is due to the greater demand for timber and the erection of more saw mills.

All forests are worked on a basis of improvement fellings on a forty years' rotation.

The saw mills in the country are the British East Africa and Premier saw mills, at Nairobi, Limoru steam saw mills between Limoru and Escarpment, three mills at the Equator saw mills, working private forests ; C. B. Clutterbuck's saw mill near Njoro ; Premier saw mills near Lumbwa and Lingham and Grogan saw mills at Eldolat, near Molo. Concessions have been given for other mills, and the erection of machinery has already been started.

The demand has been greater than the supply, and it is very difficult to get seasoned timber, sawmillers' stocks being sold out as soon as sawn.

Poles and Bamboos.—29,085 poles and bamboos were sold, being an increase of 5,000, and 7,690 were issued free to Government Departments, being an increase of about 6,800. The cutting of poles of valuable species is discouraged as far as possible. During the year a few black wattle and eucalyptus poles were obtained from thinnings of plantations.

Brushwood.—5,453 head loads of brushwood were sold, being an increase of about 1,400, and 4,017 head loads were issued free, an increase of about 2,100.

Rubber.—Royalty was paid on 1,192 lbs. of rubber, a decrease of 1,100 lbs., all the rubber being collected from Landolphia vines in the Kenia forests.

Fuel.—5,276 monthly licences for collecting fuel were sold during the year as also 63,151 cub. ft. of fuel, showing an increase over that of last year of 1,548 and 57,005 cub. ft. respectively.

Five hundred and seventeen head loads and 2,550 cub. ft. of fuel were issued free to Government Departments.

Railway Fuel.—1,383,302 cub. ft. of fuel were cut from Government forests during the year.

Nairobi Arboretum.—Planting has been carried out regularly during the planting seasons, and the trees are growing up well. The trees, being planted in groups and singly, give a very good example of the exotic trees which are suitable to the climatic conditions around Nairobi.

Cultural Operations.—The year under report was a fairly favourable one for planting, although the rains started very much earlier than usual. The plantations were chiefly confined to the railway zone, and areas that had been cut down for fuel were planted up. A certain area was planted in the Karura forest in close proximity to Nairobi, where there is danger of the fuel supply getting short in the near future.

Four hundred and fifty-seven acres were planted during the year, the chief species planted being Eucalyptus, Cypresses, Grevillea Robusta, and Muho (*Markhamia hildebrandtii*).

An attempt has been made on the edge of the Kinabop Plateau to assist the natural regeneration of juniper by clearing round young plants.

Nurseries.—Nurseries were kept up at Karura, Dagoreti, Njoro, Londiani, Nyeri and Mombasa. The two first named supply a large quantity for sale to the public, and also as free issues to other Departments. £307 was the revenue in cash derived by the sale of plants, and the value of the free issue of plants was £137.

Surveys and Demarcation.—The boundaries between the Kinabop farms and forest area were demarcated. Line beacons were put in when through open land and a line cleared when through forest. The boundary of the escarpment forests was slightly altered near the African Inland Mission, thus throwing a little more land into Native Reserve.

Eucalyptus were planted along the boundaries in the Kenia Province. Slight alterations were also made in the boundaries of this Province, throwing more land into native reserve, and also opening out a few farms round about Nyeri.

The demarcation of the Arabuko Sekoki was completed during the year, and all lines were properly cut.

The forests on farms 84 and 87 Uasin Gishu were surveyed and demarcated.

An area of about 100 acres was demarcated near Eldoret for a fuel area to supply the township of Eldoret.

Revenue.—The total revenue received in cash is £6,682 10*s*., being £2,930 in excess of the previous year, and about £2,000 in excess of the estimated revenue.

The chief increase has been in the sale of timber, being about seven times as much as last year; this is accounted for by the greater demand for timber and the opening out of more saw mills, and also because an amount of £766 due from previous year's working was paid during the year.

An all round increase has taken place except in that of rents. This is owing to the fact that the working of mangrove areas has been abandoned. It will be some time before the mangrove areas will recoup from the severe fellings that have taken place in the past.

The sale of plants has further increased this year, but the net profit derived is not large.

The estimated revenue derived from forest produce issued free to settlers and Government Departments is £4,345 9*s.* 9*d.*

£900 worth of timber was issued to settlers on free timber permits.

The value of fuel taken by the Uganda Railway was £2,766, or about £80 in excess of the previous year. All costs of supervision, etc., were borne by the Forest Department, but the Railway contributed a sum of £300 towards the cost of replanting those areas cut over for fuel.

The Department also supplied £422 worth of timber free to the Railway, the felling and hauling being done by the Department.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

(1) *Uganda Railway.*—The account of the Uganda Railway against the Parliamentary Grant now stands at £5,511,018, and the total expenditure under the running capital expenditure is £5,925,909. The expenditure during the year shows a total of £194,194, in addition to which a sum of £21,789 was spent towards the completion of the Busoga Railway.

During the year under review the total revenue earned amounted to £489,231 against £360,224 for 1911-12, an increase of 35¾ per cent.

The total expenditure was £280,185 against £228,852 for 1911-12, an increase of 22 per cent. only.

The net profit for the year was £209,046 against £131,372 in 1911-12, an increase of some £77,674 or 59 per cent., which gives a percentage of profit on the capital cost of 3·52 per cent. against 2·4 last year.

The total tonnage hauled rose from 115,767 tons in the previous year to 172,694 tons in that under review.

The total goods receipts were £339,554 as against £238,935 in the previous year, an increase of £100,619.

There was a remarkable increase in both upwards and downwards traffic, the upwards being 46¼ per cent. and downwards 52¾ per cent. more than last year. In four years the goods traffic has more than trebled itself. Increases were noticeable in practically all commodities.

Coaching receipts increased from £67,344 in 1911-12 to £78,887, an increase of £11,543.

The third class concession for men travelling in batches of ten or over is being more appreciated than formerly, the numbers carried being 36,259 against 19,587 in 1911-12.

The total number of passengers carried rose from 442,479 in 1911-12 to 500,304 in the year under review, an increase of 57,825.

The tonnage carried by the steamers rose from 47,483 in 1911-12 to 56,799 in 1912-13, an increase of 9,316 tons.

The following figures taken from the statistics show the result of the past five years in working both railway and steamers :—

—	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Goods (exclusive of Railway material and Steamer Service).	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Telegraphs.	Miscellaneous Earnings.	Earnings from Steamer Service.	Total Earnings.	Total Working Expenses.	Earnings per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Working Expenses per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Train Miles.	Earnings per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Working Expenses per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Percentage of Total Expenses to Receipts (inclg. Steamer Service).	Net Earnings (including Steamer Service).	
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£
1908-09	284,871	57,226	788,215	2,199,106	9,387	31,742	461,463	3,489,914	2,517,338	5,186	3,849	702,856	4.31	3.20	72·13	972,577	64,838
1909-10	293,052	60,213	785,740	2,386,479	9,739	49,452	460,785	3,692,195	2,704,190	5,533	4,115	747,770	4.32	3.21	73·24	988,005	65,867
1910-11	403,224	77,478	887,876	2,924,132	10,726	44,828	634,180	4,501,742	3,023,947	6,611	4,623	967,305	4.00	2.80	67·17	1,477,795	8,519
1911-12	442,479	115,767	1,010,168	3,584,037	14,324	57,875	736,954	5,403,358	3,432,781	7,976	5,223	1,208,065	3.86	2.53	63·53	1,970,577	131,372
1912-13	500,304	172,694	1,183,305	5,093,320	20,327	72,313	969,200	7,338,465	4,202,781	10,869	6,380	1,491,896	4.27	2.51	57·27	3,135,684	209,046

The outstanding feature of the returns has been the heavy increase in traffic during the second half of the year, which increase is still being maintained.

There was a considerable congestion at Kisumu owing to shortage of rolling stock, and at Kilindini owing to the pressing need for improved means for dealing with the ever-increasing traffic. The present lighter wharf is being taxed to its utmost, and it is hoped that the new straddle steam cranes will shortly arrive and somewhat relieve matters.

A very comprehensive scheme for the construction of a deep sea harbour at Kilindini has been prepared and sent home.

There was one serious accident of a runaway train at Kikuyu Station, which resulted in the death of a European guard and one native.

(2) *Thika Tramway.*—The Thika Tramway under construction by the Public Works Department will shortly be opened to public traffic.

(3) *Magadi Railway.*—The Magadi Railway has now reached Lake Magadi, and will probably be opened in the course of the next year.

It is estimated that a traffic of 80,000 tons will be carried during the first year of working.

(4) *Busoga Railway.*—The Busoga Railway is worked by the Uganda Railway Administration on behalf of the Uganda Protectorate.

The total gross revenue amounted to £8,149, the total expenditure being £6,897. The capital account stands at £144,058.

The line was formally opened on January 1st, 1912, but was considered as being under construction to the 1st April, 1912, and open for public traffic on that date.

Unginned cotton was the main feature of the outward traffic, and building materials, piece goods, and machinery of the inward.

Prospects for the future are good, and a large increase in cotton traffic is expected.

The terminus of the railway is at Namasagali, on Lake Kioga.

The year's progress has been very satisfactory from every point of view. Shortage of rolling stock has been a great handicap, but it is hoped that the indents for new locomotives and rolling stock will shortly be completed.

Every endeavour is being made to handle the traffic in the most expeditious manner, and in order to cope with the large development in the export and import trade extra facilities are needed.

(B) ROADS.

The total allowed for new roads and maintenance during the year was £21,375, but was insufficient to maintain the roads or tracks already open in a satisfactory condition.

During the last twelve months the increase in the amount of traffic has been enormous, and in addition the nature of the traffic has changed from slow-moving vehicles with light loads to heavy vehicles carrying heavy loads.

At the commencement of the year the number of motors in Nairobi was comparatively small, whereas at the end of March the number had increased to approximately 100. The increase in the number of motor bicycles has been phenomenal. This class of fast-moving traffic largely decreases the life of the road surface.

The sum allowed for maintenance, £7,500, was exceeded by £256, and that for new road work, although increased by £2,000 towards the close of the year, was expended to within £130. There would not have been even this balance had it not been for the difficulty of obtaining labour.

The principal items of work were as follows :—

(1) *Uasin Gishu Road.*—Work was continued on this road, an amount of £4,851 being expended during the year.

(2) *Mombasa—Malindi Path.*—The work of cutting and forming this path has been continued. Owing to the loose, sandy nature of the soil it is not expected that the path will be satisfactory until metalled for the greater part of the distance, as every time that the grass and scrub are cleared the surface is destroyed. The grass and scrub in this district is of extraordinarily vigorous growth, and to avoid cutting it down after heavy rains experiments were made with a cheap chemical to kill the growth. Nothing, however, that could be obtained at a reasonable rate had the desired effect. With very strong solutions the growth would fade for a few hours, but would recover again as if no attempt had been made to kill it. Very heavy traffic would be the only thing to keep it down.

(3) *Kisumu—Mumias Road.*—The last portion of the formation of this road, between the Uganda Railway and the foot of the Ogada Escarpment, was completed. This road was badly cut up during the last rains, as it carries the heaviest traffic of any outside Nairobi.

(4) *Muhoroni—Tinderet Road (Londiani Allotment).*—A sum of £1,540 was spent in the commencement of an earth track to give access to the farms to the north-east of Muhoroni Station. The length of track opened at the end of the year was twenty miles, and included five bridges and nineteen culverts. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour for this work, and the work was further hampered by sickness of both foreman and natives, the climate being both cold and damp.

(5) *Road to West Kenia Farms.*—Bridges were erected across the Chania and Amboni Rivers to give a possible means of access to these farms, but funds were not available to do much in the way of improvement to the track between the rivers. A total of £420 was spent on this work.

(6) *Kericho—Sotik Road.*—A sum of £410 was spent in bridging and improving grades. The work was let to contract to the settlers in the district, and was completed at a low cost to the satisfaction of all concerned.

(7) *Nzoia Bridge.*—The steel suspension bridge over this river on the road from Mumias to Uganda was completed in March. The bridge has a main span of 100 feet clear and one approach span of 30 feet. The width of the roadway is 12 feet clear, and the bridge was designed to take a steam roller of 10 tons weight. The total cost was £1,772, including approaches.

(c) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraph Services, which are amalgamated with those of the Uganda Protectorate, include 104 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 42 are also Money Order Offices. There are 97 Telegraph Offices, including those combined with Post Offices and those worked by the Uganda and Busoga Railways.

Revenue.—The total Post and Telegraph revenue of the combined Protectorates amounted to £39,047 17*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with £28,535 11*s.* 11*d.* in 1911–12, an increase of £10,512, or nearly 37 per cent. The division of revenue between the two Protectorates gives the following results :—

(A) *Postal Revenue.*

Year	East Africa	Uganda	Total
1911-12 1912-13	£14,408 21,039	£3,998 4,561	£18,406 25,600
Increase of	£6,631 46 per cent.	£563 14 per cent.	£7,194 39 per cent.

(B) *Telegraph and Telephones.*

Year	East Africa		Uganda		Total
	Telegraphs	Telephones	Telegraphs	Telephones	
1911-12 1912-13	£5,677 8,057	£773 1,487	£1,941 2,262	£181 84	£8,572 11,890
Increase of	£2,380 42 per cent.	£714 92 per cent.	£321 17 per cent.	Dec. £97 Dec. 53 per cent	£3,318 39 per cent.

In addition to the Telegraph revenue for East Africa shown above, an amount of £1,557 6*s.* 8*d.* was received from the Uganda Railway for the maintenance of Railway Telegraph Lines.

Expenditure.—The expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates, amounted to £42,540 4*s.* 7½*d.* as compared with £41,550 17*s.* 3*d.* for 1911–12, an increase of £989, or not quite 2½ per cent. The estimated division of expenditure gives the following figures :—

Year.	East Africa.	Uganda.	Total.
1911-12 1912-13	£27,637 29,926	£13,914 12,614	£41,551 42,540
Increase of	£2,289 8 per cent.	Decrease. £1,300 9 per cent. decrease.	£989 2½ per cent.

The amounts given in the case of Uganda include £6,821 and £5,108 for the years 1911–12 and 1912–13 respectively for telegraph and telephone construction and engineering services, the cost of which is borne on the Estimates of that Protectorate.

Financial Result.—The financial results of the year's working were very satisfactory. The revenue from all sources shows an increase over the previous year of nearly 37 per cent., whilst the increase in the total expenditure (including the capital cost of new lines) was rather less than 2½ per cent.

Postal Matter.—The number of letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year is estimated at 4,449,063, as compared with 3,464,586 in 1911–12, an increase of 28 per cent. In East Africa the figures have increased from 2,682,461 to 3,549,830, and in Uganda from 782,125 to 899,233, representing increases of 32 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively.

Parcel Post.—During the year under review 59,586 parcels were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as against 47,579 in the preceding year, an increase of 25 per cent. Of this number 39,655 were posted or delivered in East Africa, and 19,931 in Uganda, representing an increase on last year's figures of 41 per cent. for East Africa and 2½ per cent. for Uganda.

The value of parcels imported from countries abroad amounted to £50,984 as compared with £37,772 in 1911–12, an increase of 35 per cent. Of the incoming parcels, 3,143 were insured and valued at £9,703, whilst the outgoing insured parcels numbered 152, of the declared value of £1,219. The greater part of the increased overseas traffic was in respect of parcels imported from the United Kingdom, the numbers of which advanced by 30 per cent. in the case of East Africa and 8 per cent. for Uganda, whilst the number of locally posted parcels dealt with in East Africa was more than double that for 1911–12.

Registered Letters.—The total number of registered postal packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year amounted to 132,944, as compared with 117,479 in 1911–12, an increase of 13 per cent. Of this number 50,112 were posted in East Africa for delivery in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates and 29,800 for places abroad. In Uganda 17,211 registered articles were posted for delivery in the two Protectorates, and 6,196 for foreign countries.

The number of articles received by the registered post from places abroad increased by 17 per cent., 29,625 letters, etc., being dealt with as compared with 25,170 in the previous year. Of the foregoing, 24,705 were delivered in the East Africa Protectorate and 4,920 in Uganda.

Undelivered Postal Packets.—The total number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office on account of the combined Protectorates was 34,800, as compared with 26,280 in 1911–12, an increase of 32 per cent., the number given being made up of 23,595 letters, 930 postcards, and 10,275 newspapers, circulars, book packets and samples.

The inland correspondence dealt with, that is to say, the mail matter posted in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, addressed to places within the Protectorates, and subsequently forwarded to the Returned Letter Office, numbered 21,344 articles, including 12,590 letters, 242 postcards and 8,512 newspapers, being an increase of 42 per cent. on the previous year. Of these articles 13,100 were returned to the senders, and the balance of 8,244 destroyed as neither deliverable to the addressee nor returnable to the sender.

Of the correspondence posted in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates for delivery abroad, 5,239 articles were sent back by the countries of destination as undeliverable, and of this number 3,249 were returned to the senders, the remaining 1,990, being non-returnable, were subsequently destroyed. During the year, 8,217 of the letters, etc., received from places abroad for delivery were similarly sent back to the countries of origin for return to the senders.

The parcels dealt with in the Returned Letter Office numbered 154, of which 130 were returned to the senders or, in the case of foreign parcels, returned to the countries of origin, and 24 were treated as abandoned.

Cheques, coin, currency notes, money orders, postal orders, etc., to the value of £142 were found in the correspondence dealt with in the Returned Letter Office.

Money Orders.—In East Africa 27,749 orders, amounting to £162,082, were issued, and 11,512, of the value of £85,324, were paid. Of the issues 2,039 orders, amounting to £9,065, represented remittances to the United Kingdom and places served through the intermediary of the London General Post Office. The transactions with India included 15,951 orders, amounting to £80,273, as compared with 13,385 orders and £60,899 in 1911-12.

British Postal Orders.—The total number of British postal orders issued and paid in the combined Protectorates was 22,345, as compared with 16,660 in 1911-12. The value represented by the orders was £13,460, being an increase of £3,284 on last year. The rate of increase in the orders dealt with was 34 per cent. in number, and about 32 per cent. in the value.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The East Africa Protectorate Savings Bank, which was established in April, 1910, has continued to meet with a satisfactory measure of success. A sum of £32,988 was deposited during the year, and £21,141 withdrawn, representing increases of 51 per cent. and 25 per. cent. respectively over the deposits and withdrawals of the previous year. The number of depositors increased from 1,420 to 2,066, and the total amount standing to their credit from £20,814 to £32,975.

Telegraphs.—During the past financial year 199,900 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 161,732 in 1911-12, an increase of nearly 24 per cent.

Nearly 5,000 "deferred" cablegrams were dealt with—2,160 inward and 2,827 outward—and it is obvious that the system is becoming very popular and tending, to a certain extent, to displace the use of codes.

The telegraph lines in East Africa now extend to 1,059 miles, of which 877 are on iron poles and 182 on wooden poles. The total length of telegraph wire now amounts to 2,300 miles, the capital cost being approximately £102,400.

Telephones.—The telephone exchanges at Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, in East Africa, were extended by the addition of 46 private and 26 official subscribers. The total number of calls registered in the East Africa Protectorate was 389,867, as compared with 262,218 in 1911–12, whilst the revenue derived from the service has increased from £773 to £1,487.

The East Africa telephone system now extends to 633 miles of wire, with 476 telephones installed. Of the latter, 311 are at Nairobi and 73 at Mombasa. The capital cost of the telephone system is approximately £4,800.

Ocean Mail Services.—The ocean mail services with Europe remained practically unchanged during the year. The mail service with India has been considerably improved by the establishment of regular fortnightly sailings of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, under contract with the Indian Government.

Staff.—The staff, excluding Africans and Asiatic postmen, numbered 184. There were, in addition, 8 European Sub-Postmasters (Storekeepers), 10 African clerks, 13 Asiatic postmen, and about 330 Africans employed as postmen, messengers, linesmen and mail runners, making a total staff of approximately 545.

Of the 71 Europeans 24, or approximately one-third, were members of the female staff of accountants, telegraphists and telephone operators.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) JUDICIAL.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the High Court is 1,012, which is a slight decrease from the previous year.

The comparative particulars are as follows :—

	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
High Court Original Civil Cases filed Mombasa	91	120	86
High Court Original Civil Cases filed Nairobi	25	38	52
High Court Original Civil Cases filed other District Registries	7	5	10
High Court Original Criminal Cases	94	77	105
Magistrates' Cases sent for confirmation	390	487	454
Magistrates' Cases revised by High Court	35	44	28
Appeals, Criminal	69	62	54
Appeals, Civil	78	65	58
Probate and Administration Causes	146	151	136
*Insolvencies	4	14	7
*Trust Estates administered ..	26	22	25
	965	1,087	1,012

It will be seen that there has been a slight reduction in the original civil work, and also in the appellate and revisional work, both civil and criminal, but a considerable increase in the original criminal work.

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* The scheduled liabilities in the Insolvencies amounted to Rs.99,075, and the total value of the Trust Estates administered to Rs.63,953.

The better trade conditions prevailing are shown by a considerable reduction in insolvencies, as also in the scheduled liabilities, which for the previous year amounted to nearly five lakhs of rupees.

The progressive decrease in the appellate and revisional work of the Court, both civil and criminal, is no doubt to some extent an indication of increasing efficiency in the work of the subordinate courts.

An outstanding feature of the original civil work of the Court is the marked increase in the number of cases filed at Nairobi. The returns for 1911–12 for the first time showed a development in this direction, which has increased further in the year under review, and as far as can be seen from the current year's work is likely to increase further still.

The Town Magistrate's Court at Nairobi has dealt with a large amount of work during the year, the figures as compared with last year being as follows :—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Insolvency.	Probate & Administration.
1911–12 ..	722	1530	4	17
1912–13 ..	1043	1578	3	12

This increase in the civil work, which has also been of a heavier character, is largely due to the growth of the town, and is reflected in the fees taken, which have jumped from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 20,000.

As is usual in this Court, a large proportion of the criminal work arises from petty breaches of Township Regulations.

The headquarters of the Town Magistrate of Nakuru and Kisumu remain at Nakuru, but he pays regular visits to Kisumu, and also holds Court at Londiani and Muhoroni as occasion arises.

The work of the Court as compared with last year is as follows :—

NAKURU.

	Civil.	Criminal.	Insolvency.	Probate & Administration.
1911–12 ..	181	260	—	2
1912–13 ..	257	292	1	8

KISUMU.

	Civil.	Criminal.	Insolvency.	Probate & Administration.
1911–12 ..	198	210	—	—
1912–13 ..	269	140	1	—

This shows a considerable growth of civil work, particularly at Nakuru, which is becoming a more important centre. And as the number of civil cases tried there in 1910–11 was only 91, it will be seen that the work has nearly trebled in three years.

The total revenue from fees in both Courts for the year is Rs.11,400 as compared with Rs.2,500 for the previous year, but in this is included a considerable sum for probate duty.

The work of the Town Magistrate's Court at Mombasa as compared with last year is as follows :—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Court Fees.
1911–12 ..	823	643	Rs.10,400
1912–13 ..	700	706	8,300

This Court does not deal with insolvencies or probate and administration causes, which are all dealt with by the High Court.

The decrease in the civil work is partly due to the better conditions of trade existing and partly to a diminution in the numerous small land disputes which used to occupy a great portion of the time of the Court.

The establishment of a Town Magistrate's Court at Lamu has, as was anticipated, proved exceedingly useful. The work for the year is as follows:—

Civil.	Criminal.	Insolvencies.	Probate & Administration.
145	228	—	158

the Court fees taken being Rs.6,600. One of the principal functions of this Court is the administration of native estates which, previously, owing to a lack of proper supervision had been the cause of endless trouble.

A Town Magistrate's Court was opened at Eldoret towards the close of the year for the benefit of the increasing white population on the Uasin Gishu plateau, but the Court has been open too short a period for the returns to be of any value.

Out of 637 sentences passed by subordinate courts 85½ per cent. were upheld and unaltered by the High Court, and in 2 per cent. only were acquittals ordered; in the remaining 12½ per cent. sentences were reduced or re-trials ordered.

The total number of civil cases tried, 4,502, shows a reduction of 620 cases over last year. This reduction falls almost entirely under the head of "Cases under Rs.100," and is mostly accounted for by the fact that during the previous year claims for native hut and poll tax were returned as "Civil," whereas under the existing system of collection, entailing punishment for non-payment they are returned under the heading "Criminal."

The civil work otherwise shows little variation from that of the previous year.

The number of persons brought before the magistrates shows a considerable increase over the previous year, being 11,915 as compared with 10,528. This, at first sight, would appear to indicate a considerable increase of crime, but in fact it is not so, the explanation being that a very large number of natives were dealt with for non-payment of hut or poll tax, which, as mentioned above, falls within the criminal returns. To this must be added the large numbers proceeded against under the Master and Servants Ordinance and for petty breaches of Township Regulations, which shows a progressive increase as towns grow and Township Regulations are applied where they had not been applied before.

There has, in fact, been a diminution of serious crime in the country, and that although there is an increasing area brought under administration yearly.

Convictions for stock thefts remain at practically the same figure as last year, and are less than they were two years ago.

Other offences against property are 100 less than last year, and the lowest on record for four years.

Convictions for homicide by the High Court remain about the same as last year.

There were 44 death sentences passed, of which 31 were commuted by the Governor.

Other offences against the person for which magistrates convicted remain at about the average of the last four years.

The convictions for "Other Offences" show the large increase of 2,000, but this does not include any serious crime, and is swollen by the inclusion of proceedings for non-payment of hut and poll tax. Of all the cases brought to trial before magistrates and the High Court there were acquittals or discharges in 2,889 cases, or rather less than 25 per cent.

The comparative figures of persons convicted for the last five years are appended :—

	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912–13.
Europeans ..	64	76	77	83	151
Asiatics ..	513	463	328	454	501
Natives ..	5,538	6,839	6,698	6,547	8,418

This return shows an increase under each heading, particularly under the heading of Europeans, though the great majority of such convictions are for minor offences disposed of by magistrates. The increase of convictions of Asiatics is small.

There have been two special sessions of the Court of Appeal held at Entebbe in addition to the ordinary sessions held at Mombasa.

The total judicial revenue for the year from all sources is Rs.165,402 or an advance of Rs.14,000 over last year.

Legal practitioners' fees amounted to Rs.1,565, there being 27 practising advocates on the roll.

(B) LEGAL.

The following are the principal Ordinances passed during the year :—

The East Africa Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1912.
The Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1912.
The Customs Tariff Amendment (No. 2) Ordinance, 1912.
The Vaccination Ordinance, 1912.
The Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912.
The Wattle Bark Industry Ordinance, 1912.
The King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1912.
The East Africa Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1912.
The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.
The Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1912.
The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1912.
The Official Secrets Ordinance, 1912.
The Public Holidays Ordinance, 1912.
The Native Authority Ordinance, 1912.
The Law Officers Ordinance, 1912.
The Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1912.
The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Amendment Ordinance, 1912.
The Quarantine Ordinance, 1912.
The Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1912.
The Wayleaves Ordinance, 1912.

Registration of Documents.—There has been a large increase in the work of this Department during the year, particularly at the Nairobi Registry, owing to the numerous transactions in land.

In the coast area business in land has been comparatively quiet and will continue so until the certificates of title have been finally adjusted.

A new Registration Ordinance is awaiting the introduction of the new Crown Lands Ordinance.

The total revenue from all sources amounted to Rs.87,039, obtained in 3,664 transactions. This is an increase of Rs.27,351 over the previous year.

Administration of Estates.—During the year 116 fresh causes have been opened. Of these four are treated as "Miscellaneous Causes," in which estates not exceeding Rs.100 in value are dealt with. These number 377 as compared with 376 in 1911–12.

The causes opened are divided as follows :—

European	15
Asiatic	20
Cape Boy	1
Native	76

The percentage of native estates dealt with compares favourably with the number in past years. Rs.85,257 have been received and allocated to various estates, and Rs.62,938 have been paid out.

Sixty-four lots of immovable property have been sold, realizing Rs.21,211, and include property situated in the provinces of Seyidie and Nyanza. Considerable litigation has resulted over immovable property in the Seyidie Province, owing to the insecurity of title now existing.

Only one minor's trust cause has been opened.

The revenue collected amounted to Rs.6,335 ; this is a slight decrease on the amount received in 1911–12, and is due to the low values of the estates dealt with.

Bankruptcy.—The revenue for the year amounted to Rs.1,922, as compared with Rs.1,021 in 1911–12.

Six fresh causes were opened, all being Asiatic. The total liabilities in these causes amounted to Rs.84,155, with assets amounting approximately to Rs.5,454.

Seventeen causes were dealt with and eight finally wound up.

Patents.—Eight new inventions were registered during the year.

The total fees amounted to Rs.253.

Trade Marks.—Twelve trade marks were registered under the old system, by which only such trade marks as had been registered in the United Kingdom were recorded, and 12 under the new Trade Marks Ordinance of 1912.

The total fees collected amounted to Rs.149.

Joint Stock Companies.—Twenty-three companies, with a total capital of Rs.7,214,250, i.e. £480,950, were registered during the year. This brings the number of companies on the register up to 66.

The revenue for registration fees amounted to Rs.5,613, and that from filing fees on returns, sale of forms, etc., to Rs.863, making a total of Rs.6,477.

(c) POLICE.

The authorized establishment of Police on the 31st December, 1912, was 1,675 of all ranks. The actual strength was 1,623, of which 1,573 were Asiatics and Africans.

623 recruits were enlisted during the year, as compared with 543 in 1911 and 336 in 1910. 231 were under training on December 31st,

1911; the total number dealt with, therefore, during the year was 854. The majority of recruits were drawn from the Nilotic, Kavirondo, and Akamba tribes.

The training depôt has turned out to be a most useful institution. 504 recruits were passed out as well-trained constables, and a number of non-commissioned officers went through short courses of instruction. Special attention has been paid to the formation of character, and to inculcate habits of cleanliness and smartness. Physical drill has formed a special feature of the training.

Discipline throughout the force was well maintained. The total number of punishments awarded departmentally and judicially, rose from 1,014 in 1911 to 1,072 in 1912; this is a normal fluctuation, owing to the increase in the strength of the force.

The total number of casualities amounted to 415, as against 495 in 1911–12. Of these 10 died, 9 deserted, 53 were pronounced medically unfit, 75 were dismissed, 80 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, and 186 became time-expired. It is encouraging to note the decrease in the number of men who took their discharge, and also in the number dismissed.

There was a distinct all-round improvement in the health of the Asiatic and African members of the force. The health of the recruits, however, at the depôt was not very good, and bronchitis, ulcers, sores, and dysentery were prevalent at various times.

The total number of cases investigated by the Police was 4,614, as against 4,496 in 1911; of this number 437 occurred in the additional districts from which statistics were available. 6,191 persons were arrested or summoned by the Police, of whom 4,724 were convicted. It is very encouraging to note the decrease in the more serious cases of crime. The most striking decrease was in the number of true cases of house-breaking (234 against 395 in 1911), and there was also an appreciable decrease in both cattle (52 against 87) and ordinary thefts (1,031 against 1,130).

Property to the value of Rs.73,545 was reported to the Police as lost, and Rs.28,100 was recovered.

At the beginning of 1912 there were on record 2580 finger impression slips, and during the year under review 1,587 were added, making a total of 4,167. 677 slips were received for search prior to trial, and of these 118 were traced, the previous convictions being proved.

The estimated cost of the Police advanced from £43,542 in 1911–12 to £47,431 in 1912–13. The increased cost was almost entirely due to the additions to the Asiatic and African establishments.

The actual expenditure was £43,643; the saving of £3,788 resulted mainly from the shortage in the European, Asiatic, and African Police.

(D) PRISONS.

A total number of 7,899 prisoners was admitted to the various prisons, as compared with 8,284 during the previous year.

Of these 7,899 prisoners, 1,886 were long term prisoners, 2,952 short term prisoners, 3,021 were committed for safe custody while awaiting trial, etc., and 40 were debtors.

Included in the total were 108 women and 76 juveniles.

The average prison population throughout the year was 1,508, as compared with 1,345 in 1911–12, but notwithstanding this increase, which can be accounted for by the accumulation of long term convicts, the figures cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory, as the total admissions to prison were nearly 400 less than in the previous year, or, if criminal prisoners only are to be taken into consideration, a decrease of 629 in their number is shown.

Twenty-six boys were received into the Reformatory during the year. 12 were discharged, leaving a population of 47 boys in that institution at the end of the year, the management of which continued satisfactory.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year, exclusive of buildings or medical attendance, was £14,324, as against £13,121 in 1911–12, the cost per prisoner on the average population being £9 10*s*. and £9 15*s*. respectively.

The conduct of the staff has been generally good, and so also has that of the prisoners.

The industrial sections of the first-class prisons at Nairobi and Mombasa continued to do much good work, employment being limited only to what is likely to prove beneficial to the workers in earning an honest livelihood on discharge. Technical instruction is now confined to carpentry, masonry, and tailoring, while the labour of those devoid of the aptitude for higher grade work has been lent to the Public Works Department, Sanitary, Uganda Railway, and other public Departments, thus materially reducing the Protectorate wages bill for unskilled labour.

In Provincial and District Prisons the prisoners have been employed, as in former years, in bush clearing, road making, tree planting, the cultivation of prison farms, and generally in keeping the station and its environments clean.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *The Coast Zone.*

General Diseases.—The general effect of this year has been to show an improvement over the conditions of the previous year, in some measure attributable to the partial failure of the heavy rains in the greater portion of the year, followed by a diminution of such diseases as bronchitis, malaria, and diarrhoea. As usual, diseases of the digestive system and local injuries rank high as causes for appearing on the sick list. Eye affections also predominate, more especially in the more sandy and less humid regions of Tanaland and Jubaland. In the town of Lamu an interesting condition of retinitis has been observed, due to the effects of sun glare; shading the eyes for a few days effects a cure.

Communicable Diseases.—The number of cases of malaria treated during the year was less than in 1911, the greater number of the cases being of a mild type. Special mosquito rules under the Township Ordinance were made applicable to Mombasa in July. The greatest prevalence commences just after the onset of the rains, and continues for some time after their cessation. The months chiefly responsible in this respect are November and December, and March to June inclusive. Lamu and Kismayu are the towns with the least incidence of malaria; at the former the anopheles is not very much in evidence, while in the latter its presence has, so far, not yet been recorded. Manifestations of malaria in the latter town are due to exposure on the banks of the Juba.

It is gratifying to record a very great diminution in the number of admissions for dysentery, and that the action towards controlling it has borne fruit.

Only three cases of enteric fever amongst Europeans were reported, all of which proved fatal.

During the year the town of Mombasa was visited by a severe epidemic of small-pox, which came to light in the month of July. The island was declared infected, and the new Compulsory Vaccination Ordinance applied. In all, 295 cases were reported, with 63 deaths. It seems likely that the infection was imported from Arabia.

Helminthic diseases are more common than elsewhere at the coast. Mombasa affords a good opportunity for the study of ankylostomiasis, in spite of the fact that only 11 cases were recorded during the year. Many of the cattle in the Lamu district are infected with tænia, and the parasite is fairly common amongst the natives. Ascarides and Bilharzia are met with from time to time.

Beri-beri.—One case appeared in the prison at Mombasa, but its origin could not be traced.

Early in the month of February a very serious mortality from this cause occurred amongst the Nubian troops stationed at the military outpost at Serenli on the River Juba.

Bilharzia is confined to certain districts on the coast. Dracontiasis is unknown so far.

The general health of the officials at the coast was an improvement on previous years. It is worthy of note that with the prevalence of smallpox and plague during the year no official nor member of his family was attacked by either disease.

General European Population.

Very little accurate information can be given under this head, as (with the exception of those residing in the island of Mombasa) the planters are scattered, and mostly not in touch with any medical practitioner. It may, however, be said that, on the whole, their general health has been good. Malaria, as might be supposed, is accountable for a large amount of sickness. Out of an average of 52 officials resident in Mombasa there were 37 cases of malaria, or 71·15 per cent., and out of an average number of 120 resident of the general population, 106 contracted malaria, or 88·33 per cent.

2.—*The Mountainous Area.*

This comprises the two Provinces of Ukamba and Naivasha, including the Uasin Gishu Plateau, with an altitude varying up to 9,000 feet. The greater part of these areas is generally regarded as being specially adapted for settlement by Europeans. The capital of the Protectorate, Nairobi, and the township of Nakuru are situated in this area.

General Diseases.—Digestive and respiratory troubles, particularly pneumonia, and local injuries were as prominent as in other parts of the

Protectorate. Of minor ailments, influenza at Nakuru, and tonsilitis, generally ascribed to dust infections during the dry seasons of the year, were prevalent, as well as veldt sores and jiggers.

Communicable Diseases—Malaria.—This prevailed to a greater degree than last year throughout the Provinces, Nakuru showing the least incidence, as the anopheles mosquito is rarely found there. The bulk of the cases appeared during the second and third quarters of the year.

Epidemic Diseases—Plague.—After the lapse of a year, plague again made its appearance in the Indian Bazaar, Nairobi, on the 5th of September. There were nine cases in all. In October a fatal case occurred at Kyambu, and seven cases at Machakos, with six deaths. In 1911 there were a total of 39 cases, 22 of which were fatal, giving a death ratio of 56·41 per cent. of cases admitted. In 1912 there was a total of 17 admissions and 11 deaths—a mortality rate of 64·71 per cent. of admissions.

Dysentery accounted for 612 cases coming under treatment as indoor and outdoor patients, and of these 52 died. Fifteen Europeans are included in the total number of cases treated, but no deaths were recorded.

Enteric.—The total number of admissions was 23, with two fatalities, giving a death rate of 8·69 per cent. of admissions.

European Officials.

Malaria, as usual, is responsible for the largest number of admissions, enteric and tonsilitis being fairly frequent. There was an increase in the number of admissions compared with last year.

General European Population.

The general white population suffered equally with the rest of the country in an increased number of cases of malaria, dysentery, typhoid and pneumonia.

The death rate per 1,000 for Nairobi was 15·8, as against 21·0 for the preceding twelve months.

3.—*The Kenia and Nyanza Provinces.*

General Diseases.—On the whole a better standard of health was maintained during the year, and, beyond the usual amount of respiratory and digestive diseases and local injuries, there is no particular incidence of disease to record.

Communicable Diseases.—Malaria.—3,134 cases came under treatment as indoor and outdoor cases. The disease showed a notable increase during the rainy months, though the incidence varied slightly at the different stations: at Kisumu in the first six months; at Mumias in the second and third quarters; on the Nandi Plateau in the third quarter; and at Fort Hall and Meru in the second quarter of the year.

Filariasis and Leprosy.—Both these diseases are recorded as fairly common. Cases of elephantiasis abound more particularly on the Yala River in the northern portion of the Kavirondo Province, affecting a certain section of the Nandi tribe.

Plague.—At Kisumu 79 cases occurred between March and the end of the year, as contrasted with 64 in 1911. The death rate was 89·87 per cent. in 1912 and 76·87 per cent. in 1911.

Tick Fever.—Further cases of illness caused by the *Spirochoeta* *duttoni* were observed in the Fort Hall District, though, so far, none have been recorded amongst the Kavirondo.

European Officials.

On the whole there has been an improvement in the health of the European officials, particularly those resident in out-stations.

4.—*The Desert Zone.*

General Diseases.—Pneumonia is surprisingly common in the hot arid wastes of Jubaland; eye affections and local injuries are not infrequent.

Communicable Diseases.—*Malaria.*—The Gosha District (on the banks of the River Juba) is heavily infected. Observations show that such cases as occur in Kismayu are imported ones.

Smallpox.—This was imported from Mombasa into Jubaland by sea, on three occasions. Only one contact case resulted, though the disease was reported to have also appeared around the Deshek Wama. Two of the four cases were fatal.

Dysentery—like malaria—is prevalent on the banks of the river.

Beri-beri.—Early in the year a disastrous outbreak occurred amongst the troops stationed at the military outpost, Serenli, some 400 miles up the river. Out of a total number of 289 troops, women, and followers, stationed at Serenli, 112 were attacked and 44 died, an admission rate of 38·75 per cent. of strength, and a death rate of 39·28 per cent. of admissions.

European Officials.

General Remarks.—The health of officials in these desert zones was, on the whole, remarkably good.

Comparative table showing the average daily number of officials on the sick list:—

	1911.	1912.
The Coast Zone	1·9	2·09
The Mountainous Area	3·12	5·61
The Nyanza and Kenya Provinces..	2·35	1·60

(B) SANITATION.

Legislation governing all sanitary action in the Protectorate consists of the following:—

(1) "The Infectious Diseases Ordinance of 1903," an Ordinance to prevent the introduction of infectious or epidemic disease.

(2) "Plague and Cholera Ordinance of 1907," governing overseas introduction of these diseases.

(3) Rules to prevent sleeping sickness under the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, etc.

In addition to these there are various Rules published under these Ordinances, and others under the Township Ordinance.

During the year the following were added to the Statute List:—

(4) The Vaccination Ordinance, 1912.

(5) Additional (Mosquito) Rules under the Township and Infectious Diseases Ordinances made applicable to Mombasa as well as Nairobi.

(6) The Quarantine Ordinance, 1912, an Ordinance to prevent the introduction of diseases into the East Africa Protectorate.

1.—*Preventive Measures.*

Malaria.—The collection of bottle refuse, oiling of pools and marshes too large for drainage, and the cutting of channels to remove stagnant water was carried out.

Free distribution of quinine was instituted at Mombasa and, in continuation of last year's system, at Kisumu and Fort Hall.

Trypanosomiasis.—Sleeping sickness is entirely confined to the shores of, and islands in, the Victoria Nyanza, and it is fairly evident that its dangers diminish yearly in importance. Each year shows an increase in the hut-tax returns from the infected districts, thereby indicating that the re-population of the decimated districts is proceeding slowly but surely. With the extinction of the Sleeping Sickness Camp the main control has been the inspection of the labour passing through Kisumu.

Epidemic Diseases.—The Protectorate suffered from two visitations during the year—smallpox and plague. The former occasioned a serious outbreak in Mombasa, two small epidemics in the Fort Hall district, and isolated cases in other parts of the country.

Plague.—The immunity of Mombasa to plague was broken into with the appearance of the pneumonic form in the latter part of the year. Nairobi and Kisumu were also affected.

The preventive measures adopted were: isolation of sick and as many contacts as could be seized; the disinfection of the houses and effects in Kisumu and Mombasa by the closing of the house and the burning of sulphur and spraying of floors and wells with a disinfecting fluid; in Nairobi, by means of a portable Clayton. In addition, at Nairobi, a portion of the goods shed was converted into a disinfecting chamber, and infected grain bags and goods, Claytonized by means of the largest size Clayton, fitted on two trucks. At Kisumu, these goods, and all native passengers' effects, were disinfected by a smaller sized Clayton, fitted on a truck in the railway yard. Passengers leaving Kilindini and Kisumu by the railway or steamers were inspected; at the latter place over 10,000 were so dealt with.

The trapping of rats was persisted in; and the following table records the number of rats caught:—

Mombasa	1,724
Nairobi	870
Kisumu	9,636
	12,230

In Mombasa no infected rats were found, even though it was discovered that there had been a rat mortality in certain quarters. In Nairobi 97 rats showed infection. It is significant that 45 per cent. of the female rats caught in Kisumu were pregnant. Infected rats were found there on 11 occasions.

Haffkine's prophylactic was undoubtedly the most valuable means for preventing plague. The numbers inoculated were:—

Mombasa	89
Nairobi	1,400
Kisumu	6,770

No case of plague occurred in those inoculated with Haffkine's prophylactic.

Small-pox.—This broke out in Mombasa in March. It was not controlled until some 34,000 people had been vaccinated.

The following table shows the number of cases of small-pox for the last three years, and the number of vaccinations performed.

——	1912.	1911.	1910.
Cases of small-pox	323	159	21
Vaccinations	79,252	15,167	14,353

The total quantities of lymph issued during 1912 were sufficient for 140.000 persons.

The lymph used was entirely manufactured at the Bacteriological Laboratory. Where results could be inspected, it is estimated that from 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. were successful.

Cholera.—Though the island of Zanzibar was visited by a severe outbreak of cholera, which commenced in July, it is satisfactory to record that there was no suspicion of a case having reached the mainland or island of Mombasa.

Enteric.—The most important point brought out by the experience of the year's work in typhoid has been to prove—what for long has been surmised—the rôle played by the native as a typhoid "carrier." A leaflet drawing attention to the causes and prevention of typhoid was circulated during the year.

Helminthic Diseases.—Beyond individual efforts in out-patient cases, no general measures were promulgated.

2. *General Measures.*

Sewage Disposal.—The single bucket system is in vogue in the towns of Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu, and is generally used in the European, Goanese, and Asiatic quarters, and in the public latrines. In Mombasa the bucket contents are collected in night soil trollies and are tipped into the sea. In Nairobi they are buried in trenches.

Disposal of Refuse. The scavenging of the streets is performed in a somewhat perfunctory manner. Municipal dustbins are provided free at certain street corners and localities, and are obligatory in compounds. Their contents are removed by carts and burnt in pits set aside for the purpose.

Water Supply.—Mombasa's new water service not yet being within range of completion, the town is still dependent on tanks and polluted wells. The chemical analysis of the Mombasa and the Nairobi pipe supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. There are two mains into Nairobi from the resorvoir at Kikuyu, some sixteen miles away. These deliver, respectively, in the twenty-four hours, 705,000 and 136,000 gallons. The four reception tanks in the township have a total capacity of 62,000 gallons ; the overflow from these at mid-day is calculated at 36,000 gallons.

Drainage.—In Nairobi, lack of proper drains is conspicuous in all new streets where extensive building operations are vigorously proceeding. Such drains as exist are kept indifferently clean by the conservancy gangs. In Nairobi the labour was supplemented by the use of a convict gang. Their operations covered the filling in of 96 borrow pits, 21 excavations, the draining of 60 pools, 6 marshes, the weekly oiling of 50 collections of stagnant water, and the cleaning of 56,000 lineal yards of drains. The railway authorities also did a large amount of useful cleaning in their various quarters.

Bush Clearing.—A sum of £500 was spent by the Railway, and £300 by the Public Works Department during the year.

(c) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Table showing admissions, and death rate of patients in the European Hospitals at Nairobi and Mombasa :—

——	1911.	1912.
Total number of admissions	230	276
" " " deaths	14	11
Percentage of deaths to admissions	6·09	3·99
Average number of beds daily occupied ..	8	11·5
Number remaining on 31st December, 1912..	11	14

The principal diseases treated in hospital were :—

Malaria 92 cases, or 33·33 per cent. of admissions, with in only one case a fatal termination. The tertian, sub-tertian and aestivo autumnal varieties of the parasite were the prevalent causal agents of the disease. The main incidence of malaria occurred in the second quarters of the year and in July.

Enteric.—This caused 23 admissions, or 8·33 per cent. of the admissions, with four deaths. The cases varied in severity, from those of a few days' duration which, without the agglutination test, might easily have been overlooked, to cases showing the usual symptoms and complications of a severe infection. The incidence of this disease is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

The greatest number of cases come, as might be expected, from Nairobi, with its large European population.

Diseases of Respiratory System.—13 cases, an increase of 3 cases compared with 10 for last year.

Dysentery.—10 cases. In this country this disease invariably depends on the amœba. Treatment by emetine, hypodermically, gave good results, though at the site of the injections considerable redness, irritation and swelling were noticed.

Operations.—6 major and 14 minor operations were performed during the year. The principal operations performed were for liver abscess, peritoneal cyst, hœmorrhoids, separation of gastric adhesions, intestinal obstructions, and appendicitis.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—The Bacteriologist performed 2,287 routine examinations in all. These included :—

Blood	1,505
Widal reaction, negative	152
Widal reaction, positive	32
Plague.	
Human, positive	22
Human, negative	27
Rats, positive	100
Rats, decomposed	103
Rats, negative	771
Urines	116
Cattle	791

The output of glycerinated vaccine lymph for the year was 140,770 doses, and dried vaccine for 400 persons.

The standard of successful results obtained was as high and as satisfactory as in previous years.

Lunatic Asylum.—There was a total of 32 males and 4 females admitted during the year, making, with 36 remaining from last year, a total of 72 under treatment, as compared with 60 for 1911. During the year there was a mortality of 22, giving the very high death rate of 30·55 per cent., as contrasted with 18·33 per cent. for 1911. Fully half of these deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year, and was due to an outbreak of dysentery due to polluted water. Cases are sent in from all over the Protectorate, and are generally of a very violent nature. Patients, when fit, are occupied in the growing of maize and beans for their own food, and in the upkeep of the grounds. During the year a new wing was added to take in the females, and a European Matron appointed. One padded cell is reserved for Europeans, but there are no wards for milder or convalescing cases. The water supply is from rain-water tanks. Proper drainage and electric lighting have yet to be installed.

The Gaols.—The two chief gaols are at Nairobi and Mombasa, with 634 prisoners remaining from the past year, and with 1,700 admitted during 1912; there were in all 2,334 incarcerations. The sickness ratio was 37·79 per cent., and the death rate 1·67 per cent.

Civil (Native) Hospitals.—Mombasa and Kisumu both possess stone buildings of good design and construction. The Civil Hospital at Nairobi has been condemned since 1904, and is most unsuitable. Most of the other stations in the Protectorate are provided with small dispensaries, and usually a six-bedded ward, under the charge of a member of the subordinate medical staff.

IX.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(A) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(i) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province consists of the Kisumu, North and South Kavirondo, Nandi, and Lumbwa Districts.

The revised estimated native population based on the count of huts is 1,085,000. The total non-native population of the Province is 2,008, including 350 Europeans.

The number of huts assessed came to 313,761, as compared with 288,563 for 1911–12.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs.1,081,700, or £72,113, of which the following amounts represent hut tax:—

	1912–13. Rs.	1911–12. Rs.
Kisumu	265,680	248,109
North Kavirondo	355,917	305,679
Nandi	33,501	31,482
Lumbwa	55,953	49,788
South Kavirondo	238,224	230,079
Total	Rs. 949,275	Rs. 865,137

The increase of Rs.84,069 over the amount of hut-tax collected in 1911–12 is very satisfactory.

The sum of Rs.19,690 was collected under the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which came into force in January, 1913.

Native Affairs.—In the Kavirondo districts the general condition under this head has been satisfactory, and the majority of the native authorities have increased their authority and control.

The natives generally are increasing in prosperity. Their demand for clothing and luxuries is greatly on the increase, and the result has been a very large influx of imported goods. They appreciate the improved means of communication and the increased facilities for trade.

The relations between the local and German authorities continue to be most satisfactory.

Trade.—Trade in the province has been very satisfactory during the year, and the number of imported goods has shown a marked increase. There has been a great demand for clothes and various articles of luxury.

The National Bank of India have completed their bank building at Kisumu during the year.

An hotel is in course of construction.

Seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninty-nine tons of produce were railed from the province, being an increase of 1,000 tons over the previous year.

Labour.—The present supply of labour from the province shows a satisfactory annual rate of increase, but owing to the increased demand for labour within the province during the year the supply for outside purposes has not in all cases been adequate.

(ii.) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into the following districts:—

Naivasha (with sub-district Nakuru).

Masai Reserve, Ravine (with sub-district Maraquet) Uasin Gishu, Baringo and Turkana.

The European population is 1,758, and the native population approximately 114,373.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs.155,836. The amount of hut-tax collected was Rs.67,618 as compared with Rs.65,397 in 1911–12.

Trade.—The greater part of the live-stock trade of the province is done by Somalis. Large mobs of cattle have been brought down from Jubaland and Boran and either sold by auction or exchanged with the natives for sheep.

Native Affairs—Masai Reserve.—The chief work of the year has been the movement of sections of the Masai tribe with their stock from Laikipia to the Southern, and now the only, Masai Reserve. The move actually commenced at the beginning of June, 1912, and is practically completed.

The numbers who have crossed over are :—

Persons.—	Warriors	462
	Other Males	1,820
	Women	4,031
	Children	3,759
	Total,	10,072
Stock. —	Cattle	199,264
	Sheep	1,000,000 to 1,500,000
	Donkeys	6,000

Having regard to the difficulties inseparable from the movement of such large bodies of animals and the inevitable occurrence of disease, the move has been accomplished with celerity and efficiency.

At the present time the administration of the Reserve is controlled by an officer-in-charge, who has his headquarters on the Amala River.

A military patrol was sent into the Turkana country to inflict a collective fine on a certain section of the tribe who were responsible for the murder of some Masai and Suk. Recent reports show that the patrol has had an excellent effect.

Reported thefts of stock from settlers in the Nakuru District and the fact that stolen animals were traced into the Kamasia District occasioned the despatch of another military patrol, when a fine under the Collective Punishments Ordinance was exacted.

The sub-district of Maraquet, which came under administrative control early in the year, has progressed satisfactorily.

Labour.—The settlers in the province have experienced some difficulty in obtaining an adequate labour supply.

(iii) *Kenya Province.*

The province comprises four districts, viz. : Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu and Meru.

The European population is 143, and the native population about 800,000.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs.757,440. The amount of hut-tax collected was Rs.733,654 as compared with Rs.699,660 in 1911–12.

Trade.—A large trade in maize has taken place from Nyeri and Fort Hall with Nairobi and Naivasha. Large quantities of tobacco and grain have been taken through Rumuruti to Baringo and sold to the Suk and Turkana in return for sheep, goat skins, and money.

Somali and Swahili traders have been bringing down large flocks of sheep and goats from the Rendile, Turkana, and Samburu, and selling them at Nyeri.

Several trading centres have been opened, and plots have been taken up by Indians and Goanese.

Native Affairs.—Considerable advance has been made in the administration of the tribes in the province. The Igembi tribe, which used to be a menace to the Meru District has now been brought under control.

Some Laikipia Masai raided a section of the Meru and succeeded in making away with stock without being detected.

The Chuka section of the Embu District have improved.

Labour.—A considerable amount of labour has gone out of the province in the course of the year. Large batches have been recruited for work on the Magadi and Thika railways. It is estimated that approximately 80,000 natives left their districts for work during the course of the year.

(iv) *Ukamba Province.*

The Ukamba Province comprises the Nairobi, Kikuyu, Machakos, and Kitui Districts.

The total population of the province is approximately 335,354, which includes 1,819 Europeans. The population of Nairobi is estimated at 19,900, including 1,200 Europeans.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs.601,866, of which Rs.375,540 represents the hut-tax. This shows a considerable increase over the revenue of 1911–12, viz., Rs.482,248.

Trade.—Trade in Nairobi has been brisk during the year under review, and the increase in land and stock business has been most marked. Land has steadily risen in price, particularly in the township, and there has been a good demand for plots for residential purposes. The export trade from Nairobi has increased very considerably.

Native Affairs.—On the whole the majority of the native councils in the various locations are doing their work satisfactorily, and progress in administration is marked.

The hysterical mania which pervaded the Machakos District in the latter part of 1911 is now non-existent.

Townships.—In Nairobi a Government Commission was appointed to enquire into the general sanitation of the township. A number of important projects, e.g., the Native Location, the Indian Bazaar problem, etc., are held in abeyance until the report of the Sanitary Commission is received.

The laying out of roads in the town is gradually being undertaken, and the new drainage scheme is nearing completion. The activity in building has been fully maintained, and several structures designed on a larger scale than hitherto have been erected.

The whole of Machakos District has been surveyed by officers of the Survey department.

The Native Reserve area in Kitui District has been defined.

Preliminary surveys are being undertaken in the townships of Limoru, Kikuyu, Escarpment, Kijabe, Ruiru, and Thika.

Labour.—Labour has been difficult to obtain in Nairobi, and many projects have been held up for this reason. There is a marked increase in the rate of wages

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

(i) *Seyidie Province.*

The Seyidie Province is divided into the following districts :—

Mombasa (Sub-district: Rabai);
Malindi (Sub-districts: Giriama Reserve and Takaungu);
Teita (Sub-district: Taveta);
Vanga.

The European population of the province is 415, the Asiatic 7,753, and the native approximately 150,000.

Revenue.—The total amount of revenue collected was Rs.332,226, which is an increase of Rs.11,346 over the revenue in 1911–12.

Trade.—Local trade in the Rabai Sub-district is mostly in the hands of Indians, and is on the increase. Swahilis do a good trade in copra, which they dispose of in Mombasa.

In the Vanga District an increasing trade is being carried on by the natives with the interior.

The Meritini Rubber Estates has 1,000 acres under coconuts, and the chief feature of this estate is the substitution of coconuts for rubber as the main product.

In the Malindi District, out of a total acreage of 15,515 acres of European plantations, 4,370 has been planted up with rubber, coconuts, and a certain amount of cotton.

In the Takaungu Sub-district the Powysland Plantation at Kilifi has 1,160 acres under sisal, and the Sokoki Rubber Lands 1,150 acres planted with rubber and coconuts. Both these estates are prospering, but are suffering from a shortage of labour.

In the Teita District the Deutsche Englische Ost Afrika Kompagnie are working sanseviera fibre at Voi, and the Voi Plantations are doing the same at Kidai, their factory being connected to the railway by a mono-rail worked by hand power.

The Voi Fibre Estates are planting sisal, but the plantation is still in its infancy.

A tannery is under construction at Tsavo.

In the Vanga District the East Africa Estates have 850 acres under sisal at Gazi, and 250 acres under coconuts.

The Gazi Rubber and Fibre Estates have 1,005 acres under rubber, and 200 acres ready for planting with coconuts.

Native Affairs.—In the Mombasa District and the Sub-district of Rabai, the various tribes have been peaceful, but the native councils have not done much to assist the local administration.

The Arab staff has co-operated loyally with the Government in administrative matters.

In October, 1912, a Government Station was established amongst the Wa-Giriama tribe, and it is hoped that by closer contact the administration of these people will go ahead.

In the Takaungu Sub-district, the failure of the spring rains brought about considerable distress among the Wa-Nyika, and a consequent exodus to the Malindi and Rabai Districts.

In the Teita, Taveta, and Vanga Districts the work of the administration has been progressing satisfactorily, and the Arab staff and subordinates have rendered good service.

Labour.—Labour in the province has been very scarce, and it is practically all alien, being recruited from the Kikuyu and Kavirondo tribes.

(ii) *Tanaland Province.*

The Tanaland Province consists of the districts of Lamu and Tana River and the Sultanate of Witu.

The total population of the Province is approximately 44,830, including 35 Europeans.

Revenue.—The revenue amounted to Rs.238,521, as against Rs.192,625 collected in 1911–12. The amount of hut-tax collected was Rs.38,532.

Trade.—The East Africa Cotton Company have 10,000 acres on the Tana River. The cultivation of cotton, rubber, fibre, and coconuts is being undertaken. Some of the rubber trees have already been tapped, and the yield of three tons from 100 acres shows a satisfactory beginning. The general progress of the estate is satisfactory, and future prospects good.

On Mr. Watcham's Estate and the Witu Rubber Estate Ceara rubber trees have been planted and are doing fairly well. The drought of the last two years has proved a handicap, and irrigation by gravitation has had to be undertaken.

Messrs. McDonell Brothers and Smith have a timber concession up the river which they have started to cut.

At Shella there is a copra-drying establishment.

Native Affairs.—Owing to the long continued drought, between 800 and 900 of the inhabitants of Lamu District have temporarily migrated to other places on the coast.

The native tribes on the Tana have been happy and contented, and the Somalis have given no trouble.

The Abd Wak, which is one of the tribes on the Upper Tana, had a fight with a party of the Mohamed Zubeir from Jubaland. Desultory fighting occurred from time to time, with no serious results.

The social condition of the people of the larger coast towns has not improved during the year.

Labour.—There has been considerable difficulty in obtaining an adequate labour supply for the European plantations.

(iii) *Jubaland Province.*

The Jubaland Province comprises :—

(1) The District of Kismayu with Sub-district of Gobwen;
(2) The District of Gosha;
(3) The District of Serenli;

Population.—The European population amounts to 49. The Somali population in the interior, away from the townships of Kismayu and Gobwen, cannot be accurately estimated.

Revenue.—The revenue amounted to Rs.111,651, of which Rs.12,635 represents the hut tax. The increase in the total revenue over 1911–12 is Rs.25,089.

Trade.—A considerable amount of machinery has been erected on the European plantations, including a cotton gin and hydraulic press, which are now working.

Grain, hides, ghee, and cattle form the main exports, and cloth, woven locally, has a small sale.

Native Affairs.—With the exception of the Marehan tribe the political situation is satisfactory.

There has been a tendency on the part of the Somalis to move south and west. The bulk of the Abd Wak tribe have moved south to the Tana River, and many Mohamed Zubeir west to Wajheir and the Lorian. An administrative officer made a tour from Kismayu to Wajheir to enquire into various matters connected with the immigration. It would appear that, owing to the drying up of the Deshek Wama, the Somalis were anxious to find fresh grazing grounds for their cattle. Certain localities were very much overcrowded, and the desire to settle at better watering places was mainly the cause of the westward movement.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Marehan tribe called for the despatch of a patrol into their country as they had got completely out of hand and were terrorising the neighbouring friendly tribes. No opposition was met with, and the attitude of the tribe was more friendly than was expected. Troops will have to be retained in the district for some time in order to produce any lasting effect. Serenli is the Government Station in this district, and forms an excellent base.

(c) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

The following stations comprise the Northern Frontier District :—
Marsabit, Kulal, Moyale and Wajheir.

The Administration is getting into closer touch with the tribes, and the attitude of the natives has been, on the whole, friendly.

Revenue.—£112 was collected in hut and poll tax—being the amount of the sale of 64 bullocks and 33 oxen.

Trade.—Trade with the Boran and other tribes near the Abyssinian frontier has been good during the year. The establishment of a cattle trade with Abyssinia has developed in a remarkable manner, and there is every prospect that it will continue to grow.

The routes followed are as follows :—

(1) From Boran, via Marsabit, to the north bank of the Uaso Nyiro, up that river to its junction with the Ngare Ndare, then across to the junction of the Narok and Mubara Rivers, and then up the left bank of the Narok to Rumuruti.

(2) From Jubaland, via Wajheir and the Lorian, and up the Uaso Nyiro by the same route as above to Rumuruti.

Native Affairs.—During the last twelve months the political situation in the Northern Frontier District has greatly changed. When taxation of the boundary tribes was started in 1911, it became necessary to administer and protect those natives who were being taxed. Wajheir was consequently occupied in January, 1912, to prevent the Boran from being driven from wells which originally belonged to them, and the Garre country to the east of Moyale was occupied in July, 1912, because this tribe had always assisted the Government in providing baggage camels.

The Ogaden and Marehan Somalis have ceased to raid the Boran and Garre tribes since the occupation of these territories, and the policy, which has met with fair success, has been to settle disputes on neutral ground. Eventually it is hoped that such a measure of order will be established in these newly occupied areas as will justify the levy of a tax on the inhabitants. The Ogaden chiefs at Wajheir have already expressed themselves willing to pay a similar tax to that which the Boran are now paying. Officers have been constantly travelling about amongst the various tribes with a view to getting into closer touch with them.

The question of a comprehensive scheme for a more efficient transport service has lately been under consideration and it is expected that this will be brought into working order during the the ensuing year.

(D) SLAVERY.

The work in connexion with the abolition of slavery has been conducted smoothly during the year.

719 claims for compensation have been dealt with in the Courts. 77 of these were dismissed and compensation paid in 453 cases, amounting to a total of Rs.30,595.

Rs.3,735 was paid for maintenance to aged and infirm slaves.

The total number of slaves on the roll of maintenance now amounts to 112. The average rate of compensation paid during the year is £4 10*s.* 0*d.* per head.

Since the introduction of the Ordinance in 1907, out of 7,868 cases lodged, 6,767 cases have been dealt with and there is still a balance of 1,101 cases pending settlement.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to £3,375.

Out of the original vote of £40,000 a balance of £2,929 remains unspent. This will be utilised for the remaining claims, after which the office will be closed down.

X.—EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

(A) EDUCATION.

The past year has seen the completion of educational organization on the Uasin Gishu plateau and the opening of two of the three farm schools recommended, together with the erection of additional school buildings for a central school at Eldoret.

At Machakos preparations have been made for a native industrial school for the Akamba. At Mombasa the Arab school has been opened, and the necessary arrangements made for the establishment of a Government School for Indians.

A change has been made during the year by the substitution of local School Committees for a central Education Board.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division " A " School.*—The total cost of the upkeep of the Nairobi European Day and Boarding School, including salaries, maintenance, equipment, books and stationery, and incidental expenses, amounts to £2,050. Against this charge revenue has accrued as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Fees of Day Pupils	..	2,800
Fees for Boarders	15,775	
Less cost of Suspense	9,988	5,787
Contributed from Suspense Account	5,787	Rs.8,587
		or £572

(Leaving a net cost to the Protectorate of £1,478).

The average number of boarders lodged at the school during the past year has been 50.

The largest number of pupils enrolled during the year was 157. The average enrolment and attendance is as follows:—

	April 1st, 1912. Average No. on roll.	March 31st, 1913. Average daily attendance.
Boys	85	78
Girls	60	54
Total	145	132

The examination of the year is that held annually by the College of Preceptors. It is found that working for this examination stimulates the pupils, and the examination, therefore, will be continued, but the code will be considerably widened.

The record of passes to date is as follows:—

	Presented.	Passed.
December 1910	6	6
June 1911	1	1
December 1911	26	23

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The numbers have risen to 30, as compared with 18 in the last annual report. There are two mistresses in charge. In most subjects the children are making good progress.

The total cost of the school is approximately £230, against which must be set a revenue from school fees of some £40.

(3) *Uasin Gishu.*—The difficulty of the question of a suitable system of education seems for the present to have been satisfactorily settled. The first farm school was opened in November, 1912. The average attendance is 11 boys and 7 girls. The second farmschool opened on the 1st April. The average attendance is about 15 all told. The progress appears to be satisfactory. The third farm school will open shortly.

It is hoped that the central school at Eldoret with boarding accommodation for ten children will be opened at an early date.

Indian Schools.

These schools are satisfactory. The inspection report on the Nairobi School last year showed that good work was being done. The average enrolment for the year is 118·3, the average attendance 95·8.

The number on the roll when the school closed in June was 130. The accommodation was complete, and it was not possible to admit more.

Native Education.

Missionary Education.—Grants are given by the Government at the rate of £5 per head for all apprentices under indenture at Missions who pass the prescribed examinations in industrial work.

The Government Industrial School at Machakos was begun in September, 1912, and the buildings are now completed.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to Government Schools there are schools for white children at the Rift Valley Academy, Kijabe, and St. Joseph's Convent, Nairobi. Eurasians and Goans attend at the French Mission, Nairobi. Literary education is provided for natives at all Missions.

Higher Education.—The Young Men's Christian Association provides evening classes in Swahili, French, book-keeping, drawing, shorthand, and building construction.

(B) MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Missionary Societies are pursuing a steady course of progress. No new societies have been founded during the year.

Certain Missions have increased their sphere of influence, particularly in the Meru and Embu Districts.

The industrial education of natives is being undertaken at a number of the Mission Stations, but little progress can be reported, owing to the disinclination of the native to settle down to any particular work for a specified period.

XI. LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

The number of land grants made during the year under review is 337, comprising 338,033 acres, of which 337 grants 104 only represent farms, the balance of 233 representing business and residential plots, as compared with 224 farms and 158 plots, or 382 grants comprising 608,752 acres, the previous year. The falling off in farms is due to the fact that all farm land allotment was closed down, pending the decision on the method of alienation, and the grants registered represent arrears or special applications.

The number of pending applications at the end of December last was 279, as compared with 323 at the same date in 1911. 124 of these have practically reached the final stages of settlement.

The question of the method of alienation of land had been under consideration during the year, and it was eventually decided that the system of auction should be adopted.

The Survey Department had meanwhile been active in making further surveys of large numbers of farms ahead, and the large tract known as the Trans-Nzoia, comprising some million acres, was surveyed up into some 300 farms of about 3,000 acres each, so that when the new method was introduced 400 farms were available for disposal.

The new Crown Lands Ordinance has not yet been introduced.

Revenue.—The total revenue from rents and sales was £21,726, compared with £27,060 for the previous year.

The decrease is accounted for by the fact that, as explained above, all further allotment of farms was held up during the year under review. In 1911 a large non-recurring figure was collected in rents, thus giving a fictitious value compared with 1912.

The expenditure was £6,377, compared with £6,653 estimated.

Coast Land Settlement.—The total work accomplished by the Arbitration Boards at Malindi and Mombasa was as follows:—

	Malindi.	Mombasa
shambas delineated.	303	86

Two hundred and seventy-six shambas and plots were surveyed and demarcated, as against 132 during the same period last year, with an acreage of 12,000, as against 25,874.

The total expenditure incurred was Rs.77,617, as against Rs.40,715 in 1911-12.

The total number of applications dealt with in the Land Registration Courts was 234, as against 122 the previous year. The most important cases dealt with were the Tangana case, in which judgment was delivered in favour of the Crown; the Sheriff case, which is still pending; and the Shimanzi case, in which judgment was delivered in favour of the Crown for a large and valuable area known as Shimanzi, with sea frontage.

At Malindi 120 applications were dealt with, 10 of which remain pending and 110 were upheld.

The Mazrui Land Settlement case has now come to an end, and the area has been dealt with.

One hundred and thirty-four deed plans for attachment to certificates of ownership were received from the Survey Department, leaving 59 outstanding at the end of the financial year.

One hundred and fifty-nine certificates of title have been prepared and 133 issued.

The Coast Land Titles Board and the Arbitration Boards have held regular meetings throughout the year.

The total revenue collected during the year amounts to Rs.12,422, as against Rs.2,425 in 1911-12.

(B) SURVEYS.

A total area of 11,096 square miles was covered by triangulation, of which 1,564 square miles was tertiary work, and a further area of about 650 square miles was covered by intersected points. The officers engaged on triangulation were closely followed by the topographers, and the co-ordinates of points were computed and supplied to planetablers in the field.

The topography of those portions of the country occupied by white settlement is approaching completion, and the mapping of the sheets in which the big native reserves are situated is in hand. The output of topography has been considerable, amounting to over 11,000 square miles.

The Cadastral Branch has, apart from miscellaneous surveys, carried out 976 cadastral surveys, amounting to 1,082,069 acres, as compared with 870, amounting to 580,000 acres, last year.

The "arrears" of survey were 1,790,608 acres at the end of December, 1912.

The most extensive farm surveys during the year were the allotments in the Districts of Trans-Nzoya, Ol Doinyo Sapuk, Kaimosi, Kiu, Nyeri, Elmenteita, Kibos-Muhoroni, coast lands, and the Uasin Gishu final surveys.

A contour survey of a portion of Mombasa Island is being effected. This is required to arrange an efficient drainage scheme for the native town.

The expenditure has been about £29,000, compared with £21,000 last year, while the fees only reached £1,108 owing to the small number of allotments made to the public during the year.

XII. GAME.

During the past year there has been an increase in the number of game licences over the number issued last year, as will be seen from the following comparative table :—

	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13
Sportsman's licence	124	83	96
Resident's licence	191	154	230
Resident's 14 days licence ..	34	108	87
Landholder's licence	113	173	216
Special Elephant licence ..	116	83	85
Special Giraffe licence ..	17	16	26
Traveller's licence	234	356	440
Total ..	829	973	1,180

This has, of course, produced a corresponding increase in the revenue derived from licences.

	1911–12	1912–13
	£	£
Revenue	7,941	9,560
Expenditure	2,788	3,490

This increase in revenue from game licences may be accounted for as follows :—

The revenue for last year, 1911–12, was considerably below what may be taken as its normal figure, namely, a variation round about £10,000.

There has also beeen a general all-round increase in the number of licences issued, which is in sympathy with, and a confirmation of, the general progress and increasing population of the Protectorate. It will be noticed particularly that the full £10 resident's licences have increased in number, while the 14 days' £2 resident's licences have decreased. This is a healthy and welcome sign.

Game Reserves.

Southern Reserve.—The stock of game in the Southern Reserve is quite satisfactory, and no disease among game has been reported during the year. A small herd of elephants spent some months in this reserve in the neighbourhood of the Ol Gerei River and Mount Ol Doinyo Erok on the Anglo-German Border. It has not been necessary to make any expeditions to exterminate lions in the reserve, but they are numerous in several parts of the reserve not far from the railway line.

The Magadi Railway, now almost completed, has had little effect upon the game in the reserve, with the exception of rhinoceros, of which a considerable number have been killed in protection of life and property by the railway construction and pipe line parties. This was, of course, inevitable, owing to the stupidly dangerous nature of the animal, and it must be remembered that besides the number actually known to have been killed, which amounts to eleven since the construction of the line was commenced, there must be a considerable number which have been wounded and died in distant parts of the reserve.

As far as the Southern Reserve is concerned, the most important event during the year has been the formation in German East Africa of a corresponding game reserve adjoining the British one.

Northern Reserve.—As far as is known the stock of game in this reserve is satisfactory. It, of course, never contained such large numbers of variety as the Southern Reserve, but there are undoubtedly far more elephants, rhinoceroses, buffalo, and greater kudu in the Northern than the Southern Reserve, while besides this several species of game animals inhabit the Northern Reserve which are not found in the Southern Reserve.

On the whole, the prospects, condition, and stock of the game in the Protectorate is still very satisfactory. The country has again been fortunate in experiencing an almost universal and generous rainfall at both seasons of the year in which rain may be expected. This is as favourable to the health and breeding of game animals as to cattle, or rather more so.

Only one outbreak of disease among game has been reported during the year. This occurred in the Nairobi District, in the forests between Nairobi and Kiambu. The only animals known to be infected were bushbuck (Tragelaphus) and of these considerable numbers died.

The disease was expected to be rinderpest, but the Veterinary Pathologist made a series of inoculations from infected bushbuck into susceptible animals without obtaining any reaction, and, although no infected bushbuck were obtained while alive, the experiments showed pretty conclusively that the disease was not rinderpest. No domestic animals were known to have become infected. A marked feature of the disease was the appearance of a purulent eruption on the ring of bare skin usually found on the necks of all bushbuck. The disease remains unidentified, and has now apparently disappeared.

Confiscated Trophies.

	1910–11. Rs.	1911–12. Rs.	1912–13. Rs.
Ivory	15,461	36,769	61,836
Other trophies ..	818	2,439	2,583

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been a steady increase in the proceeds from the sale of confiscated trophies, particularly in the case of ivory.

The following comparative table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Game Department for the past nine years:—

Year.	Revenue. £.	Expenditure. £.
1904–05	6,223	115
1905–06	7,013	127
1906–07	7,060	207
1907–08	7,560	1,805
1908–09	6,071	1,459
1909–10	8,869	2,422
1910–11	10,666	2,539
1911–12	7,941	2,788
1912–13	9,560	3,490

XIII.—KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

Recruits.—One hundred and sixty-five recruits were enlisted for the 3rd Battalion during the year. Of these the men enlisted from the Sotik country appear to be turning out best.

Health.—The health of the troops generally has been good.

Patrols and Operations.—One and a half companies were employed on patrol duty in the Turkhana country; one company was employed on patrol duty in the Sotik-Masai country and a half company in the Kamasia country. The effect of these patrols has been in each instance satisfactory; two companies of infantry and a half company of the Camel Corps are still employed on patrol duty in the Marehan country.

Volunteer Reserve.—The Volunteer Reserve consists of seven units.

Each efficient volunteer receives a capitation grant of Rs.15 from Government. These grants are at the disposal of the Deputy President of the various units for musketry prizes, markers, and improvement to ranges. During the year the inter-Protectorate shoot for the Manning Cup took place, Uganda Volunteers being first and British East Africa second.

Various other rifle competitions were held during the year, the chief being the Waddell Shield, which is an inter-unit competition. This was won by Nairobi Unit.

An East African Miniature Bisley was held under the auspices of the Volunteers, and though the entries were not as numerous as in former years, the shooting, on the whole, was good.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £121,191, divided as follows:—

	£
Works directly charged to Public Works Schedule	89,105
Works undertaken for other Departments	5,805
Works undertaken from Loan Funds	26,281
	£121,191

This year witnessed an abnormal increase in activity in building operations, with the result that costs increased about 20 per cent., and the amount of skilled labour in the country was totally unequal to the demand. All building contracts let by the Government were seriously delayed and were not completed during the financial year.

Owing to the boom in trade in England the prices of all materials have steadily risen, and are still rising. In many cases the cost of materials in England has increased by 25 per cent. This, together with the increasing rates for labour, both skilled and unskilled, is resulting in increased cost of all classes of work.

The main works completed during the year are as follows :—

(a) *Police Station and Quarters at Mombasa.*—This station, to replace that in Ndia Kuu, which was condemned by the medical authorities, is a great improvement on any in the country in point of accommodation, situation and appearance. The main building includes Entrance Hall, Charge Office, General Office, Office for Superintendent, one association cell, and five solitary confinement cells on the ground floor. On the upper floor are provided quarters for two European Inspectors. In the yard behind the station are cubicled quarters for ten policemen.

(b) *Uasin Gishu Plateau.*—The works undertaken at Eldoret included a Gaol, Dispensary, Schoolmasters' quarters, Rest House (now occupied by Town Magistrate) and Clerks' quarters. Quarters for a European Constable were also erected on Farm No. 3 near the southern limit of the farms.

(c) *Isolation Hospital, Mombasa.*—This building formed the commencement of a Quarantine Station at Kilindini, but was not commenced till late in the year.

The Gaol at Fort Hall was completed at a total cost of £592.

A *post mortem* room and bacteriological laboratory were erected at Kabete.

The following works were still in course of construction on March 31st, 1913 :—

Nairobi Drainage Scheme.
New Offices for Provincial Commissioner, Nairobi.
Bonded Warehouse, Nairobi.
Nairobi Water Supply.
Gaol at Mumias.
Hospital at Nandi.
Mortuary, Mombasa.
Fencing to Civil Hospital, Mombasa, and Public Works Department yard, Nairobi.

Loan Works.

(a) *Thika Tramway.*—On March 31st rail-head was just beyond the Ruiru Bridge (Mile $18\frac{3}{4}$), earthwork was completed to Mile $29\frac{1}{2}$, and the Thika and Ndarugu Bridges were well in hand. The total expenditure to that date was £59,687. This sum includes payment for all permanent way material, and £1,452 for credits, which will be given to the work on completion.

On April 1st, 1912, rail-head was at Mile $6\frac{1}{2}$. The work carried out during the year included bridges over the Nairobi, Kasarini, Lyala, Kamiti, and Ruiru Rivers, and the long banks over the swamps at Lyala and Kamiti. These banks were laid upon a bed of papyrus fascines.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the erection of the Ruiru Bridge, as at low water there was at one point eight feet of water and twenty-four feet of mud with a large number of tree roots embedded, which made pile driving a difficult matter, and the timber of the length required for piles was unobtainable in one length.

(b) *Mombasa Water Supply.*—The work carried out during the year included the final survey for the pipe line and the clearing of bush, excavation of trench, excavations for head-works and break-pressure tank, and erection of piers and bridges at crossings of gulleys and rivers.

The expenditure on this work up to March 31st was £10,098, to which must be added the order for pipes and specials placed in England, representing a value of £40,000. A large quantity of pipes were on their way from England in March.

Training of Apprentices.

On March 31st the number of boys in the Depôt was 23, all being trained as carpenters. The progress made by the boys generally exceeded expectations; the Wakavirondo showing the greater adaptability.

Some of the apprentices are already turning out work which can be made use of, and in consequence, the Depôt benefits by the credit given for such articles as are taken over.

In March, examinations were held at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nyeri at the request of the Director of Education to enable him to pay capitation grants to Mission apprentices who passed the prescribed tests according to the length of training.

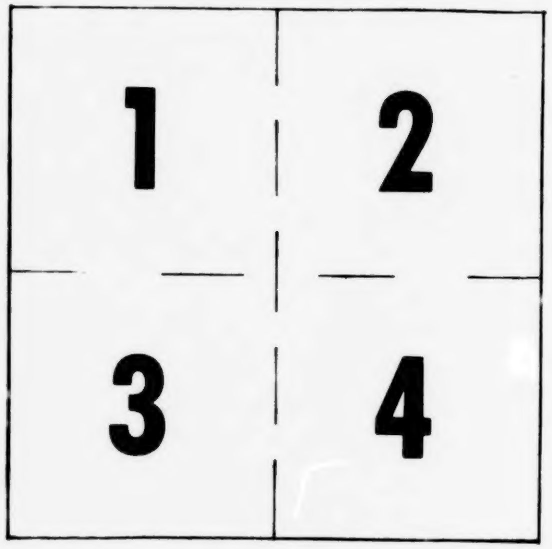
Water Permits.

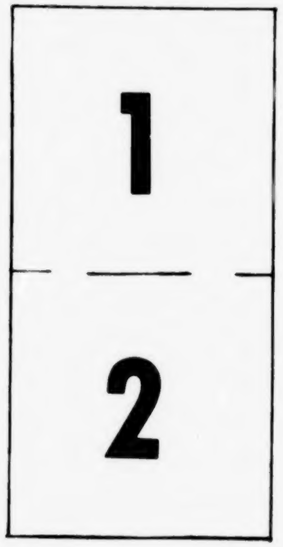
The number of permits issued during the year was as follows :—

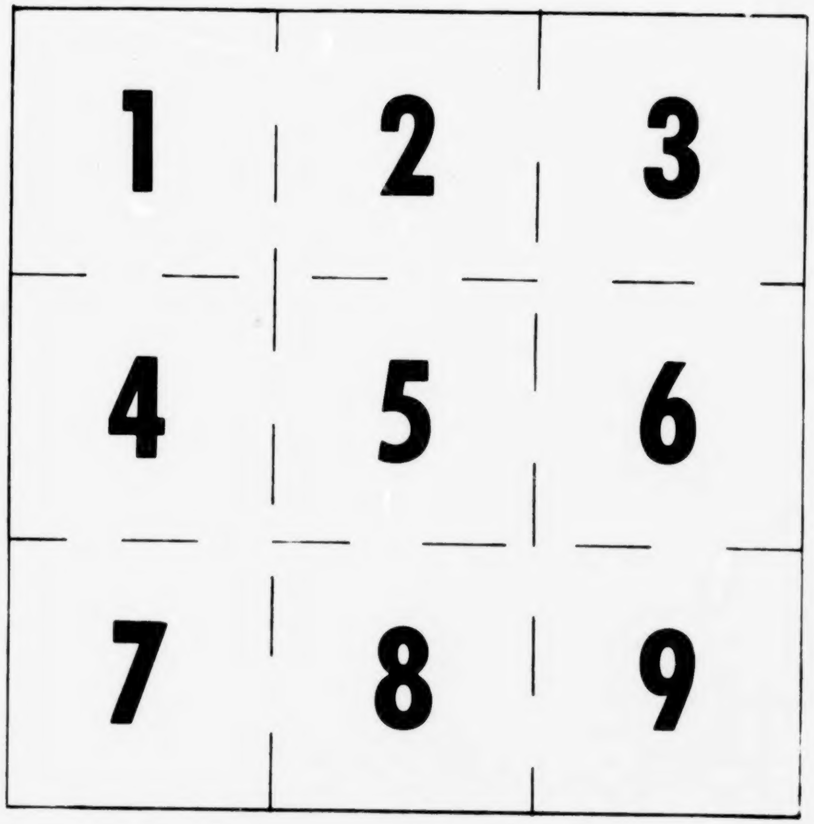
For Irrigation	25
For Power Schemes	13
For Domestic Supply	12

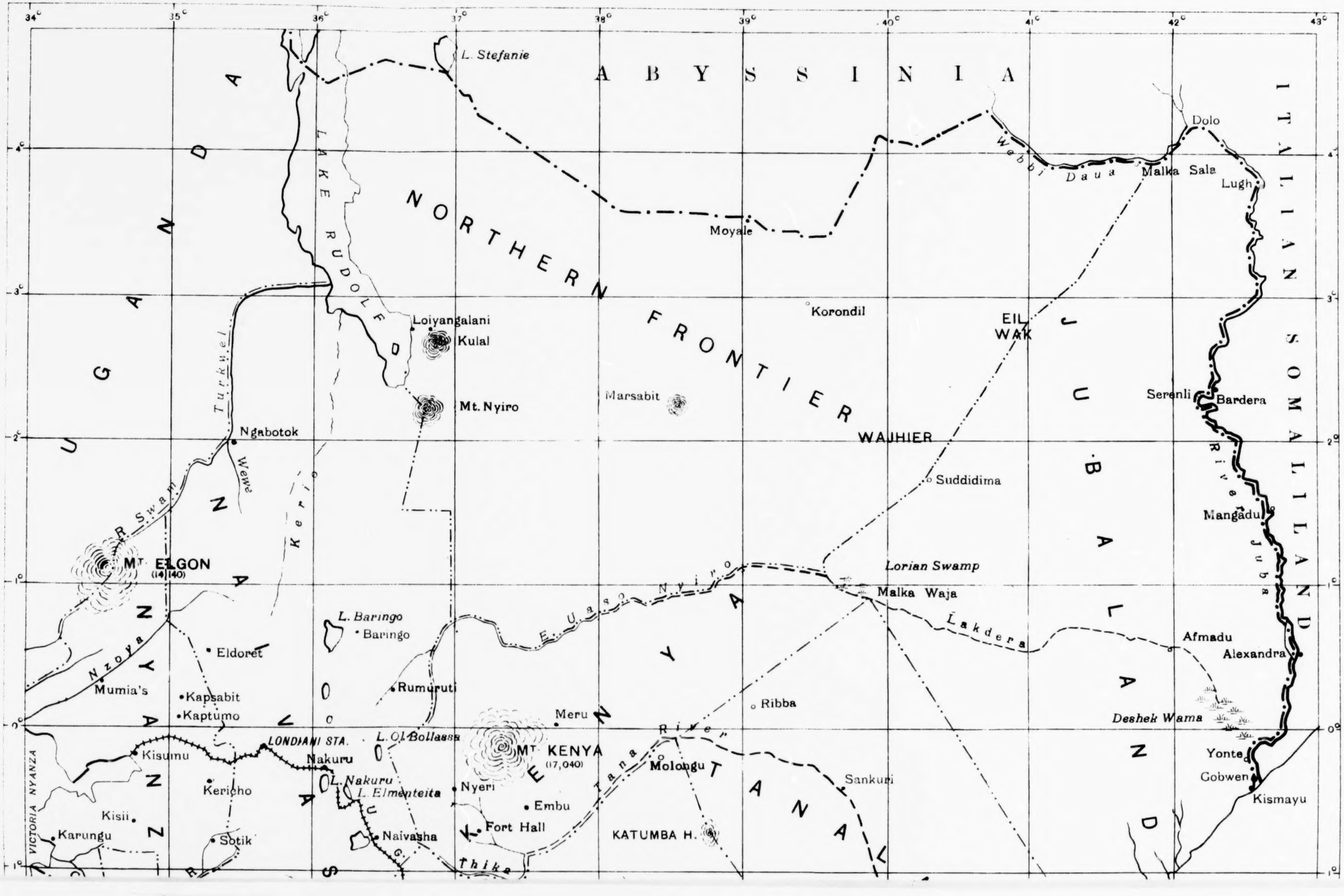
The value of unallocated stores on hand on March 31st, 1913, was £32,094, an increase of £783 on the total for 1911–12.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER
JUBALAND
KENYA
NZOIA
NAIVASHA
KISUMU
TANA
L. Stefanie
LAKE RUDOLF
Dolo
Webbi Daua
Malka Sala
Lugh
Moyale
Loiyangalani
Kulal
Korondil
EIL WAK
Mt. Nyiro
Marsabit
Serenli
Bardera
Turkwel
Ngabotok
Wewe
WAJHIER
Suddidima
Kerio
R. Swam
Mangadu
River Juba
MT. ELGON
(14,140)
Lorian Swamp
Malka Waja
E. Uaso Nyiro
L. Baringo
Baringo
Lakdera
Afmadu
Alexandra
Nzoia
Eldoret
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Ribba
Meru
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LONDIANI STA.
Kisumu
Nakuru
MT. KENYA
(17,040)
Tana River
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L. Elmenteita
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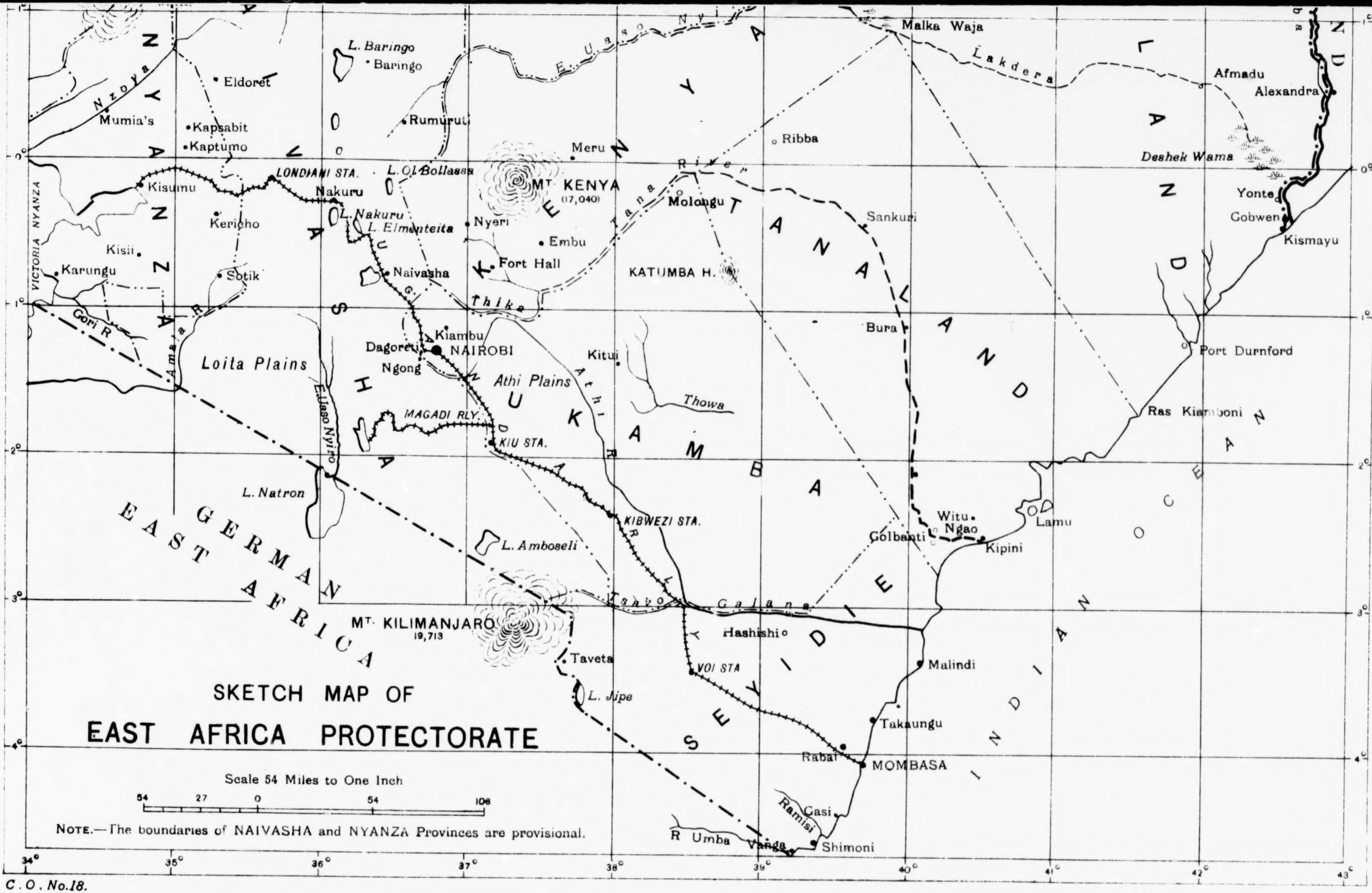
Fort Hall
KATUMBA H.
Karungu
Sotik
Naivasha
Thika
U.G.


NYANZA
NAIVASHA
KENYA
TANALAND
JUBALAND
UKAMBA
SEYIDIE
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
VICTORIA NYANZA
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Baringo
Eldoret
Nzoya
Mumia's
Kapsabit
Kaptumo
Rumuruti
Meru
Euaso Nyiro
Malka Waja
Lakdera
Afmadu
Alexandra
Ribba
Deshek Wama
Yonte
Gobwen
Kismayu
LONDIANI STA.
L. Ol Bollassa
Kisumu
Nakuru
MT. KENYA (17,040)
Molongu
Tana River
Sankuri
Kericho
L. Nakuru
L. Elmenteita
Nyeri
Embu
Kisii
Fort Hall
KATUMBA H.
Karungu
Sotik
Naivasha
Thika
Gori R.
Amala R.
Kiambu
Bura
Dagoreti
NAIROBI
Kitui
Port Durnford
Loita Plains
Ngong
Athi Plains
Athi R.
Thowa
E. Uaso Nyiro
MAGADI RLY.
KIU STA.
Ras Kiamboni
L. Natron
KIBWEZI STA.
Witu
Ngao
Lamu
Golbanti
Kipini
L. Amboseli
Tsavo
Galana
MT. KILIMANJARO 19,713
Hashishi
Taveta
VOI STA.
Malindi
L. Jipe
Takaungu
Rabai
MOMBASA
Ramisi
Gasi
R. Umba
Vanga
Shimoni
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54
108

SKETCH MAP OF

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Scale 54 Miles to One Inch

NOTE.—The boundaries of NAIVASHA and NYANZA Provinces are provisional.

C.O. No.18.

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
757	Weihaiwei	1912
758	Ceylon	1911–1912
759	Sierra Leone	1912
760	Seychelles	,,
761	Somaliland	1912–1913
762	Hong Kong	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
764	Falkland Islands	,,
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
766	Bahamas	,,
767	Gambia	,,
768	Fiji	,,
769	Basutoland	1912–1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	,,
772	Nyasaland	1912–1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
774	British Solomon Islands	,,
775	Colonial Survey Committee	,,
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911–1913
777	Swaziland	1912–1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912–1913
780	British Guiana	,,
781	Entomological Research Committee	,,
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912–1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	,,
786	Malta	1912–1913
787	Uganda	,,
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	,,
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912–1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1912.

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1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 840.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1913-14.

(For Report for 1912–13 see No. 791.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1915.

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No. 840.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1912-13 see No. 791.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
19th February, 1915.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1913–14.

I have, &c.,
C. C. BOWRING,
Governor's Deputy.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1913-14.

I. FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

The actual revenue collected during the year amounted to £1,123,798, which is an excess of £151,836 over the estimate and an increase of £171,273 on the revenue of 1912–13, and is the highest figure yet reached.

The progress of the Protectorate is shown by the following statement of the revenue for the last five years :—

Year.	£	Percentage increase.
1909–10	503,040	3·5
1910–11	609,586	21·0
1911–12	729,078	19·6
1912–13	952,525	30·6
1913–14	1,123,798	17·9

Leaving out of account the revenue of Busoga Railway and Uganda Railway Marine (Busoga Section), every head of revenue, with the exception of Sale of Government Property, showed an increase both over the revenue of the previous year and the amount estimated.

Customs Import Duties, of which a share amounting to £37,560 was paid over to Uganda, realised £35,242 above the estimate, whilst Export Duties brought in a surplus of £6,955. Compared with the actual revenue of the previous year Import Duties increased by 13·1 per cent. and Export Duties by 24·5 per cent.

The revenue from Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue was £26,404 above the estimate.

The increase in land transactions caused a surplus of £5,080 in the receipts from Stamp Duties.

As in previous years, the principal item was Native Hut and Poll Tax, which amounted to £171,770, *i.e.*, a surplus of £11,282 over the estimate and an increase of £14,156 over the receipts of the previous year. This is an increase of 8·9 per cent. over 1912–13, in which year the increase was 7·8 per cent. compared with 1911–12.

Non-native Poll Tax realised £1,731 above the estimate, and £1,304 more than in the previous year, an increase of 13·1 per cent, which may be attributed partly to increased immigration and partly to improvements in the method of collection.

The following tables show the receipts (1) from Native Hut and Poll Tax since the introduction of the Hut Tax in 1901 and of the Poll Tax in 1909–10 ; and (2) from Non-native Poll Tax since its introduction.

(1) *Native Hut and Poll Tax Revenue* 1901-2 *to* 1913-14.

Year.	Seyidie.	Tanaland.	Jubaland.	Ukamba.	Kenya.	Nyanza.	Naivasha.	Northern Frontier District.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901-2 ..	1,746	427	—	1,155	—	—	—	—	3,328
1902-3 ..	5,896	611	—	3,695	—	4,496	—	—	14,698
1903-4 ..	5,300	1,804	154	5,171	4,155	7,250	343	—	24,177
1904-5 ..	5,934	2,138	258	8,455	7,690	12,526	656	—	37,655
1905-6 ..	6,492	2,241	448	9,501	11,029	13,475	1,355	—	44,541
1906-7 ..	9,755	2,757	418	13,838	18,616	14,481	1,468	—	61,333
1907-8 ..	9,276	2,486	568	13,617	26,220	23,965	1,429	—	77,561
1908-9 ..	8,269	3,130	967	15,047	27,749	37,630	1,960	—	94,752
1909-10 ..	9,001	2,746	1,052	16,867	27,077	47,384	2,436	—	106,563
1910-11 ..	11,196	2,415	1,245	22,682	39,977	53,513	3,089	329	134,446
1911-12 ..	11,472	2,913	1,453	22,772	45,454	57,680	4,229	242	146,215
1912-13 ..	11,530	2,696	1,501	25,088	48,894	63,341	4,452	112	157,614
1913-14 ..	13,392	3,342	1,535	26,172	52,450	67,014	7,159	706	171,770

(2) *Non-Native Poll Tax* (*Ordinance XIX of* 1912).

1912-13 ..	1,721	181	334	4,930	264	1,312	1,181	4	9,927
1913-14 ..	3,115	271	352	3,898	269	1,961	1,354	11	11,231

Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid realised £5,110 more than estimated. Fees of Court exceeded the estimate by £2,536 due to the increase of legal work in Nairobi.

School Fees realised only £525 against an estimate of £1,122, which was partly due to delay in opening the Central School at Eldoret and the Indian School at Mombasa, but was chiefly caused by the closing of the Nairobi schools for several months as a precautionary measure during an epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever.

Survey Fees revenue showed a decrease of £125.

Reimbursements by other Governments realised the exact sum estimated, £12,225, all the items being fixed contributions.

The great increase of work in the Post and Telegraphs Department is evidenced by an excess of £10,649 over the estimated amount of £31,080. Sale of Stamps exceeded the estimate by £5,659, Money Order Commission by £1,067, Telegraph Revenue, East Africa Section, by £2,506, and Telephone Revenue by £732.

The receipts from Government Railways were £546,174, showing a surplus of £46,174 over the estimate.

The receipts from Busoga Railway and Uganda Railway Marine (Busoga Section) fell short of the amounts estimated by £14,566, which, so far as the East Africa Protectorate was concerned, was counterbalanced by savings to a similar extent.

Rents of Government Property realised £29,144, a surplus of £3,140 over the estimate.

Rent of lands other than forest areas brought in £20,425, which, although £839 short of the estimate, was an increase of £3,477 on the previous year.

The revenue from Interest amounted to £14,854, showing a surplus of £10,029 over the estimate.

Interest on funds invested by the Crown Agents and with the National Bank of India realised £8,331 more than estimated. Investments and bank balances were largely augmented owing to increase of revenue and owing to the receipt in full of the £375,000 loan, the expenditure against which to the end of the year amounted to only £219,032.

The income from the investments of the Note Guarantee Fund was underestimated by £1,678, which is partly counterbalanced by the cost of the new Currency buildings being less than anticipated.

Miscellaneous receipts brought in £11,147, being a surplus of £5,647 over the estimate.

The principal item was the sale proceeds of confiscated ivory, which realised £5,019.

Sale of Government Property realised only £3,181, being a deficit of £1,159 on the estimate and a decrease of £798 on the previous year. The sales of produce and live stock at the Government farms fell short of expectations.

Land Sales realised £26,086, being a surplus of £18,126 over the estimate of £7,960. This was due to the great demand for land, both in townships and in the country, and to the introduction of the auction system.

Financial Position on 31*st March,* 1914.

The net excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1914, was £316,480, excluding the unexpended portions of loans, as will be seen from Appendix II. This figure is arrived at as follows :—

Net assets on 1st April, 1913		£308,581
Revenue 1913–14	£1,123,798	
Expenditure 1913–14.. ..	£1,115,899	
Excess of revenue over expenditure		7,899
Balance		£316,480

Grant-in-Aid.

In last year's Financial Report it was stated that for the first time since the establishment of the Protectorate no grant in aid of general revenue was received, but that the sum of £23,500 was received from the Imperial Treasury as part of a second instalment of a special grant towards the cost of additional rolling stock to cope with the increased traffic connected with Lake Magadi.

It may here be recorded that 1913–14 was the first year in which the Protectorate received no grant-in-aid, either general or special, and it may be of interest to observe that the total of the grants-in-aid received from the Imperial Treasury from the 1st of July, 1895, the date of the establishment of the Protectorate, to the 31st of March, 1913, amounted to £2,843,383.

Expenditure.

	£
The actual expenditure during the year amounted to	1,115,899
Against an original estimate of ..	1,010,637
Showing an apparent excess of ..	105,262

Sanction was obtained to expend £67,662 out of balances for services which were provided for but uncompleted in 1912–13.

Sanction was further obtained to expend sums from surplus balances and increased revenue to the extent of £236,281, but against which the actual expenditure was only £74,158.

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of notes in circulation on 31st March, 1914, was Rs.43,39,000 as compared with Rs.45,65,000 on 31st March, 1913. This decrease may be regarded as temporary only and may be attributed to the banks finding it necessary to hold large stocks of coin to meet the demands for the payment of labour. It may be stated that after the close of the year 1913–14 the circulation rose to over Rs.46,00,000.

The amount of subsidiary coinage in circulation rose during the year from Rs.14,33,912 to Rs.16,30,737, an increase of 13 per cent.

(C) LOAN ADVANCES.

The Protectorate has been granted two loans by the Imperial Treasury :—

(1) a loan of £250,000 for the purposes of improved railway communication and harbours in the Protectorate, and the provision of a pipe-borne water supply for Mombasa ;

(2) a loan of £375,000 for the purposes of improvements on the Uganda Railway and Lake Victoria ports, an additional cargo steamer and improvements in terminal facilities at Kilindini.

The only advance received on account of the £250,000 loan up to 31st March, 1914, was the instalment of £47,000, on 28th December, 1911, while the expenditure up to the former date amounted to £126,853, so that the amount over-spent in anticipation of further advances (which have since been received) was £79,853.

The whole amount of the £375,000 loan was received during 1912–13. The expenditure up to 31st March, 1914, was £219,032, leaving an unspent balance amounting to £155,968.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A) TRADE.

The gross receipts from the import and export duties during the year amounted to £223,359, made up as follows :—

	£
Ad valorem duties on merchandise	182,829
Specific duty on distilled liquors	20,090
Duties on domestic exports	15,956
Duties on account of transit goods	4,484
Total	£223,359

The total refunds during the year amounted to £27,162, apportioned as below :—

	£
(*a*) Refunds on account of transit goods ..	5,260
(*b*) Drawbacks on goods re-exported ..	20,514
(*c*) Other refunds	1,388
Total	£27,162

Thus the net revenue from Customs duties reached the sum of £196,197, which establishes a record. Import duties amounted to £180,241, representing 92 per cent. of the total collection, whereas export duties brought in only £15,956, or 8 per cent.

The net receipts show an increase of £42,197, or 27 per cent. over the estimate, and exceed the amount of the previous year by £24,112, or 14 per cent. In addition to the import and export duties, the Customs Department collected other charges such as warehouse fees, cranage, transit and re-export fees, which amounted to £9,654.

Imports.

The trade imports during the year under report show an increase of £339,594 and reached a total of £2,147,937. They thus for the first time exceed two millions. The values of imports include insurance, freight and landing charges.

The increase over 1912–13 is one of 19 per cent., as against 45 per cent. in 1912–13 over 1911–12.

The following is a statement showing the principal articles of merchandise imported into East Africa Protectorate during the year ended 31st March, 1914, and the percentage to the whole of manufactures and produce of the United Kingdom :—

Articles.	Total Value.	Value of Imports from the United Kingdom.	Percentage of the United Kingdom's share to the total trade imports.
	£	£	
Cotton piece goods ..	570,598	165,959	29
Building materials ..	134,148	75,986	57
Grain and flour.. ..	130,092	839	–
Provisions	128,307	62,921	49
Machinery	104,708	83,613	80
Vehicles and parts ..	93,268	68,515	73
Sugar	61,806	1,718	3
Spirits, including ale and beer..	57,866	33,737	59
Haberdashery and wearing apparel ..	51,264	29,564	58
Implements, agricultural	47,717	19,442	41
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	45,531	17,362	38
Iron and steel manufactures	44,800	23,190	51
Hardware and cutlery .	39,870	16,037	40
Brass and copper wire ..	35,625	17,060	50
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated ..	29,479	17,310	59
Arms and ammunition..	27,253	24,305	89
Kerosene oil	23,312	52	–
Coal	19,521	7,589	39
Beads	15,944	240	1
Soap	14,226	11,690	82

Appended are the figures of the gross amount of import duty collected in respect of the principal articles under the following headings during the last four years :—

	1913–14	1912–13	1911–12	1910–11
	£	£	£	£
Cotton goods	57,060	52,233	39,472	26,114
Grain	12,708	11,386	10,090	7,917
Building materials ..	13,392	12,387	5,224	4,017
Provisions..	11,697	9,047	7,274	7,430
Sugar	6,164	6,008	4,257	3,333
Spirits and liqueurs ..	20,090	18,083	12,315	10,152
Ale, beer, and wines ..	2,478	2,119	1,288	1,460
Brass and copper wire ..	3,562	2,640	1,876	2,630
Kerosene oil	1,782	1,554	1,509	1,441
Tea	1,701	1,584	1,021	789
Tobacco	4,553	3,417	2,651	2,270
All other sorts	67,732	52,169	35,822	28,878
Total ..	£202,919	£172,627	£122,799	£96,431

Cotton goods as usual head the list. They represent 26 per cent. of the total trade imports and their value amounted to £570,598 for a total quantity of 38,114,639 yards. The increase in value and quantity averages 9 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively, as against 32 per cent. in 1913 over 1912. The increase is comparatively small, but large stocks were held at the beginning of the year and there is no reason to fear any serious check in the steady expansion of trade in these goods.

The imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, dyed, and printed manufactures, amounted to £218,862, showing an increase of £46,379, or 27 per cent., over the preceding year. The increase of £46,379 in bleached goods as against £9,407 in unbleached goods tends to show that the demand for a superior quality of goods is on the increase.

Imports of the following cotton textiles from different countries are given below :—

Countries.	White (bleached) value.	Printed, value.	Dyed, value.	Total, value.	Percentage of the total.
	£	£	£	£	
United Kingdom ..	71,335	16,140	59,806	147,281	67 %
Holland	7,265	24,494	5,216	36,975	17 %
Germany	1,056	4,917	6,242	12,215	5 %
India	1,800	2,819	7,679	12,298	6 %
All other countries..	2,192	234	7,667	10,093	5 %
Total ..	£83,648	£48,604	£86,610	£218,862	—

It is satisfactory to note that, of the textiles referred to, imports from the United Kingdom represent 67 per cent. of the whole or relatively 11 per cent., or £50,966, more than the previous year, whereas Holland's share fell from 20 per cent. in the preceding year to 17 per cent. during the year under review, and Germany contributed only 5 per cent., as contrasted with 9 per cent. in the past year.

The class next in importance is "Building Materials" which amounted to £134,148, forming 6 per cent. of the trade imports. The advance is one of £10,059.

The building trade continued its activity during the year under review and many new houses are springing up in the capital—Nairobi—and other places.

Galvanised iron sheets were solely imported from the United Kingdom with the exception of 57 cwts., valued at £42, from Germany, and the decrease of £19,429 may be ascribed to the fair amount of stock on hand from the previous year's importation.

Imports of foreign timber for building purposes have increased from 6,786 tons, valued at £34,264, to 11,881 tons for a value of £60,560, that is to say, an increase of 75 per cent. in quantity and 77 per cent. in value. The demand for indigenous timber has been greater than the supply, which amounts to more than 50,000 tons in a year, and there is a scarcity of seasoned timber in the country, saw millers' stock being sold out as soon as sawn.

Grain imports during the year amounted to £130,092, the third largest item in the import trade.

The increase has been well maintained in all items except maize, while the advance in the total quantity of grain is one of 14 per cent. and in value it amounts to 13 per cent.

Rice retains the premier place in the grain group and shows an increase of 9,614 cwts., or 7 per cent., over the preceding year, but the exceptionally high price of 11*s.* 1*d.* referred to in the last year's report has declined to 10*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. in the year under review.

The main source of supply is India and Burmah. Flour and wheat meal are second in importance and show an advance of 33 per cent. in value over the preceding year.

The fourth largest value is represented by imports of provisions, which have increased from £95,600 to £128,307 in 1914, showing an expansion of £32,707, or 34 per cent.

Imports of machinery take the fifth place in order of value and it is gratifying to record a rise of £24,202 over the last year.

During the quinquennial period the imports of machinery of all kinds rose from £18,413 in 1909 to £104,708 in 1914. £83,613 worth of machinery, forming 80 per cent. of the total, was imported from the United Kingdom, while the United States was second, with a value of £11,090.

Imports of vehicles and parts thereof reached a sum of £93,268, as against £58,413 in the last year. The value has increased by £34,855, or 59 per cent.

The United Kingdom takes the first place in the imports of vehicles and parts thereof with a value of £68,515, followed by the United States with £12,415. Imports of Cape wagons from South Africa have advanced from £4,030 to £4,431 in the year under review.

Consignments of sugar have continued to increase from 79,464 cwts. to 90,229 cwts. in 1914, but the low price has neutralised the increase in value, which stands at £61,806 in 1914, as against £60,376 in the preceding year.

Imports during the last two years under the heading of Spirits, Wines, Ale, and Beer may be summarised as follows :—

	1913–14.		1912–13.	
Description.	Quantity. Gal.	Value. £	Quantity Gal.	Value. £
Ale and beer ..	52,015	8,125	50,839	7,196
Brandy	11,442	6,132	10,458	6,152
Whisky	45,698	23 504	38 865	20,129
Gin	4,933	1,437	5,403	1,634
Liqueurs and other sorts	2,608	2,022	2,783	2,060
Wines	35,299	16,646	34,375	13,991
	151,995	£57,866	142,723	£51,162

The increase is one of 9,272 gallons, or 6 per cent., in quantity, and of £6,704, or 13 per cent., in value.

The turnover in wearing apparel has increased from £30,783 to £46,170, or 50 per cent., while haberdashery shows a trifling falling off of £707 as compared with the preceding year.

The imports under the head of Agricultural Implements show a satisfactory progress, having risen from £35,419 to £47,717, or an increase of 35 per cent.

Imports of tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes, show an advance from 560,546 lbs., valued at £34,182, to 719,392 lbs., valued at £45,531. The increase in quantity is one of 28 per cent. and 33 per cent. in value.

The trade in hardware and cutlery amounted to £30,735 and £9,135, respectively, during the year, as against £21,162 and £5,691 in the last year.

Bags and sacks show a decrease of £4,552 as compared with the previous year, but very large stocks were imported during that year. At the same time the exports of indigenous produce during the year under review did not come up to expectations.

India supplied the local market with a value of £38,940 out of the total imports of £39,832.

Imports of beads have receded from £17,846 to £15,944 in value, and from 523,546 lbs. to 518,221 lbs. in quantity during the year under review. Germany supplied the market with £11,792, followed by Italy with £3,391.

The imports under Arms and Ammunition showing a trifling decrease of £143, as compared with £27,396 during the previous year. The United Kingdom retains 89 per cent. of the total imports as before.

Imports of kerosene oil have advanced from 622,001 gallons, valued at £15,199, in 1913, to 811,095, valued at £17,592, during the year under review. The 30 per cent. rise in quantity is accompanied by an advance of 15 per cent. in value.

The decrease in the average price is due to a larger proportion of Sumatra oil imported in bulk.

Imports of soap have receded from 15,324 cwts., valued at £20,944, to 10,054 cwts., valued at £14,226. The falling off in quantity is one of 5,270 cwts., or 34 per cent., and £6,718, or 32 per cent., in value. The decline in quantity is not due to decreased consumption, but to large stocks being carried over from the previous year.

Tea is becoming daily more and more popular with the natives and it would almost seem that it is quickly becoming a necessity and not merely a luxury.

The increase is 31,186 lbs. for a value of £1,171 over the consignments of 321,018 lbs., valued at £15,842, in the preceding year, India and Ceylon being the countries where importations originate.

The following statement compares the values of all imports into the East Africa Protectorate during the quinquennial period ending 31st March, 1914 :—

Value of all Imports into the East Africa Protectorate during the five years ended 31st March, 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Trade goods	775,246	997,983	1,247,260	1,805,343	2,147,937
East Africa Government Stores	40,577	41,146	92,776	51,055	100,287
Uganda Government Stores	32,617	17,169	77,128	22,752	29,491
Materials for the extension and maintenance of the Uganda Railway	32,396	73,692	157,413	261,607	431,336
Materials for the construction of Non-State Railway	—	2,363	66,382	153,892	219,246
Importation of gold, specie, and Indian rupees	56,835	209,674	175,859	333,354	256,323
Goods in transit by sea	220,002	264,498	236,458	240,650	202,723
Telegraph materials	—	—	16,795	19,839	10,048
Totals	£1,165,673	£1,606,525	£2,070,071	£2,891,492	£3,397,391

Exports.

The respective returns of the exports during the year ended 31st March, 1914, were as follows:—

Produce of	£
British East Africa	443,624
Uganda	564,244
German East Africa	448,103
Congo Free State	26,127
Soudan	778
Total	£1,482,876

or an increase of £279,675, or 23 per cent., in value over the previous year.

During the year under report the revenue from duties on domestic exports amounted to £15,956, of which hides and skins yielded £13,350, ivory £1,300, and rubber £400. The total shows an improvement of £3,000 over the previous year's collection.

The following are the principal articles in detail of domestic exports with their values in sterling:—

British East Africa.	£
Hides and skins	147,474
Grain	118,430
Copra	35,587
Coffee	18,502
Fibre	16,608
Animals, living	11,421
Rubber, wild and plantation	10,532
Wool	9,718
Ivory	8,764
Potatoes	6,716
All other sorts	59,872
Total	£443,624

showing an increase of £22,540, or 5 per cent. over the previous year.

The trade in hides and skins is one which has held an important place in the East African commerce for the last four years.

The largest purchaser of hides was the United Kingdom, which bought 13,363 cwts., valued at £62,884, while France received 6,360 cwts., at a value of £29,664. Thus the position of the two countries in the preceding year was reversed during the year under review.

The chief purchaser of skins was the United States, which purchased 4,953 cwts. (£17,724) out of a total export of 8,752 cwts. (£28,347), and the second best customer was France, to which country 2,740 cwts. of skins, valued at £8,168, were exported.

The second largest item of export is under the head of Grain and Oil seeds, and a fall has to be recorded, viz., from 383,243 cwts., valued at £147,389, in 1912–13, to 321,781 cwts., valued at £118,430, in 1913–14.

Groundnuts show a slight advance of 2,107 cwts., valued at £1,048, over the last year, making a total of 10,751 cwts. for £7,131. France took 3,822 cwts. and Germany 3,694 cwts.

A new feature during the year was the first shipment of linseed, weighing 407 cwts., and barley, 33 cwts. Samples of linseed grown near Gilgil were reported to be of very good quality and were valued at 70*s*. per quarter for crushing.

The third largest item is the export of copra, representing 31,725 cwts., valued at £35,587. It has failed to reach the high level of quantity of 1910–11, but a substantial rise in the average price has increased the value to figures hitherto not recorded.

Exports of coffee have increased from 2,469 cwts., valued at £7,431, to 5,501 cwts., valued at £18,502, that is to say, an increase of 130 per cent. in quantity and 149 per cent. in value. This is highly satisfactory.

Among the buyers of British East Africa coffee, the United Kingdom retains the first place with 4,190 cwts., followed by Italy with 555 cwts. The quality of coffee grown in British East Africa is increasingly in favour in European markets and the price obtained place locally grown coffee among the best produced in any part of the world.

Exports of fibre have increased from 11,848 cwts., valued at £8,150, to 28,478 cwts., of a value of £16,608, during the year under review.

The fibre industry was entirely initiated by European settlers; preliminary trying difficulties have been most successfully met and it has at last been brought to a stage which leaves no doubt as to its early future prominence in the exports of the Protectorate.

Shipments of rubber amounted to 1,165 cwts., of a value of £10,532. As compared with the previous year the quantity receded from 1,528 cwts. to 1,165 cwts., which includes 687 cwts. of plantation rubber. The net export of wild rubber was therefore 478 cwts. only, the lowest figure on record.

The exports of wool have increased from 1,689 cwts., valued at £7,908, to 2,082 cwts., valued at £9,718.

2,069 cwts. were consigned to the United Kingdom. The prices realised at the London Wool Exchange sale were satisfactory and compare very favourably with those realised for wool from other parts of the world.

Up to the year 1903 ivory was the staple export from the country, but it has now dwindled down very considerably.

Ivory shipments during the year amounted to 132 cwts., valued at £8,764, as compared with 678 cwts., valued at £24,039, a decade ago.

Borities (rafters) have made good headway and reached the unprecedented value of £6,479, showing an increase of £3,020 over the previous year. Two-thirds of the exports originated in the Lamu District and the exports are consigned to the neighbouring territories on the east coast of Africa and to Arabian and Indian ports.

Shipments of mangrove bark amounted to 8,062 tons, as against 6,774 tons in the past year, thus showing an increase of 1,288 tons, or about 19 per cent. The value has risen from £6,433 to £8,062.

Wattle bark exported during the year amounted to 202 tons, valued at £1,917. It is an improvement of 151 tons, valued at £1,408; 121 tons were shipped to Germany and 80 tons to the United Kingdom.

Contrary to expectations cotton exports receded from 2,636 cwts. to 1,204 cwts. during the year under review. The cause was unfavourable climatic conditions.

As usual, the United Kingdom is the largest buyer of British East Africa cotton and received 1,117 cwts.

Noteworthy features amongst new products were the shipments of

14 cwts. of mica, valued at £219;
21 cwts. of raw silk, valued at £60, and
9 gallons of lemon grass oil, valued at £2,

all of which were consigned to the United Kingdom.

For the first time there was an export of tobacco, weighing 9,133 lbs., valued at £154; 3,892 lbs. were shipped to Italian East Africa, 2,330 lbs. to Zanzibar, and a consignment of 2,630 lbs. went to the United Kingdom.

Items of export such as beeswax, carbonate of soda, coconuts, gum copal, horns, ostrich feathers, hippo teeth, wood, &c., amount to £30,045, showing a total increase of £2,938 over the previous year.

Others, such as chillies, ghee, oil cake, cotton seeds, fine wood, cowries and other shells, give a total export of £7,188, as against £14,727 in the previous year.

These increases and decreases are of minor importance and may be attributed to fluctuations in trade.

The following is the comparison of exports originating in different spheres of influence and shipped from the East Africa Protectorate during the last five years (1910 to 1914):—

Produce of	Year ended 31st March, 1914.					Increase over the last year
	1910 Value	1911 Value	1912 Value	1913 Value	1914 Value	
	£	£	£	£	£	
East Africa Protectorate	190,668	276,480	333,670	421,084	443,624	5%
Uganda Protectorate	211,796	371,513	377,074	427,228	564.244	32%
German East Africa	169,241	285,538	280,113	331,292	448,103	35%
Congo Free State ..	18,352	27,349	22,325	21,485	26,127	21%
The Soudan ..	..	1,688	3,334	1,655	778	Decrease 53%
Italian East Africa	..	343	82	457	..	
Total .. £	590,057	962,911	1,016,898	1,203,201	1,482,876	23%

(B) SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by four regular lines of direct mail steamers from Europe this year, the Union Castle, German East Africa, Messageries Maritimes, and the Maritima Italiana Societa di Navigazione.

The British, French, and Italian steamers have called regularly once a month, and the German steamers twice a month.

The mail steamers of the British India Company, direct from home, have also called here regularly once a month during nine months of the year.

In addition to the above lines the Clan Ellerman, Harrison, and Hall Line (amalgamated) called once a month direct from Europe with cargo only.

A branch of the British India Company's steamers and the German East Africa line maintained a regular service twice a month with Bombay during the year.

The coast traffic has been carried out by the steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw Brothers and Messrs. Esmailji Jiwanji and Company.

The total steam tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,734,564 tons, represented by 793 steamers, an increase of 92 vessels and 153,388 tons compared with last year.

The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 56,517, represented by 2,821 vessels, a decrease of 265 vessels, but an increase of 2,053 in tonnage. The decrease in the number of dhows was due to the two regular lines of steamers calling from Bombay, and to the restrictions enforced on the shipping owing to the town being infected with plague.

The port was visited by 9 British, 1 F[illegible], and 2 Italian men-of-war.

There have been no casualties on [illegible] coast this year.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

During the year under review the general prosperity of the Protectorate referred to in last year's report has been maintained.

In Nairobi particularly business firms have been able to record a satisfactory year's working. Motor garages have increased in number and appear to be doing a good trade.

A number of new stone offices and shops have been completed and two new hotels—the Stanley and Victoria—are now open to the public.

The following table shows the gross tonnage of ships, the amount of cargo and number of passengers landed and shipped by the different steamship lines at Mombasa.

Lines.		Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Landed.			Shipped.		
				Cargo. Tons.	Passengers.		Cargo. Tons.	Passengers.	
					European.	Non-European.		European.	Non-European.
British India ..	Aden ..	9	30.202	1,818	15	332	3,028	24	200
British India ..	Europe ..	11	54.323	17,834	72	223	4,093	27	62
British India ..	Bombay ..	53	178,240	13,514	111	4,978	1,523	111	3,506
D.O.A. Line ..	Bombay ..	43	170,826	7,837	87	3,943	1,196	55	1,595
D.O.A. Line ..	Europe ..	69	436,437	42,031	1,182	879	28,129	708	475
M. Maritimes ..	Europe ..	26	103,429	238	182	73	566	240	3
Union Castle Line	Europe ..	29	193,208	37,783	2,198	522	8,885	1,144	252
Harrison Line ..	Europe ..	27	88,573	27,386	3	45	18,386	7	26
Italian Line ..	Europe ..	20	56,668	1,992	47	148	1,822	43	103
Total	..	287	1,311,906	150,433	3,897	11,143	67,628	2,359	6,222

Town and farm properties have kept up their high price. The building trade has suffered a check owing to business working on insufficient capital.

At Kisumu the British East Africa Corporation has installed a new ginning plant, which is giving satisfaction. The East Africa Industries, at Maseno, have put up machinery for dealing with sisal and the export of fibre from that estate is expected shortly.

Messrs. Boustead & Clarke, Limited, have completed a steam-power mill for producing meal and flour from local corn in large quantities.

Over 29 tons of coarse sugar, made at Kibos, was placed on rail during the year. The fishing industry has been extremely active during the year.

The Lumbwa creamery is conducting a thriving business with butter and cheese.

The saw-milling industry is doing well at various places owing to the large demand for wood for building purposes.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

The Mining Ordinance, 1912, was brought into force on the 1st of May, 1913, the Regulations issued thereunder becoming effective on the same date.

The number of claims pegged out and registered is 17.

The number of mineral leases granted was 3, the area concerned being 1,332 acres.

These mining operations have been confined exclusively to mica. At the present stage of the industry it is impossible to say whether it is likely to be an important one. The results so far obtained have been of varying importance and at least another year's trial is necessary before an authoritative verdict can be pronounced.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

The year can be characterised as one of conspicuous development in nearly all branches of farming.

The subdivision and sale of portions of many of the larger estates, referred to in last year's report, has been continued, and much of the land alienated is now proved to be suitable for intensive cultivation.

(A) CROPS.

Coffee.—In March it was estimated that over 5,000 acres were under coffee, while there are large areas of land equally suitable for cultivation of this crop.

The value of the coffee exported during the last seven years is :—

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1907–08	4,031	1911–12	85,571
1908–09	3,539	1912–13	160,199
1909–10	16,012	1913–14	275,585
1910–11	44,728	—	—

The appearance of the rust fungus *Hemeleia vastatrix*, in October, 1912, on two plantations created a temporary check to development, but the results of close inspection of these and other plantations which subsequently became infected indicate that the disease is unlikely to have the same deleterious effect as has been experienced in other countries where the humidity is much greater and the soil not so rich.

A coffee-plant inspector was appointed from Jamaica in January and the appointment has proved very popular among the settlers.

Sisal.—The total output in the Protectorate is about 50 tons of fibre per week, which is realising from £28 to £30 per ton in the London market. It is estimated that some 7,500 acres are planted with this crop, while further large areas are now being prepared.

There are five decorticators in constant use, while others are being erected.

Cotton.—In the Nyanza Province the area under cultivation is rapidly increasing. In 1910–11 barely two tons of seed cotton were exported from the Province, while in 1911–12 and 1912–13 the harvest yielded 125 and 166 tons respectively ; and this year it is expected that the amount will be double that of last year.

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Agriculture, Kampala for supplies of seed from the seed selection farms.

Experiments are being carried out with Caravonica cotton, and the results so far are satisfactory.

Wattle.—Some 10,500 acres are under cultivation. The question of extracting the tannin locally for export has lately been receiving consideration and a scheme is on foot to erect a factory at Naivasha capable of dealing with 7,000 to 10,000 tons of bark annually.

Maize.—The following figures show the value in rupees of maize exported during the last four years :—

1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
106,742	332,541	677,608	458,678

Large quantities of seed of different varieties have been imported from America and South Africa and a steady improvement has taken place in the standard of the crops now grown both by settlers and natives. Reports on samples sent home indicate that maize can be raised in the Protectorate equal in quality to that grown in any other countries.

Flax.—The experiments which have taken place during the last few years have had satisfactory results and practical interest in this crop is now being displayed by a number of settlers. Some of the samples sent home were valued as high as £55 per ton and the yield also compares favourably with that in other countries.

Wheat.—The majority of varieties tried have proved susceptible to rust fungus, but some very satisfactory results have been obtained from hybrids produced by artificial hybridization.

Rubber.—At the present time the price of rubber is insufficient to allow of any margin for profit over the cost of production, and in view of the large and increasing output of Para rubber from other countries, the prospects of Ceara rubber in the Protectorate are not considered bright.

Fruit.—The data now available as regards citrus culture go to show that in many districts the conditions are extremely favourable for the development of this industry.

Other Crops.—More attention is being directed to the growing of varieties of beans suitable for export and large quantities of Canadian Wonder and Rose Coco are now being raised by the natives.

Peas have been found to be a profitable crop for export to London.

Arrowroot has been imported and grown at Mazeras, Kabete, and in the Fort Hall District, and the results are very promising.

The cultivation of sim-sim is extending in the Nyanza Province and large quantities of the seed are being exported.

(B) Live Stock.

Cattle.—The original or native cattle in the Protectorate belong to the Zebu or Indian race of bovine species. In 1909 it was estimated that there were 750,000 head of cattle in the administered area, while the present number is thought to be between 780,000 and 1,000,000. The small increase is due to a heavy mortality during the last three years in the native reserves from East Coast fever and rinderpest.

The native cattle have been found to be very susceptible to improvement; the first, second, and third crosses are far in excess of expectations and, while there has been no sign of loss in constitutional vigour, the gain in early maturity and in the quality of the milk is very material.

A number of pure-bred animals have been in the past imported by the Government and some of the settlers are now doing likewise. It has been proved that by systematic dipping the risk from red-water and East Coast fever is practically nil, and now that rinderpest is under control it is anticipated that importations of pure-bred stock for grading purposes and for the establishment of further pure-bred herds, will largely increase.

Dairying has not as yet shown any marked development, the reason being that native cattle are not good milkers, and that the number of grade cattle is still small. However, the conditions obtaining in the Protectorate are very favourable, and it is expected that this industry will show marked progress in the near future.

Sheep.—It has been proved that under proper management this industry may be considered a sound and profitable one, *e.g.*, on the Government Farm, Naivasha, on April 1st, 1907, the total number of sheep, including lambs and wethers, comprised 1,910 head. The purchases up to March 31st, 1914, were 221, and the sales 6,193. On March 31st, 1914 the sheep in hand numbered 2,225, or 315 more than on April 1st, 1907. The total increase for the seven years was therefore 6,287.

Generally speaking, the robust woolled sheep (of the Wangella type) have proved the most satisfactory.

The native boys make excellent shearers. A gang of 10 can shear 500 sheep in a day at a total cost of Rs.15/-.

Pigs.—It is hoped that the bacon industry will develop in the near future, as there are a number of farmers in the Protectorate who started with good foundation stock and can to-day show herds equal in quality to those at home. Maize, barley, potatoes, rape, lucerne, etc., for fattening can be grown here at a low cost compared with other pig-raising countries.

Horses.—Though horse-breeding may be said to be fairly established, it is unlikely that horse-ranching will be pursued in any part of the Protectorate until a remedy for horse-sickness is discovered. There are a number of thorough-bred horses in the Protectorate and their progeny do well. There will always be a good market for the thick-set pony of 14·2 hands or just under, with dense bone, good constitution, and endurance.

Ostriches.—This branch of farming has not developed during the past year owing to the "slump" in the prices of feathers, and the importations of large consignments of inferior feathers from South Africa for sale in the Kavirondo markets.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Kabete.—The area under cultivation is 270 acres. The total number of stock at the end of the year was 476. The total number despatched from the farm was 128.

Pigs have again done well and no deaths from disease have occurred.

Seven Ayrshire heifers were imported early in the year and are doing well.

Kibos.—The area devoted to nurseries was further extended to meet requirements for seedlings of coffee, timber, fruits, etc. Successful experiments have been made with cotton, chillies, linseed, maize, and sim-sim.

Naivasha.—The pure-bred Shorthorns have done well and the calves and the Lincoln Red Shorthorns all promise to be good. The pure-bred Frieslands and Ayrshires have done exceedingly well.

Grade cattle have done well generally.

Sheep have thriven, and the wool clip was good and clean.

The crossing of native donkey mares with the Catalonian jackass is proving successful, the progeny being superior to their dams in size and bone.

The annual sale took place in March and was well attended. The following figures and prices show the result of the sale :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 Shorthorn bulls ..	38	0	0	to	62	0	0
1 Friesland yearling bull	66	0	0				
11 young Ayrshire bulls	44	0	0	to	92	0	0
Grade Friesland bull ..	45	0	0				
¾-bred Hereford bull ..	10	0	0				
¼-bred Ayrshire young bulls	13	0	0	to	21	6	8
½-bred Hereford cows with calves at foot.. ..	17	0	0	to	19	6	8
½-bred Catalonian jackasses	5	0	0	to	7	0	0
Pure Merino rams ..	2	0	0	to	6	6	8
Grade rams	0	12	0	to	1	12	0
Pure Angora rams ..	0	7	4	to	0	14	8
Grade Angora ewes ..	0	8	0	to	0	8	8

Mazeras.—The experiments conducted during the period under review consisted of such crops as rice, beans, maize, and sim-sim, but the weather conditions were very unfavourable.

Applications for plants, both economic and ornamental, are on the increase.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—This disease has been most prevalent during the last twelve months in the Nairobi District, Kamasia Reserve and the Kedong Valley. No further outbreaks have occurred on the Uasin Gishu Plateau and the quarantine imposed on the infected farms there has now been removed.

A solitary case, fortunately within a fenced paddock, occurred at the Naivasha Government Farm. Infection in this case was probably traceable to the experimental paddock erected last year in which East Coast fever experiments were carried out. All cattle on the farm were submitted to dipping and no further cases have occurred.

One case occurred on the Laikipia Plateau at Rumuruti, in a bullock illegally brought from the Meru District. The area over which the animal had grazed was destocked and carefully guarded, and the contacts placed under observation. No more cases have been recorded.

With the West Kenya District coming under colonization a number of outbreaks of East Coast fever have been recorded. The farmers of this district have been quick to appreciate the value of dipping and have placed the disease under control by this measure.

Out of a mob of 500 cattle obtained as a fine from the Kamasia tribe, 153 head succumbed to East Coast fever. The survivors were submitted to dipping for six weeks on the confines of the Reserve, were then removed to Nakuru, where they have been regularly dipped every three days for the past three months, with the satisfactory result that no further case of the disease has taken place.

546 head of settlers' cattle were admitted to the Kamiti testing area during the year. Thirty have died and 516 have been branded and released as immune animals.

The small death rate is due to the fact that nearly all the animals exposed on the area were drawn from districts known to be enzootic to East Coast fever.

Dipping every three days in an arsenical bath of standard strength having proved a satisfactory and easy method of preventing East Coast fever, the inoculation for this disease, as suggested by Theiler, has not been proceeded with.

Numerous meetings have been held throughout the Protectorate to discuss a general dipping scheme for the country. The outlines of the measure have now been adopted practically unanimously by the various farmers' associations and at the present time between 50 and 60 tanks are in working order or in course of erection—a pleasing number for the short period of twelve months since inception of dipping operations.

The main point aimed at is the compulsory dipping of travelling stock, whereby permits may be granted for the movement of all animals regularly dipped. By the application of this rule the farmer will be enabled to run his transport or move his cattle without endangering them or the stock of his neighbours, while the farmer who does not cleanse his cattle will automatically place his farm in quarantine.

Considerable evidence has already been collected as to the efficacy of dipping for the prevention and eradication of East Coast fever and the farmers who are systematically dipping their cattle are well pleased with the results obtained.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping many of the baths up to the standard strength, owing to the oxidization of the principal ingredient of all cattle-dipping fluids, *i.e.*, arsenite of soda. This compound does not remain stable, but is oxidised, and becomes converted into arsenate of soda through the agency of bacterial growth in the dipping tank.

The arsenate of soda does not possess the power of the arsenite to destroy ticks, consequently constant supervision has been necessary to keep the bath up to proper strength. For the year ending March 31st, 1914, the Government Analyst has analysed 120 samples of dipping fluids.

There can be no doubt that in a country so infested with ticks every stock owner should either possess a tank or be given facilities to dip his farm animals, for dipping is the only known practical method of dealing with tick-borne diseases.

The native population are evincing considerable interest in the dipping of stock and the Masai asked for a dipping tank to be erected at Ngong. This tank is now under construction.

The Government has erected a model dipping plant at Nakuru and dipping demonstrations for the information of settlers have been carried out there and at Mr. Watson's farm, near Nairobi.

For the information of the settler and official communities a pamphlet containing rules to be observed in the dipping of every class of stock is now in course of preparation.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of rinderpest have occurred at Ngong, Lower Molo, Escarpment, Nandi Reserve, Masai Reserve, Uasin Gishu Plateau, Suk, Turkana, and in the districts of Ravine and Baringo.

The severest outbreak was that which implicated the Nandi Reserve, where the mortality was extremely heavy. It has been estimated that the Nandi have lost between 30,000 and 35,000 cattle from rinderpest within the last two years.

The disease was rife practically over the whole of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, but with the free use of serum the number of deaths did not amount to 5 per cent.

The Elgeyo also suffered severe loss.

In Masailand this disease has also been prevalent and reports have been received that large numbers of buffalo have succumbed to the disease.

During the year 201,148 doses of anti-rinderpest serum have been issued from the laboratory.

In January the cattle in the Lumbwa District were subjected to a double inoculation. The experiment proved very successful and the mortality from all causes amounted to 0·6 per cent.

At a Veterinary Congress held at Bulawayo to discuss the question of rinderpest and the danger of its spread to the British Central and South African Colonies, an offer was made by the British East Africa Government to supply anti-rinderpest serum up to an amount of 250,000 doses.

The various colonies concerned decided to obtain a reserve supply of 180,500 doses of serum from our laboratory and of this amount 85,517 doses have already been despatched.

The serum manufactured at the laboratory has not only been tested for use in British East Africa, but its potency upon other than East African cattle has been proved by submitting it to severe tests on cattle drawn from South Africa and England.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—No outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have been recorded during the last twelve months.

This disease was at one time prevalent in several mobs of Masai cattle.

On their removal from Laikipia a specially selected area was set aside for their reception in the Southern Masai Reserve and a Stock Inspector, whose sole duty was to supervise the animals and keep them in strict quarantine, was placed in charge of the area.

Quarter Evil.—The disease occasionally occurs in most districts of the Protectorate and a protective vaccine is now manufactured at the laboratory for issue to settlers.

Anthrax.—There have been three outbreaks of anthrax (involving ten oxen, one mule, and four pigs) recorded during the year under review.

Anaplasmosis.—Among imported animals heavy losses have been sustained through this disease. Every endeavour is being made at the laboratory to obtain pure strains of blood for artificial immunization.

Dipping is an effective preventive of this disease.

Contagious Abortion.—The occurrence of the disease within the Protectorate has been demonstrated during the year. Efforts are being made to ascertain its distribution and when satisfactory data on this point have been obtained measures for its suppression can be undertaken.

Scour in Calves.—While this disease may be of a sporadic nature and may yield to medicinal treatment, the very large majority of cases are due to infection by a specific organism, the *Bacillus coli.*

Endeavours are being made at the laboratory to produce a serum which, it is hoped, will have the effect of supporting the young animal over the period at which it is most liable to infection, *i.e.*, from birth to about three months old.

Trypanosomiasis.—Several suspected cases in cattle brought through the Northern Frontier District have been submitted to microscopic examination, but, so far, no trypanosomes have been demonstrated.

Three Days Sickness, Ephemeral Fever.—Several cases of this disease have occurred during the past year in various parts of the Protectorate, more particularly in the Rift Valley and Kinangop Plateau.

Tuberculosis.—One case of tuberculosis occurred in East Africa during the past year, in an imported English animal. This animal had been carefully tested in England and certified free from tuberculosis. Shortly after its arrival the animal exhibited peculiar brain symptoms and died after several months' illness ; post-mortem examination revealed a tubercular lesion in the brain substance.

This is the only case of tuberculosis which has been reported in bovines in East Africa.

Horse Sickness.—No severe outbreak has been recorded during the past year.

Ulcerative and Epizootic Lymphangitis.—These diseases have been very prevalent during the past year, and heavy losses have been suffered by the farmers on the Uasin Gishu Plateau from the ulcerative form.

A vaccine has been prepared at the laboratory and its use has given very hopeful indications.

General.—Several cases of trypanosomiasis mange and biliary fever have been recorded during the year. No case of glanders has occurred, and all imported animals have either been accompanied by satisfactory mallein test certificates or have been subjected to the test at our quarantine stations.

Horse breeding is now occupying the attention of a number of our farmers, and good sires and dams have been imported during the year. There is every reason to be satisfied with the foals bred in the country and there can be no doubt that there is a great future for horse breeding in East Africa.

Scabies.—Scabies is widespread among the indigenous sheep. It is hoped, however, with the adoption of a general dipping scheme, that we will be able to exercise more control over it and prevent its spread among the woolled flocks.

Strongylosis.—The mortality from this disease throughout the Protectorate is very heavy.

One ounce doses of a 5 per cent. solution of lysol have been proved to be of considerable value in the treatment of this disease and their administration is attended with less risk than blue stone solutions.

Variola.—No severe outbreaks have been reported during the year.

East African Swine Fever.—There have been no outbreaks of this disease during the past year. The disease is distinct from the swine fever of Europe and America.

In August and September last year a very heavy mortality was noted among warthogs on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. Carcases and skeletons in large numbers were to be seen scattered over the plains and in the vicinity of pig holes. The mortality occurred when a severe epizootic of rinderpest was prevalent among the cattle on the plateau which involved also numbers of eland and giraffe.

In Uganda and Ceylon during outbreaks of rinderpest it has also been noted that large numbers of wild pigs died and, in both instances, the veterinary authorities were convinced that rinderpest was the cause of death.

Dog Diseases.—The most prevalent diseases of the dog have been mange, piroplasmosis, and distemper. One outbreak of rabies came under notice in the Nairobi District. Rabies in this country does not appear to be transmissible to man for, of the number of natives bitten by rabid jackals or dogs and kept under medical supervision over considerable periods, not one has developed the disease.

Permit System.—The following permits have been issued from the Permit Office during the year :—

Immune cattle	735	permits.
Non-immune cattle	1,320	,,
Sheep and goats	1,788	,,
Pigs	11	,,

Live-stock Importations.—The following animals were imported through the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini during the past twelve months :—

Horses	150
Mules	24
Donkeys	207
Cattle	634
Camels	23
Sheep	5
Goats	22
Pigs	9
Poultry	540
Dogs	161

Of these, nine horses were imported from England, fifty-nine from South Africa, one from Australia, and twelve from India.

Seventy-five pure-bred cattle were imported.

We must anticipate larger importations of pure-bred stock in the near future for, with the adoption of a dipping scheme, confidence will be restored and an enormous impetus to the stock industry of this country is likely to take place.

Trading.—Sale yards have been established by the Municipality in Nairobi and by Messrs. Newland, Tarlton and Company at Naivasha, Nakuru, and Londiani.

The largest sales have been conducted at Naivasha, where approximately 8,500 head of cattle passed through the yards. Ninety per cent. of these came from Borana and Jubaland. In addition to public sales some 5,500 head of this class of stock changed hands privately.

Through the veterinary station situated at Rumuruti and Laikipia the following stock was inspected, inoculated or dipped, and passed :—

Cattle from Jubaland and Borana	14,203
Sheep and goats from Baringo, Suk, Turkana	44,850
Horses and mules from Borana	333

No fewer than 82,105 sheep and goats passed down the Rift Valley from the native reserves of Suk, Turkana, Kamasia and the Uasin Gishu Masai. Large numbers of sheep and goats are now required at the various centres for butchering purposes and Masai ewes are in great demand by the sheep breeder.

(E) INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Consignments to the number of 1,240, valued at Rs.65,224, were passed for entry.

Thirteen consignments, valued at Rs.800, were confiscated.

192 packages, valued at Rs.9,342, were passed in transit for Uganda, the Belgian Congo, and German East Africa.

7,050 tons of maize were passed for export ; 70 tons were fumigated and 40 tons condemned.

Experiments were tried to control and destroy the coconut beetle by artificial breeding places or "traps."

288 traps have been constructed in the Changamwe, Rabai, and Freretown Districts. Each trap costs approximately Rs.1·98.

In 186 traps 1,998 beetles were found, with 433 pupæ, 9,210 larvæ and 905 eggs.

The citrus moth causes considerable damage to oranges. Cutworms have caused great trouble, especially to coffee, maize, tobacco, potatoes, and peas.

The coffee bug, *Antestia variegata*, appears to be on the increase and has been recorded from several new localities.

The woolly aphis is found in the Ulu, Kyambu, Kabete, and Nairobi Districts.

The wattle bug and hopper has caused considerable damage in certain localities.

V.—FORESTS.

A Rule under the Forests Ordinance, 1911, was published on the 14th of January, 1914, allowing for the reduction of 25 per cent. in the royalty payable in respect of timber sold by stack measurement. A revised scale of royalties payable for forest produce from mangrove swamps was published on the 26th idem.

Administration.

The Coast division, formerly in charge of a Forester, was placed under the control of an Assistant Conservator in October, 1913. The result has been highly satisfactory. A forest station has been established at Kakumega.

Exploitation.

Timber.—195,224 cubic feet of timber were sold, and 54,488 cubic feet issued free to Government Departments and settlers. The actual quantity cut and sold during the year 1912–13 was 130,460 cubic feet, the increase for the present year being thus 64,764.

The Lingham and Grogan Forest was being worked throughout the year. The quantity of timber marked and felled was 23,463 cubic feet.

The demand for local timber exceeded the supply throughout the year. The price of sawn timber in Nairobi varied from Rs.17 to Rs.20 per 100 super. feet, irrespective of species.

6,596 cubic feet of logs were supplied to the Uganda Railway. With the object of testing the effect of soaking prior to seasoning, twelve logs were placed in the Athi River and left there for five months. The result was most satisfactory as far as cedar was concerned, but the period of immersion was not long enough to penetrate hard woods.

Poles and Bamboos.—52,317 poles and bamboos were sold, being an increase of 23,232 over that of the previous year. 45,553 were issued free, or more than five times the quantity issued in 1912–13.

Mangrove Bark.—7,388 tons of mangrove bark were exported and royalty was paid on 24,000 korja (score) of logs, etc., cut in the creeks the subject of concessions.

Brushwood.—2,656 head loads of brushwood and withies were sold, being a decrease of 2,797, and 1,707 were issued free to Government Departments, a decrease of 2,310. The decrease is accounted for by the sale and free issues of thinnings from plantations instead of allowing young saplings of indigenous trees to be cut in the forests.

Rubber.—Royalty was paid on 335 lbs. of rubber collected under licence in the Kenya Forest, a decrease of 857 lbs. During the year 10,549 lbs. of wild rubber were exported.

Fuel.—5,872 monthly licences to cut fuel and 78,141 cubic feet of fuel were sold. In 1912–13 5,276 licences and 63,151 cubic feet of fuel were sold. 4,274 cubic feet were issued free to Government Departments.

Railway Fuel.—3,435,372 cubic feet of fuel were cut in the Forest Reserves for the Uganda Railway, an increase of 2,052,070 cubic feet. The Railway Administration have subscribed £500 towards the cost of reafforestation.

Cultural Operations.

The rains in April and May were good, but the latter rains were disappointing. 476 acres were planted during the year, 337 of which were for the use of the Uganda Railway. The measures taken to encourage the natural regeneration of cedar (*Juniperus procera*) at the Kinangop Forest Station have been entirely successful.

Nurseries.

Nurseries were maintained at Mwachi (Mombasa), Karura, Dagoreti, Lari, Njoro, Londiani, Nyeri, and West Kenya. New nurseries were established at Kapsaret (Uasin Gishu) and Kakumega. 222,518 young trees and 340 lbs. of seeds were sold to the public, and 55,078 trees and 215 lbs. of seeds were issued free.

Surveys and Demarcation.

Plans of the Arabuko Sokoke Forest were prepared. The Dagoreti Forest area of 6,539 acres was demarcated and surveyed.

In December the demarcation of the Tiriki, Kakumega, and Kabras Forests was commenced and a beginning was also made in the demarcation of the Kenya Forests in the Meru District.

In connection with the Laikipia survey the boundaries of the forests on the Sattima Range and north and north-west of Kenya have been aligned in conjunction with the Forest Department.

Nairobi Arboretum.

Many of the trees, shrubs and hedges have now attained a sufficient age to indicate their value for planting, and are most useful to settlers and others as a guide.

Revenue.

The total cash revenue for the year is £8,718 16s. 0d., showing an increase of £2,036 6s. 0d. over 1912–13.

The chief increases are : sale of timber, £776 ; fuel, £108 ; plants and seeds, £246 ; mangrove bark, etc., £807.

The total estimated value of forest products issued free to Government Departments, natives, and settlers during the year is £3,628, or £717 less than in 1912–13.

The fuel taken by the Uganda Railway is valued at £2,290.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

(1) *Uganda Railway.*—The account of the Uganda Railway against the Parliamentary Grant now stands at £5,525,552, and the total expenditure under the running capital expenditure is £6,289,917.

The expenditure during the year shows a total of £318,817, which includes a sum of £15,977 spent towards the completion of the Busoga Railway.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £546,345, showing an increase of 12 per cent. over that of 1912–13.

The total expenditure was £332,861, showing an increase of 18 per cent. over last year.

The net profit for the year amounted to £213,484, or an increase of 2·08 per cent. on last year's return, giving a percentage on capital cost of 3·39 per cent. as against 3·52 per cent. in 1912–13.

The total tonnage handled was 189,556, compared with 172,693 last year.

The total goods receipts were Rs.5,618,491, as against Rs.5,093,320 in 1912–13.

Coaching receipts increased from Rs.1,183,305 to Rs.1,411,073.

The tonnage carried by the Lake Steamers was 60,382, an increase of 3,583.

The following figures show the result of the last six years working on the railway and steamers :—

—	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Goods (exclusive of Railway material and Steamer Service).	Earnings from Coaching Traffic.	Earnings from Goods Traffic.	Earnings from Telegraphs.	Miscellaneous Earnings.	Earnings from Steamer Service.	Total Earnings.	Total Working Expenses.	Earnings per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Working Expenses per mile of line open (excluding Steamer Service).	Train Miles.	Earnings per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Working Expenses per train mile (excluding Steamer Service).	Percentage of Total Expenses to Receipts (inclg. Steamer Service).
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
1908-09	284,871	57,226	788,215	2,199,106	9,387	31,742	461,463	2,517,338	3,489,914	5,186	3,849	702,856	4·31	3·20	72·13
1909-10	293,052	60,213	785,740	2,386,479	9,739	49,452	460,785	2,704,190	3,692,195	5,533	4,115	747,770	4·32	3·21	73·24
1910-11	403,224	77,478	887,876	2,924,132	10,726	44,828	634,180	3,023,947	4,501,742	6,611	4,623	967,305	4·00	2·80	67·17
1911-12	442,479	115,767	1,010,168	3,584,037	14,324	57,875	736,954	3,432,781	5,403,358	7,976	5,223	1,208,065	3·86	2·53	63·53
1912-13	500,304	172,694	1,183,305	5,093,320	20,327	72,313	969,200	4,202,781	7,338,465	10,869	6,380	1,491,896	4·27	2·51	57·27
1913-14	616,197	189,556	1,411,073	5,618,491	18,664	85,910	1,061,044	4,992,923	8,195,182	11,851	7,226	1,631,685	4·37	2·67	60·93

The development of the country continues to increase rapidly, but the trade in British East Africa and Uganda has not shown such a large increase as was anticipated. Shortage in rainfall with some failure in the seeds and cotton crops have brought about this result.

The daily passenger service between Mombasa and Nairobi, inaugurated in October, has proved a great success, and it is hoped to start shortly a daily service between Mombasa and the Lake.

A through daily goods train service has been arranged with much advantage to deliveries of upward traffic from the coast to Nairobi.

Third class traffic steadily increases.

Six new stations are now open or ready for opening. In order to provide for the satisfactory working of the anticipated increased traffic a further 20 crossing stations are necessary.

The new lake steamer, " Usoga," was launched on September 20th and the second steamer is in course of construction. The new tug, " Kavirondo," is now in commission. All these three vessels consume oil fuel.

The bi-weekly steamer service on the Lake has proved a success.

(2) *Thika Railway.*—This branch was opened on October 1st. A daily service has been run from the start, and the line is paying its running expenses.

(3) *Magadi Railway.*—The line is not yet fully completed, but is doing useful work in taking down machinery and materials for the Soda Company. In a few months the company should have completed their plant and commenced export.

(4) *Kampala—Port Bell Railway.*—This line is not yet open to passenger traffic, but is doing good work in the carriage of goods traffic.

Busoga Railway.—The total revenue amounts to £11,752 and the expenditure to £8,082. The capital account stands at £156,072.

The total revenue of Lake Kioga Marine amounts to £10,055 and the total expenditure to £9,864.

The traffic has increased principally in cotton and cotton seed, new ginneries having been erected around Lake Kioga. Increases are also manifest in the shipments of simsim, ground nuts, hides, and chillies.

The total tonnage is more than 42 per cent. greater than last year.

The coaching traffic has increased by over 50 per cent., both as regards receipts and the number of passengers.

With favourable climatic conditions and an improvement in the water ways of Lake Kioga, the railway should prove an important financial asset to the Administration.

(B) ROADS.

The expenditure on road work amounted to £24,184, made up as follows:—

Maintenance and repairs..	£10,572
New roads and bridges	9,861
Work from funds accruing from premia on the sale of lands	2,158
Work from funds accruing from fines on the Sotik, Purko, and Loita Masai ..	1,593

In Nairobi several new roads were constructed, while some of those already existing were metalled.

Outside Nairobi a bridge of four spans of 30 feet each, on masonry piers and abutments, was built across the Stony Athi, about three miles from Athi River station.

The Fort Hall road as far as the Thika River and the Kyambu road were maintained as effectively as the limited grants available permitted. In the second half of the year a gang of some 300 convicts was steadily employed on the former road, near the Ndarugu River.

In the Naivasha Province the principal item was the Londiani—Eldoret road. For more than half the year a contractor was employed on the first six miles out of Londiani. Elsewhere work through heavy forest was prosecuted at mile 31. A bridge of four spans, two of 20 feet and two of 24 feet, consisting of steel joists on timber trestles resting on concrete foundations in the stream, was constructed over the Nzoia River beyond Eldoret.

Bridges were erected over the Guaso Narok and Guaso Nyiro Rivers in the Southern Masai Reserve.

In the Nyanza Province the Kisumu—Mumias road was resurfaced throughout the greater part of its length of 49 miles.

The Londiani allotment road from Muhoroni was extended. Three bridges were built, each consisting of a centre span of 20 feet, with end spans of 10 feet.

A cart road was opened between Sotik Post and the Mara River.

Considerable reconstruction work was done on roads in the Lumbwa Reserve with funds obtained from the Sotik fine. A feature of the year's work in this district was the improved supply of Lumbwa labour. For some months gangs of about 1,000 men were employed, and all the bridges on the Sotik road were built with local labour.

In Seyidie Province much repair work was done in the town of Mombasa, but the heavy traffic in the narrow streets and the destructive effect of storm water combined to effect rapid deterioration. Motor traffic increased considerably.

The road to Malindi was repaired and drained.

No new road work was done in Jubaland or Tanaland.

In the Kenya Province the West Kenya (Nyeri-Meru) road was the most important piece of new work done during the year. The length completed was 6½ miles.

The volume of traffic along the Fort Hall road has now reached a point where the retention of an earth surface ceases to be an economical procedure.

(C) POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraph Services, which are amalgamated with those of the Uganda Protectorate, include 118 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 41 are also Money Order Offices. There are 102 Telegraph Offices, including those combined with Post Offices and those worked by the Uganda and Busoga Railways.

Revenue.

The total Post and Telegraph revenue of the combined Protectorates amounted to £44,428 13s. 10d., as compared with £39,047 17s. 7d. in 1912–13, an increase of £5,381, or nearly 14 per cent. The division of revenue between the two Protectorates gives the following results :—

(A) *Postal Revenue.*

Year	East Africa	Uganda	Total
1912-13	£21,039	£4,561	£25,600
1913-14	22,442	5,409	27,851
Increase of	£1,403 7 per cent.	£848 19 per cent.	£2,251 9 per cent.

(B) *Telegraph and Telephones.*

Year	East Africa		Uganda		Total
	Telegraphs	Telephones	Telegraphs	Telephones	
1912-13	£8,057	£1,487	£2,262	£84	£11,890
1913-14	10,006	2,232	2,726	57	15,021
Increase of	£1,949 24 per cent.	£745 50 per cent.	£464 21 per cent.	Dec. £27 Dec. 32 per cent	£3,131 26 per cent.

In addition to the Telegraph revenue for East Africa, shown above, an amount of £1,557 6s. 8d. was received from the Uganda Railway for the maintenance of Railway Telegraph Lines.

Expenditure.

The expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone onstruction and maintenance in both Protectorates, amounted to 51,286 18s. 5½d., as compared with £42,540 4s. 7½d. for 1912–13, an ncrease of £8,747, or 21 per cent. The estimated division of expenditure gives the following figures :—

Year.	East Africa.	Uganda.	Total.
1912-13 1913-14	£29,926 35,928	£12,614 15,359	£42,540 51,287
Increase of	£6,002	£2,745	£8,747
	20 per cent.	22 per cent.	21 per cent.

The amounts given in the case of Uganda include £5,108 and £6,364 for the years 1912–13 and 1913–14 respectively for telegraph and telephone construction and engineering services, the cost of which is borne on the Estimates of the Protectorate.

Postal Matter.

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year is estimated at 5,280,743, as compared with 4,449,063 in 1912–13, an increase of 18 per cent. In East Africa the figures have increased from 3,549,830 to 4,233,511, and in Uganda from 899,233 to 1,047,232, representing increases of 19 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively.

Parcel Post.

During the year under review 76,406 parcels were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as against 59,586 in the preceding year, an increase of 28 per cent. Of this number 52,257 were posted or delivered in East Africa, and 24,149 in Uganda, representing an increase on last year's figures of 32 per cent. for East Africa and 21 per cent. for Uganda.

The value of parcels imported from countries abroad amounted to £64,202, as compared with £50,984 in 1912–13, an increase of 26-per cent. Of the incoming parcels, 4,319 were insured and valued at £14,490, whilst the outgoing insured parcels numbered 205, of the declared value of £1,836.

The greater part of the increased overseas traffic was in respect of parcels imported from the United Kingdom, the numbers of which advanced by 30 per cent. in the case of East Africa and 35 per cent. for Uganda.

Registered Letters.

The total number of registered postal packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year amounted to 156,893, as compared with 132,944 in 1912–13, an increase of 18 per cent. Of this number 62,286 were posted in East Africa for delivery in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, and 34,589 for places abroad. In Uganda 19,044 registered articles were posted for delivery in the two Protectorates, and 7,084 for foreign countries.

The number of articles received by the registered post from places abroad increased by 15 per cent., 33,890 letters, etc., being dealt with, as compared with 29,625 in the previous year. Of the foregoing 27,861 were delivered in the East African Protectorate, and 6,029 in Uganda.

Undelivered Postal Packets.

The total number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office on account of the combined Protectorates was 50,335, as compared with 34,800 in 1912–13, an increase of 45 per cent., the number given being made up of 35,939 letters, 1,273 postcards, and 13,123 newspapers, circulars, book packets, and samples.

The inland correspondence dealt with, that is to say, the mail matter posted in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates addressed to places within the Protectorates, and subsequently forwarded to the Returned Letter Office, numbered 30,823 articles, including 21,898 letters, 480 postcards, and 8,445 newspapers, book packets, etc., being an increase of 44 per cent. on the previous year. Of these articles 21,668 were returned to the senders, and the balance, 9,155, destroyed as neither deliverable to the addressee nor returnable to the sender.

Money Orders.

In East Africa 31,866 orders, amounting to £201,275, were issued and 12,779, of the value of £111,017, were paid. Of the issues, 2,403 orders, amounting to £10,174, represented remittances to the United Kingdom and places served through the intermediary of the London General Post Office. The transactions with India included 18,776 orders, amounting to £103,032, as compared with 15,951 orders and £80,273 in 1912–13.

British Postal Orders.

The total number of British postal orders issued and paid in the combined Protectorates during the year 1913–14 was 27,644, as compared with 22,345 in 1912–13. The value represented by the orders was £16,542, being an increase of £3,082 on last year. The increase in the number of orders dealt with was 24 per cent. and value 23 per cent.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The East Africa Protectorate Savings Bank, which has now been established for four years, meets with continued success.

The deposits during the year amounted to £46,595, as compared with £32,988 for 1912–13. The withdrawals totalled £32,143, as against £21,141 for the previous year. The net increase of deposits for the year was thus £14,452.

On the 31st of March, 1914, there were 2,926 active accounts, representing an increase of 42 per cent. during the year. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors on the 31st of March, 1914, was £48,319, as compared with £32;975 on the 31st of March, 1913, an increase of 47 per cent.

Telegraphs.

During the past financial year 239,454 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 199,900 in 1912–13, an increase of nearly 20 per cent.

The telegraph traffic to and from countries overseas amounted to 44,401 messages in the case of East Africa, and 3,515 for and from Uganda, or 47,916 in all. Of this number 12,077 were sent at "deferred" rates.

Telephones.

The development of the telephone system is shown by the following table :—

Year.	Exchange Connection(including extensions).	
	Official.	Private.
1911–12	152	93
1912–13	178	139
1913–14	188	243

During the past year the number of private connections to the Nairobi Telephone Exchange has more than doubled, and the increase would have been greater but for delays in the delivery of new material.

There are now telephone exchanges at Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu, in East Africa, and at Entebbe, Kampala, and Jinja, in Uganda. The total number of exchange calls registered in East Africa was 555,921, as against 389,867 for 1912–13. In Uganda the calls registered for 1913–14 numbered 139,628, as against 116,081 for the previous year.

The East Africa telephone system now extends to 757 miles of wire, with 524 telephones installed. Of the latter 398 are at Nairobi and 77 at Mombasa. The capital cost of the telephone system is approximately £5,596.

Staff.

The staff, excluding Africans and Asiatic postmen, numbered 201. There were, in addition, 10 European sub-postmasters (storekeepers), 23 African clerks, 10 Asiatic postmen, and about 433 Africans employed as postmen, messengers, linesmen, and mail runners, making a total staff of approximately 677.

Of a total of 81 European officers 31 were members of the female staff of accountants, telegraphists, and telephone operators.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) JUDICIAL.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the High Court shows a considerable increase over last year.

The particulars of the cases as compared with the three previous years are as follows:—

	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Original civil cases filed Mombasa	91	120	86	174
Original civil cases filed Nairobi	25	38	52	95
Original civil cases filed other District Registries	7	5	10	35
Original criminal cases	94	77	105	103
Magistrates' cases sent for confirmation ..	390	487	454	469
Magistrates' cases revised by High Court ..	35	44	28	40
Appeals, criminal ..	69	62	54	38
Appeals, civil ..	78	65	58	47
Probate and Administration causes	146	151	138	208
Insolvencies	4	14	7	9
Trust causes administered..	26	22	25	22
Totals ..	965	1,085	1,017	1,240

The scheduled liabilities of the insolvencies amounted to Rs.259,579, and the total value of the trust estates administered to Rs.64,850.

It will be seen that during the year the original work has practically doubled and the list included cases of considerable importance, more particularly the Masai, the Jibana, and the Memon cases, of which the last is now under appeal to the Privy Council.

The progressive decrease in appeals, both civil and criminal, to the High Court from subordinate courts is very noticeable and is an indication of the satisfactory manner in which cases have been dealt with in the subordinate courts. The civil appeals in fact represent only 65 per cent. of the total cases filed, and of those appeals 50 per cent. were dismissed. Of the criminal appeals over 63 per cent. were dismissed.

In last year's report there was occasion to note the increase in the volume of the civil work of the High Court up country, and more particularly at Nairobi, and the figures for the present year show that that increase is continuing in a marked degree; and whereas in former years a few days on circuit have sufficed to dispose of all the civil work at Nairobi, it now takes several months.

The work of the Town Magistrate's Court at Nairobi was very heavy during the year as is shown by the number of cases dealt with, both civil and criminal, as compared with previous years.

The civil list, however, includes cases for the recovery of non-native poll tax, which accounts for a portion of the increase in this court as in other Town Magistrates' Courts.

The following is a comparative table showing the work of the Court for the last three years:—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Insolvency.	Probate and Administration.
1913–14 ..	1,788	1,921	5	23
1912–13 ..	1,043	1,578	3	12
1911–12 ..	722	1,530	4	17

The total number of cases dealt with thus shows an increase of over 64 per cent. in the last two years.

The civil fees alone taken by the Town Magistrate amount to Rs.29,550, as compared with Rs.20,000 last year.

The work of the Town Magistrate's Court at Nakuru and Kisumu shows that there has been a slight decrease at the former place and a very considerable increase at the latter, due, no doubt, to the growing trade and size of Kisumu.

Mombasa.

There has been a considerable increase in the work done in the past year in the Town Magistrate's Court, Mombasa, both civil and criminal; the figures are as follows:—

	Civil.	Criminal.
1913–14	1,478	960
1912–13	700	706
1911–12	823	643

This court does not deal with insolvencies or probate and administration causes, which are all dealt with by the High Court.

Lamu.

The principal work of the court of the Town Magistrate, Lamu, continues to be the administration of native estates.

The other work of the court is small in volume, the figures being :—

		Civil.	Criminal.	Probate and Administration.
1913–14	..	188	98	113
1912–13	..	145	228	158

Eldoret.

This is the first year of the existence of this court and the cases dealt with are few in number ; they are as follows :—

		Civil.	Criminal.	Probate and Administration.
1913–14	..	73	191	—

General Civil Work.

An analysis of the general civil work of all the courts in the Protectorate shows an increase in every class of case dealt with, the total number of cases dealt with during the year being 7,207, as against 4,502 in the previous year, an increase of 2,705 or 60 per cent. Of this increase 1,952 is under the heading of cases under Rs.100, which includes all proceedings for the recovery of non-native poll tax, which accounts for a material portion of the increase.

On the other hand there has also been an increase of 60 per cent. in the cases between Rs.100 and Rs.1,000, and of 100 per cent. in the cases over Rs.1,000.

The number of persons brought before the magistrates during the year amounted to 13,100, or 1,185 more than in the previous year. This increase is considerable and is due to a variety of causes, viz., the extension of the administration of the country, the increase of native labour working for hire, the collection of native hut and poll tax, the growth of the principal townships and the consequent multiplication of municipal regulations. The increased number of convictions before the magistrates, viz., 1,163, is almost entirely accounted for under the heads of failure to pay native hut and poll tax, breaches of Township Regulations, breaches of Pass Regulations, and offences under the Masters and Servants Ordinance.

As regards more serious crime, there has been a gratifying decrease, Convictions by magistrates for offences against property are 1,193, or 15 per cent. less than last year and far the lowest record for the last five years.

Offences against the person show an increase of over 12 per cent., while stock theft shows the smallest number of convictions recorded, viz., 267, or a decrease of 3 per cent. over the previous year. The number of persons brought before the magistrates on this charge also shows a diminution of 12.

Convictions for homicide in the High Court are 102, as against 42 in the previous year; this apparently large increase is accounted for by the fact that over 50 persons were tried at one time in the Kiambu Native Tribunal case for being concerned in the burning of certain persons suspected of being witch doctors. Eliminating this case the figures otherwise show but a slight increase.

Thirty-three sentences of death were passed, of which 12 were commuted by the Governor.

The comparative figures of convictions for the last five years are appended:—

	1913–14	1912–13	1911–12	1910–11	1909–10
Europeans ..	260	151	83	77	76
Asiatics ..	709	501	454	328	463
Natives ..	9,113	8,418	6,547	6,698	6,839

This return shows material increases in each class, the most important being that of convictions of Europeans, which have increased by 73 per cent. The total is made up as follows:—

Offences against the person	22
Offences against property	7
Other offences..	231

During the year one special sessions of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa was held in addition to the two ordinary sessions.

As might be expected, having regard to the increased work done, the total Judicial revenue shows a very large increase over last year, the previous highest recorded. The respective figures for 1912–13 and for 1913–14 are Rs. 165,403 and Rs. 329,486.

This large increase is in the main due to increased fines and forfeitures, which amount to Rs.206,383, as against Rs.75,843 for the previous year. Heavy fines during the year have been imposed under the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance, and for breaches of the Game and Diseases of Animals Ordinances.

(B) LEGAL.

The following are the principal Ordinances passed during the year:—

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 3 *of* 1913).—An Ordinance to make further and better provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 4 *of* 1913).—An Ordinance to amend the Immigration Restriction Ordinance 1906.

The Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance 1912 (*No.* 8 *of* 1913).—An Ordinance to make further and better provision for the prevention of the theft of stock and produce.

Public Health Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 10 *of* 1913).

The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 12 *of* 1913).—An Ordinance to make further and better provision for the regulation of wireless telegraphy.

The Abuse of Opiates Prevention Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 14 *of* 1913).—An Ordinance to make provision for the suppression of the abuse of opium and certain other opiates.

The Patents and Designs Ordinance 1913 (*No.* 1 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to make provision for the protection of inventions and designs.

Registration of Documents.

The past year has been one of great activity in the real estate market and the revenue of the Department has consequently increased very considerably. In the coast area many titles in which uncertainty hitherto existed have been cleared and clean certificates registered in the names of successful applicants.

The number of transactions dealt with during the year amounted to 4,822, as against 3,664 last year.

The centralization of all registration work in the Highlands is about to take place in Nairobi.

The total revenue derived from all sources amounted to Rs.122,582, as against Rs.87,089 for the previous year.

Administration of Estates.

During the year 160 fresh causes have been opened, showing an increase of 44 over the previous year. Of these 7 are treated as miscellaneous causes in which estates not exceeding Rs. 100 in value are dealt with without application being made to the court for an order to administer.

The causes opened are divided up as follows:—

European	21
Asiatic	34
Native	98

The percentage of native estates dealt with has compared favourably with the number dealt with in past years and shows a slight increase.

Rs.154,307 have been received and allocated to various estates and Rs.154,350 paid out.

During the year 217 causes have been dealt with and 147 finally disposed of.

Fifty-three lots of immovable property have been dealt with, realising Rs.55,000, and include property situated in the Provinces of Seyidie, Ukamba, Naivasha, and Nyanza.

Three minors' trust causes have been opened and at the present time 15 causes remain open.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs.9,686, as against Rs.6,335 in 1912–13.

Trade Marks.

169 trade marks were registered during the year, as against 24 in 1913.

Inventions.

Fifteen inventions have been registered and a revenue of Rs.4,293 obtained.

Joint Stock Companies.

Twenty-nine new companies have been registered, an increase of six over the previous year. The total nominal capital of these amounted to £436,500.

There are now 96 companies on the register.

The total revenue from registration fees, stamp duty, and filing fees amounted to Rs.8,134.

(c) POLICE.

The total number of Asiatic and African recruits enlisted during the year was 486, as compared with 623 in 1912. 263 recruits were under training on the 1st January, 1913, the total number dealt with, therefore, during the year was 749.

The majority of recruits were drawn from the Kavirondo (Jaluo), Akamba, and Nandi tribes.

The training depôt has continued to serve a useful purpose. No less than 700 recruits were on the books of the depôt during the year and 347 were passed out to the various units for duty as trained constables.

A gymnasium was erected and the course of gymnastics through which every recruit was put did much to improve their physique.

The total number of punishments awarded departmentally and judicially decreased from 1,072 in 1912 to 978 in 1913.

The number of casualties was 340, as against 41[illegible] in 1912. Of these 17 died, 5 deserted, 37 were pronounced medically unfit, 50 were dismissed, 64 were discharged as unlikely to become efficient, and 163 became time-expired.

The decrease in the percentage of dismissals to strength, viz., 2·88 in 1913, as against 4·74 in 1912, was one of the most satisfactory features of the year.

The improvement in the health of the Asiatic and African police reported in last year's report was maintained. The decrease in the number of cases of venereal disease was specially marked. The health of European officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables was also good and very few cases of sickness were reported.

The total number of true cases reported during the year was 4,572, as against 4,614 in 1912. 5,667 persons were arrested or summoned and 5,528 brought before the courts for trial. Of these 4,252 were convicted. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code dealt with was 2,107, against 2,213 in 1912, a decrease of 106.

Property to the value of Rs.95,344 was reported to the police as lost and Rs.28,428 was recovered.

The total of 4,159 finger permit slips filed in the Bureau at the end of 1912 was increased by 1,231 during the year, of which number 1,050 were slips of criminals and 181 of discharged police.

The number of references to the Finger Permit Bureau for the antecedents of suspected persons was 1,110 and the number of identifications 174. Of the 1,110 slips sent for search, 586 were eventually convicted of offences.

The estimated cost of the Department for the year was £49,264, as against £47,431 for the previous year. The actual expenditure was £47,292 in 1913–14, whilst that for the year 1912–13 was £42,471. The difference between the estimated and actual expenditure was due mainly to the delay in recruiting the European police up to establishment and a shortage in the Asiatic and African ranks during the early months of the financial year.

(D) PRISONS.

A total number of 9,293 prisoners was admitted to the various prisons, as compared with 7,899 during the previous year.

Of these 9,293 prisoners 1,687 were long term convicts, 4,205 short term convicts, 3,351 were committed for safe custody while awaiting trial, etc., and 50 were debtors. Included in the total were 97 women and 94 juveniles.

The average prison population throughout the year was 1,639·87 as compared with 1,508 in 1912–13 and 1,345 in 1911–12. There is an increase of 1,054 in the number of convicted prisoners over last year, but this increase can scarcely be regarded as more than normal and is due both to the accumulation of long term convicts, the increased extent of territory brought under administration, and the better enforcement of the law.

Thirty-two boys were received into the Reformatory during the year. Nine were discharged, 3 escaped, and one died, leaving a population of 66 boys in that institution at the end of the year ; the management of which continues to be satisfactory.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year, exclusive of buildings, their maintenance and repair, or of medical attendance, amounted to £15,929 10s. 8d., as against £14,324 in 1912–13 and £13,121 in 1911–12, the cost per prisoner on the average population being £9 14s. 0d. as against £9 10s. 0d. in 1912–13 and £9 15s. 0d. in 1911–12.

Ninety-four prisoners died and 39 escaped during the year under review, as compared with 71 deaths and 58 escapes in 1912–13, and 103 deaths and 48 escapes in 1911–12.

The conduct of the staff has been good and so also has that of the prisoners.

The industrial sections of the prisons at Nairobi and Mombasa continue to do good work, but to a somewhat lesser extent than formerly, as manufactures are now strictly confined to the requirements of public departments and private orders are not accepted. Unskilled labour, as formerly, has been given free to other departments, such as the Uganda Railway, Board of Health, Public Works Department, thus materially reducing their expenditure.

In provincial and district prisons the prisoners have been employed, as in former years, in bush clearing, road making, tree planting, the cultivation of prison farms, and generally in keeping the station and its environments clean.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

If it were not for the disastrous effects of the epidemic diseases which so seriously affected the Protectorate during the year, it could be said that a better standard of health was maintained than has yet been recorded. The grand total of those who presented themselves for treatment was 108,520, as against 93,408 in 1912.

The predominating diseases, affecting all zones in almost equal proportions, were diseases of the digestive, respiratory and locomotory organs, and affections of the skin. Of the more preventable diseases malaria easily comes first, very few parts of the country escaping this infection. Dysentery also is generally prevalent. Anti-typhoid inoculation has been inaugurated.

1. *The Coast Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—The number of cases of malaria treated was less than in 1912, the decrease being to a great extent due to the spread of knowledge and an extended use of quinine. There were 11 cases of blackwater fever, and one case of trypanosomiasis, the subject being a derelict native brought in by the police of whom no history could be obtained.

There is a large field for research in the study of elephantiasis, as cases are common, though rarely presenting themselves for treatment.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—The 27 cases of plague, with a mortality of 59·25 per cent., recorded last year increased to 208, with a death-rate of 88·46 per cent., the vast majority of cases occurring in Mombasa. Largely owing to the vigorous measures instituted by Professor Simpson, there have been no reported cases since December 7th. The cooler months of the year produced the greatest incidence. The type was largely bubonic, with a serious proportion of pneumonic cases.

Smallpox occurred at infrequent intervals.

The number of cases of dysentery increased considerably, the chief sufferers being imported labourers from Kikiyu and Kavirondo.

There were 28 cases of beri-beri, the patients being all from up country.

There were four cases of enteric, all Europeans, none of which proved fatal.

There were sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

General European Population.—The improvement in general conditions of health was satisfactorily maintained. Malaria was the principal cause of sickness.

2. *The Mountainous Area.*

The general tenor of reports from various districts was that the health of Europeans and natives was more satisfactory than last year.

Communicable Diseases.—There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases of malaria. The type was largely sub-tertian.

There were three cases of blackwater fever, one of which proved fatal.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were 25 cases of plague at Nairobi, with 19 deaths, and 31 cases at Kisumu, with a mortality of 87 per cent.

Sixty-three cases of smallpox were recorded, of which 12 were fatal.

A severe outbreak of dysentery occurred in January amongst the labourers employed on the construction of the Eldoret–Londiani road. The total number of cases throughout the zone was 777, as against 612 in 1912.

There were 21 cases of enteric, one of which proved fatal.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The number of cases reported was 288, with 152 deaths. The rains were early and prolonged, and it was during these cooler months that the epidemic was more apparent. Of the total admissions 9 were Europeans, with 2 deaths.

General European Population.—The most noticeable feature during the year was the large number of children's diseases, chiefly cases of intestinal trouble. The estimated population was 4,596, the number of births being 84 and deaths 46, the ratio being 18·3 and 10·0 per 1,000 respectively.

3. *The Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.*

During the wetter and colder months rheumatic affections prevailed very largely in the neighbourhood of Mount Kenya.

Communicable Diseases.—3,627 cases of malaria were recorded, as against 3,134 in 1912. Some of the native chiefs in the Kenya Province have taken to sleeping under mosquito nets.

One case of blackwater fever was reported.

One imported case of sleeping sickness was discovered at Kisii, 30 or 40 miles from the Lake shore, but notifications of the occurrence of this disease are yearly getting rarer.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—The epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis which broke out in May was the most disastrous experienced in the Kenya Province since the advent of European occupation. So severe was it that at one time it threatened to paralyze the interior economy of the province. It is quite impossible to estimate the number of cases, but it is probable that the normal sick-rate among the native population was more than doubled. The death-rate is estimated at from 3 to 10 per cent. above the normal. The infection did not reach the Nyanza Province till the latter part of the year.

Thirty-one cases of plague occurred at Kisumu, with a mortality of 87 per cent.

For the first time on record no cases of smallpox were reported in the Nyanza Province. Desultory cases were met with in the Kenya Province.

The incidence of dysentery was normal.

There were 15 cases of enteric, with 3 deaths.

General European Population.—The general standard of health has been good. No deaths were recorded. It is estimated that the population is 568.

4. *The Desert Zone.*

There were several cases of conjunctivitis and corneal ulcers, probably due to glare, sand, and flies.

Communicable Diseases.—The predominating cause of sickness was malaria, 445 cases being notified in Kismayu alone.

Dysentery was common in Jubaland, owing to the dependence of the population on the muddy waters of the Juba River and polluted wells.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—No cases of smallpox or enteric were recorded.

There were two cases of beri-beri at Yonte and cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared in two instances.

General European Population.—The general standard of health of Europeans in these regions has always been good, and this year was no exception; only one case of malaria was recorded.

Comparative table showing the average daily number of officials on the sick list :—

	1912.	1913.
The Coast Zone	2·09	2·18
The Mountainous Area	5·61	7·04
The Nyanza and Kenya Provinces	1·60	1·68

(B) SANITATION.

The Sanitation Division was created on the 1st of April, 1913, under a Chief Sanitation Officer.

In June Professor W. J. Simpson, C.M.G., Professor of Hygiene at King's College, London, arrived to enquire into the sanitary conditions of the Protectorate. His report was not received during the year under review.

The following legislation dealing with medical matters was passed during the year :—

" The Leprosy Ordinance 1913," making provision for the isolation and detention of persons affected with leprosy.

" The Public Health Ordinance 1913," giving powers to the Sanitary Board to regulate the division, etc., of any lands for building purposes outside a township within five miles radius.

" The Immigration Restriction Amendment Ordinance 1913."

" The Vaccination Amendment (No. 2) Ordinance 1913."

Rules under " The Infectious Diseases Ordinance 1903," conferring powers to enter, search, disinfect, etc., etc.

The Building Rules, Nairobi, 1913.

A General Public Health Act is in course of preparation.

1. *Preventive Measures.*

Malaria.—Energetic measures are being carried out against mosquitos by gangs maintained at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, and there is a distinct decrease in the number of cases in districts where a general knowledge of the causes of this disease is being acquired. All medical stations have been circularized and their attention invited to the necessity for still further operations.

Trypanosomiasis.—Six cases were treated during the year, of whom three died. No special measures are employed to limit or control the disease in Kavirondo, and it is gradually disappearing.

Epidemic Diseases.—The Protectorate suffered from serious epidemics of cerebro-spinal meningitis and plague. It is quite impossible to estimate the number of cases of the former disease, but the outbreak was the most serious that has ever occurred in the Protectorate. Its greatest ravages were experienced among the Kikuyu tribes, whence later it spread to the Kavirondo districts. The actual number of cases recorded was 1,128, but this figure in no way represents the actual mortality.

The total number of cases of plague reported during the year was 272, of whom 236 died. 208 cases occurred at Mombasa, 25 at Nairobi and 31 at Kisumu. The types observed were : bubonic, 154 ; septicæmic, 9 ; pneumonic, 45.

The number of rats caught in these three townships was : Mombasa, 1,656 ; Nairobi, 2,882 ; Kisumu, 10,183.

The measures adopted to suppress the outbreak at Mombasa were house to house visitation, fumigation, segregation, inspection of travellers, and inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic in 48,478 instances. Similar steps were taken in other parts of the Protectorate.

Smallpox.—The number of cases reported was 166, of which 30 proved fatal.

The following table shows the number of cases for the last three years, and the number of vaccinations performed :—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Cases of smallpox ..	166	323	159
Vaccinations	131,757	79,252	15,167

The lymph used was prepared at the Government laboratory and the quantity issued was 376,202 doses.

Dysentery.—The number of cases was considerable and the disease appears throughout the Protectorate. It appears that the bacillary type is accountable for the majority of cases.

Enteric.—Eight cases were reported in Mombasa, 15 in Nairobi, and 10 in other localities. Arrangements for preventive inoculation are being made.

2. *General Measures.*

Sewage Disposal.—No water-borne sewage scheme has yet been installed, but in a few isolated cases septic tanks have been added to residences. The single bucket system is in vogue generally. The contents of the buckets are thrown into the sea at Mombasa, and buried in trenches at Nairobi, Kisumu, and other towns.

Disposal of Refuse.—The removal of house refuse and general scavenging is undertaken in Nairobi by the Municipal Committee, and in Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and some of the smaller townships by the Administration. Effective legislation is, however, needed in order that the authorities may be enabled to carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner and the Public Health Act, which it is hoped to enact in a short time, will be of great assistance.

Water Supply.—It must now be accepted that all African rivers are more or less polluted, and general filtration, etc., is most necessary before water can be considered fit to drink. The Mombasa service will not be completed for some time. Similar services are being taken in hand for Nakuru and Kisumu.

Drainage.—Except in Nairobi, where the Bransby-Williams scheme is now well in hand, no township possesses a drainage scheme of a kind that can be regarded as satisfactory. At Mombasa and in the scattered residential districts the need is not acute, owing to the absorbent nature of the soil, but in the more densely populated areas the question is of great importance. A large amount of the work performed by the anti-mosquito gangs is caused by the absence of adequate provision for the removal of waste water.

Bush Clearing.—Considerable work has been done during the year, not only in bush cutting, but also in digging out roots. The alterations in the general appearance of certain areas in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu are very much for the better. The southern part of Mombasa is now clear of bush. The acreage cleared at Nairobi is 1,229 acres, the work being done by a gang of between 20 and 40 convicts.

At Kisumu an area of nearly 4 square miles has been cleared and stumped.

(c) GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(1) *European Hospitals.*

Table showing admissions and death-rate of patients in the European hospitals at Nairobi and Mombasa :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Total number of admissions ..	230	276	347
Total number of deaths ..	14	11	14
Percentage of deaths to admissions	6·09	3·99	4·03
Average number of beds daily occupied	8	11·05	16

Of the admissions 194 were officials and 153 non-officials, giving a percentage of 56 for the former and 44 for the latter.

The principal diseases treated were :—

Malaria.—101 cases, 39 of which were officials, the admission rate being 40·52 per cent., as against 33·33 per cent. last year. There were three deaths. The bulk of the cases came from Mombasa, the type being mostly sub-tertian.

Blackwater Fever.—Four cases were admitted, two being fatal.

Enteric.—Eighteen cases were treated during the year, as against 23 in 1912–13. One case proved fatal. The character of the disease was much the same as previously recorded. The bulk of the cases came from Nairobi.

Dysentery.—Seven cases only were admitted, as against 13 in 1912 and 10 in 1911. Two cases were amœbic, one was bacillary in origin, and the rest undetermined.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—During the epidemic seven cases were admitted to Nairobi Hospital. There was one death.

Operations.—Thirty-two major operations were performed, all, with the exception of two, at Nairobi. These included operations for appendicitis, resection of rib for empyæma, abscesses of neck, knee, and liver, perforation of typhoid ulcer, drainage of gall-bladder, hæmorrhoids, ovariotomy, polypus recti, etc., etc. All, except one, were successful and the patients discharged cured.

(2) *Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

There are 41 native hospitals and dispensaries in the Protectorate.

The following summary shows the cases treated :—

	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Admissions ..	5,548	80,262	15,233	77,837	11,012	95,778
Deaths ..	592		522		764	
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	106·70		34·26		69·37	

Lunatic Asylum.—Sixty-eight cases were under treatment during the year, as compared with 72 in 1912–13. Five cases were Europeans. The number of deaths was 16.

As far as can be ascertained, the main causes of admission were due to syphilis, congenital or acquired, and alcoholism. In one instance the insanity was caused by malarial infection, which rapidly yielded to appropriate treatment. The mortality rate, though less than last year, is still very high. The majority of patients are in advanced stage on arrival and are prone to succumb very easily.

Gaols.—The two main convict establishments are at Mombasa and Nairobi, attached to the latter being a field prison boma at Ndarugu, on the Fort Hall Road. The daily average lock-up was: Nairobi, 447; Ndarugu, 300; Mombasa, 245. The general health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—5,581 examinations were performed, including:—

Blood	1,420
Malaria	191
Cerebro-spinal meningitis,	
positive	147
negative	62
Plague,	
Human, positive	29
Human, negative	25
Rats, positive	34
Rats, negative	3,084
Rats, decomposed	16
Urines	163
Veterinary	64

The output of glycerinated vaccine lymph was 370,802 doses.

IX.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(A) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(1) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province consists of the Kisumu, North and South Kavirondo, Nandi, and Lumbwa Districts.

The revised estimated native population based on the count of huts is 1,100,000. The total non-native population of the province is 2,527, including 378 Europeans.

The number of huts assessed came to 328,636, as compared with 313,761 in 1912–13.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs.1,162,637, or £77,509, of which the following amounts represent hut tax :—

	1913–14.	1912–13.
Kisumu	270,939	265,680
North Kavirondo	383,565	355,917
Nandi	36,054	33,501
Lumbwa	58,578	55,953
South Kavirondo	250,965	238,224
	Rs.1,000,101	Rs.949,275

The increase in hut tax was most satisfactory ; non-native poll tax realized Rs.29,433, as against Rs.19,690 for the previous year.

Native Affairs.—The native authorities generally in the Kavirondo districts have performed their duties efficiently. In the Lumbwa District it was necessary to remove the Lumbwa Laibon, as his conduct had been very unsatisfactory. It is hoped that this action will have a very beneficial effect upon the district.

There has been a certain amount of the customary migratory movement both ways over the Anglo-German boundary. The relations with the Imperial German officials continued to be most satisfactory during the year.

Trade.—Trade in imported goods has been exceedingly good throughout the year and there is every evidence that the future prospects are very promising.

The natives in all the Kavirondo districts are becoming large consumers of various kinds of imported goods.

The native produce trade is growing gradually in importance.

18,023 tons of produce were railed from the Province during the year, being an increase of 224 tons over last year.

Large areas of coffee have been planted by European settlers. A flax industry has been promoted in Lumbwa District. The Lumbwa creamery is conducting a thriving business with butter and cheese.

Labour.—28,496 labourers were registered for work in and out of the province during the year. This shows a very satisfactory increase of nearly 57 per cent. over the figures of last year.

(2) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into the following districts :—

Naivasha (with sub-district, Nakuru) ;
Ravine (with sub-district, Maraquet) ;
Baringo, Turkana and Uasin Gishu (with sub-district, Elgeyo).

The European population is 1,521 and the native population approximately 132,129.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected amounted to Rs.190,634, which was an increase of Rs.62,365 over last year. The amount of hut tax collected was Rs.84,573, as compared with Rs.48,044 in 1912–13.

Trade.—In Nakuru District some 7,000 acres of crops of various kinds were planted, including maize, wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, linseed and flax. Considerable areas of coffee have been planted and done well.

Great improvements in the grading of stock have been noticeable during the year.

Sheep have not done quite so well as cattle.

Natives have suffered largely from cattle diseases, both rinderpest and East Coast fever.

Native Affairs.—Owing to the frequency of stock thefts it was considered advisable to send a patrol of King's African Rifles to administer a fine under the Collective Punishments Ordinance. This was carried out without difficulty.

In Maraquet Sub-district the attitude of certain sections of the tribe rendered it necessary to patrol the district and this was accomplished without difficulty.

The headquarters of the Turkana District were removed from Ngabotok to Maerich and the present site is much more suitable from an administrative point of view.

Considerable progress has been made during the year on the Uasin Gishu plateau.

The Elgeyo tribe was attached for purposes of administration to the Uasin Gishu District and a census taken showed a population of between 16,000 and 17,000 persons. The Elgeyo country has been opened to trade, which consists generally in goats, sheep, and skins.

Labour.—Labour has been fairly plentiful during the year.

(3) *Masai Reserve.*

The Reserve has been divided into two districts, having headquarters respectively at Ngong and Narok River, the latter station being the headquarters of the Reserve. Engirende (Mara River) has been made a sub-station.

It is estimated that there are between 30,000 and 34,000 Masai in the reserve.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs.37,647, of which Rs.21,525 was collected as hut and poll tax.

Trade.—Cattle, sheep, and skins are the only articles which the Masai have to offer for sale.

There has been a very brisk trade in sheep during the year, mostly with the Kikuyu.

Trade with the Masai is carried on almost entirely by barter. Native flour, tobacco, sugar, honey, swords, cooking pots, knives, axes, blankets, cloth, and umbrellas are the principal articles dealt in.

Native Affairs.—The removal of the Masai from Laikipia was completed towards the end of April, 1913. The move resulted in the transference of some 7,000 Masai with about 200,000 head of cattle and 600,000 sheep to the new Reserve. Although somewhat strange to their new surroundings at first, the Masai now have begun to settle down contentedly. The administration of the Reserve is being actively undertaken, but progress must necessarily be slow for some time.

Labour.—There are a fair number of young men and boys employed by European farmers as herdsmen and they are able to obtain good wages for this class of work.

(4) *Kenya Province.*

The province comprises four districts, viz., Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu, and Meru.

The European population is 178 and the native population about 840,500.

Revenue.—The total revenue amounted to Rs.836,268, as against Rs.757,440 for the previous year.

The amount of hut tax collected was Rs.786,729, as compared with Rs.733,654 in 1912–13.

Trade.—A number of trade centres have been opened in the province and are doing well, particularly the one at Meru.

There appears to be a growing demand among the natives for blankets, cotton goods, and agricultural implements.

Nyeri is the chief centre for trade in live stock, more especially sheep and goats. There is a large trade in grain, fowls, and eggs, principally from Fort Hall District.

Native Affairs.—During the year the divisions of Chuka and Mwimbe in the Embu District were formed into a sub-district known as Chuka.

The natives throughout the province have been peaceful and a marked advance in their social condition has been noticeable. There has been a large increase in the money wealth of the native community, earned partly by manual labour and partly by selling produce.

Labour.—Over 25,000 natives went out to work on their own initiative and about 72,000 were recruited for work inside and outside the province.

(5) *Ukamba Province.*

The Ukamba Province comprises the Nairobi, Kikuyu, Machakos, and Kitui Districts.

The total white population of the province is estimated at 2,712 and the native population at approximately 350,000.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs.621,919, as against Rs.601,945 in 1912–13.

Rs.391,362 was collected in hut tax.

Trade.—Business generally in Nairobi has been satisfactory during the year. Motor garages have increased in number and appear to be thriving. A number of good stone buildings have been erected and others are in course of construction. The rise in the wages of domestic servants and labourers has been very noticeable and living expenses have increased.

Trade in the Indian bazaar has shown a steady increase over last year, especially due to more money being spent by natives. Reports from the districts in the province show that trade generally has been satisfactory.

Native Affairs.—There is very little to report under this head and the administration of the various districts has been progressing without any untoward event. The Native Councils have worked satisfactorily.

Townships.

Nairobi.—The report of the Sanitary Commission was completed on December 30th and their recommendations are under consideration.

The most important work of the year has been the construction of stockyards, which were very much needed.

In March it was necessary to close the Jeevanjee Market owing to the discovery of plague-infected rats in the building.

New roads have been laid out in the township and work has progressed in connection with the new drainage scheme.

Labour.—The supply of casual labour in the Kikuyu districts of the province has decreased somewhat during the year, but as a general rule farmers have been able to get as much labour as they require.

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

(1) *Seyidie Province.*

The Seyidie Province is divided into the following districts :—

Mombasa (sub-district, Rabai).
Malindi (sub-districts, Giriama Reserve and Takaungu).
Teita (sub-district, Taveta).
Vanga.

The European population of the Province is 446 and the native population approximately 189,930.

Revenue.—The total amount of revenue collected in 1913–14 was Rs.337,563 as against Rs.279,660 in 1912–13.

Trade.—Unusually good rains fell during the early part of the year and the grain, bean, and fruit crops were exceptionally good.

In the Rabai Sub-district the sale of coconuts has increased. Experiments in the growing of tobacco have been made with good results. Rubber has not done well and a number of estates have closed down.

A commission was appointed at the beginning of the year to draw up a scheme for regulating and protecting the copra industry.

Cultivation of cotton in the Malindi District is gaining ground with the Swahilis and 30 tons were exported during the year.

On the Powysland plantation, in the Takaungu Sub-district, the output of decorticated sisal has risen very considerably.

Harvests have been satisfactory in the Teita District. The staple crop is maize, but large quantities of beans, bananas, sugar-cane, millet, and sweet potatoes are grown.

There has been a decrease in the output of mangrove bark from the Vanga District. Native crops were good and rice did exceptionally well.

The Gazi Rubber and Fibre Estates have abandoned their rubber plantations for the time being and are planting coconuts.

Vanilla is being planted at Diani, on the River Mwamchema.

Native Affairs.—Native Councils in the Mombasa District have worked well. The boundary of the Wadigo Reserve has been defined and accepted by the tribe. Numerous sales of waste land claimed by Government and tribal lands have taken place during the year.

There has been a great decrease in the native liquor traffic owing to the heavy reduction in liquor licences.

In Rabai Sub-district a form of local government through the Assembly of Elders has been established, thereby materially assisting the work of administration.

The Wa Giriama have caused some trouble, but efforts are being made to effect their closer administration.

The Arabs of the Malindi District are in poor circumstances, owing mainly to the abolition of slavery, but partly to their own apathy.

The principal feature of the year in the Teita District has been the development of the native tribunals, which promises to make the administration of the district more effective.

The process of the tructreconsion of the Native Councils in the Vanga District has been slow, as the population is so scattered.

The Wadigo locations have been coalesced into three main groups, but the original distributions of the branches of the tribe have been followed as far as possible.

(2) *Tanaland Province.*

The Tanaland Province consists of the districts of Lamu, Tana River, and the Sultanate of Witu.

The total population of the province is approximately 44,576 and includes 30 Europeans.

Revenue.—The revenue amounted to Rs.289,736, as against Rs.238,521 collected in 1912–13. The amount of hut tax collected was Rs.46,626.

Trade.—The East Africa Cotton Company suffered seriously from floods and many rubber trees were destroyed. The company is now planting up a large area with coconuts and sisal.

Messrs. MacDonell's timber concession on the Tana River is being worked and several hundred logs have been floated down.

The Witu Rubber Estates continue to plant Ceara and coconuts. The yield of rubber is good. The native crops of rice, maize, and millet have been good.

Native Affairs.—The Somalis on the Tana River have given a good deal of trouble and the Wapokomo have suffered at their hands. Intertribal fighting has taken place between the Mohamed Zubeir and the Abd Wak at intervals during the year.

The Pokomo and Wa-Galla tribes have given no trouble and their taxes have been collected without difficulty.

(3) *Jubaland Province.*

The Jubaland Province comprises :—

(1) The district of Kismayu with sub-district of Gobwen.
(2) The district of Gosha.
(3) The district of Serenli.

The European population amounts to 69.

Revenue.—The revenue amounted to Rs.101,179, as against Rs.98,849 for 1912-13. Rs.13,386 was collected in hut tax.

Native Affairs.—Active operations were instituted against the Merehan tribe in December, 1913, and at the close of the year hostilities were still proceeding. It is hoped that when these have been concluded it will be possible to effect a much closer administration of the tribe.

Intertribal warfare between the Abd Wak and the Mohamed Zubeir has taken place at intervals during the year.

Measures are contemplated for the more efficient control of the nomadic Somali tribes who inhabit and roam over considerable areas in Jubaland. The question also of the considerable immigration of Somalis that is taking place from the north is also engaging attention.

Trade.—Grain, hides, ghee, and cattle form the main exports. The cattle trade was somewhat hindered owing to the Merehan operations.

(c) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

The following stations comprise the Northern Frontier District :—
Moyale, Wajheir, Garre, and Samburu.

In the Samburu District there is a military outpost at Kulal.

The Government station at Marsabit has now been moved to Archer's Post, on the Uaso Nyiro River.

There is no station in the Garre District—a touring officer has carried on the work there.

Revenue.—The total amount of revenue collected during the year 1913-14 amounted to Rs.14,495, of which Rs.10,596 was received as hut and poll tax.

Trade.—Trade with the Boran and Somalis has been good. The Abyssinian cattle trade was interfered with by outbreaks of disease. The trade route via the Uaso Nyiro to Lorian and thence to Wajheir was used to an increasing extent during the year. The main route from Moyale is now via Wajheir instead of via Marsabit.

Native Affairs.—Native affairs have been on the whole satisfactory, but Captain Aylmer, the touring officer in the Garre country, was attacked by a party of Abyssinian raiders and killed. This unfortunate incident has retarded the administration of the Garre country.

The Turkana raided the Samburu in December, 1913, and inflicted heavy casualties.

Transport.—Special attention has been paid to the provision of suitable transport in the Northern Frontier District as the efficiency of the administration largely depends on this. Animal transport is very uncertain and a trial has been made with mechanical traction, which it is hoped will prove a success.

(D) SLAVERY.

Seventy claims for compensation were investigated during the year, as against 719 in the previous year. This enormous decrease can be attributed to the fact that, although some 1,000 cases are still on paper pending settlement, comparatively few of them are genuine claims.

The amount of compensation paid during the year amounts to Rs.10,697 and maintenance to decrepit and aged slaves to Rs.4,890. The average rate per head paid in compensation was £6 9s. 8d.

X.—EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

(A) EDUCATION.

For various causes the development of education during the past year has been small. These causes include the closing of schools through illness, resignation of teachers, and unavoidable delays in the completion of buildings.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—Owing to the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis it was considered advisable to close the school in May. Day scholars returned in August, but the boarding house was not reopened till January. The annual examination by the College of Preceptors, London, was cancelled in consequence.

The average enrolment was,	boys, 90 ;	girls, 60.
The average attendance was,	boys, 85 ;	girls, 55.
The number of boarders was,	boys, 28 ;	girls, 22.

The net cost of upkeep was £2,040.

A revised syllabus of work was published in October, based on the results of the head-master's tour of the principal schools under the Boards of Education in England and Switzerland, and certain schools in France and Germany. It has been drawn up to meet the requirements of children who are likely to make the Protectorate their permanent home, and particular stress is laid upon such subjects as elementary science, geography, and hygiene. Provision has also been made for instruction in handicrafts, such as woodwork for boys and cooking, laundry work, nursing, and house management for girls.

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The present attendance is 25, or 5 less than last year. The inspection held in December showed that satisfactory work is being done.

The cost of upkeep is about £260, against which must be set a revenue of about £50.

(3) *Uasin Gishu.*—The three farm schools established last year were inspected in November and found to be generally satisfactory.

The completion of the central school at Eldoret has been delayed.

Indian Schools.

The school at Nairobi contains some 150 Indian children. The curriculum is being remodelled on lines similar to those of Indian Government Departments. The teaching is on the whole satisfactory. The school was closed for a short period owing to the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

At Mombasa a school was opened in August and the numbers of children immediately admitted exceeded both the accommodation and the capabilities of the staff. The progress made is gradually improving.

Native Education.

It is hoped that the Arab school at Mombasa will eventually prove a success. Its progress must, owing to the inherent indolence of the Arab, necessarily be slow, but the Assistant Liwali of Mombasa is giving his support, and an attempt is on foot to make the school the centre of education for all Arab communities along the coast.

The training of industrial apprentices by the Missionary Societies is proving a success. A similar experiment has been undertaken by the Public Works Department with very good results.

(B) MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The Missionary Societies continue to progress steadily. The number of natives who are able to read and write is increasing considerably.

No new societies have been founded during the year.

Industrial education is being persevered with.

XI.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

The number of land grants made during the year is 447, comprising 572,159 acres. Of these grants 199 represents farms, the balance of 248 representing business and residential plots with a total area of 297 acres only. These figures show a large increase over those of last year, *i.e.*, 104 farms and 233 plots, but it must be remembered that in 1912–13 no auctions were held, pending a decision as to the future method of alienation.

On December 31st, 1913, the number of pending applications was 206, compared with 279 at the same date in 1912. Of these, 94 cases had practically reached the final stages.

Two sales of farms were held and the prices realized were high. It has now been decided that payments may be spread over nine years in ten equal instalments, and this system, while greatly assisting the purchaser, will no doubt largely increase the prices fetched. A large number of business and residential plots in Nairobi and other parts of the country were sold at high prices.

A noticeable feature has been the great increase in private sales and sub-divisions, both of farms and urban properties. As, except in the case of freehold properties, such plans have to be checked and passed by the Survey Department, this unexpected increase in work has had the effect of again increasing arrears.

Revenue.—The total revenue from rents was £20,487 and for land sales £26,086, as compared with £16,947 for rents and £4,779 for sales in 1912–13.

Expenditure.—The expenditure was £7,354.

Coast Land Settlement.—The total revenue amounts to Rs.11,474 as compared with Rs.12,422 in 1912–13. The decrease is due to the delay experienced in issuing deed plans.

The total expenditure was Rs.132,186 as compared with Rs.103,090 in 1912–13.

The total number of estates dealt with by the Arbitration Board at Malindi was 228, aggregating over 12,000 acres.

The Msabaha block of the Mazrui Reserve was also defined.

The work south of the Sabaki River has been completed.

At Mombasa 263 properties were dealt with by the Board.

At Kipini over 700 applications were received and 112 dealt with between November and the end of the year.

324 " shambas " were surveyed, aggregating 28,700 acres.

The total number of applications dealt with by the Land Registration Court was 762, as against 234 in 1912–13.

This satisfactory increase is accounted for by the quick preparation of rough sketch plans under the revised scheme of demarcation.

At Mombasa 314 applications were dealt with, and at Malindi 383. 143 certificates of title were issued during the year. 128 deed plans for attachment to certificates of title were received from the Survey Department. There are now 539 deed plans due on judgments passed in the Land Registration Court.

There now remain 1,905 applications undealt with on Mombasa Island, 576 of which are for certificates of interest or mortgage.

The Coast Land Titles Board and the Arbitration Boards have held regular meetings throughout the year.

The Land Titles Ordinance 1908 and its amending Ordinances were applied to part of the Tana River District on the 15th of May, 1913, and to the remaining part of the district lying within the ten-mile zone on November 15th, 1913.

The demarcation of the Digo Reserve, south of Mombasa, has been taken in hand preparatory to applying the Ordinance south of Mombasa.

(B) SURVEYS.

The total area covered by major triangulation during the year amounted to 7,823 square miles. The western half of the North Kavirondo District was completed, while other work was done in the North Kenya District. A reconnaissance and beaconing of the coast work from Malindi to the Tana River was carried out, and a base measured on the Tana River. This base (10,353 feet) was measured along a flat, straight road in the East Africa Syndicate plantation Three measurements were made and gave a probable error of $\frac{1}{108,000}$. The base extensions were good, and triangulation was carried over the adjacent country and connected to the main trigonometrical control north of Malindi.

A reconnaissance, beaconing, and observing of the triangulation from Kisumu to the Rift Valley was carried out and the work connected to the Anglo-German boundary triangulation at six points.

The average triangular error for major work this year is 2·16 seconds, a distinct improvement on last year.

A considerable amount of topographical work has been performed and the results are most satisfactory.

The maps are good and reliable and a rapid rate of progress has been maintained. The average rate of work on scale 1–125,000 has been 6·6 square miles per day.

The output of cadastral surveys has exceeded that of any previous year. Licensed surveyors have been largely employed on the survey of large blocks of land for alienation. The cost per acre is 6·06 pence, compared with 4·51 pence last year. The increase is accounted for by the fact that a more extensive and rigorous field check is being insisted on.

The "arrears" of survey on April 1st, 1913, were 1,790,608 acres. These arrears were reduced by October to 982,610. In November instructions were issued for the survey of farms on Laikipia and North Kenya, and the arrears thus increased to 2,550,448 acres. At the close of the year they stood at 2,456,475 acres.

The development of the country has increased the demand for township and sub-divisional surveys.

The actual number of surveyed farms which have not yet been taken up is 555.

Coast lands surveys are making steady progress. On Mombasa Island all the "shambas" have been demarcated and are being finally surveyed.

The Malindi surveys have continued without interruption. The survey of the Mazrui Reserves has been completed.

The expenditure has been about £33,000, compared with £29,000 last year. The revenue is approximately £5,000.

XII.—GAME.

During the past year there has been a decrease in the number of game licences issued last year, as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Sportsman's Licence ..	83	96	74
Resident's Licence ..	154	230	189
Resident's 14 Days ..	108	87	190
Landholder's Licence ..	173	216	215
Special Elephant Licence	83	85	55
Special Giraffe Licence ..	16	26	28
Traveller's Licence ..	356	440	423
Totals ..	973	1,180	1,174

This has, of course, produced a corresponding decrease in the revenue derived from licences.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Revenue	£9,560	£8,529
Expenditure	£3,490	£3,683

Though the actual number of licences taken out shows only a decrease of 6, there is a decrease of 22 in the sportsman's licences.

There is an increase in the number of 14 day resident's licences, and corresponding decrease in the number of full £10 licences.

There is only a small decrease in travellers' licences.

Special elephant licences have decreased by 30. This may probably be attributed to two causes—to fewer visiting sportsmen and to the fact that the local elephant hunter is beginning to find out that at the present day the sport is not a commercial proposition. This decrease is to be welcomed at present.

Game Reserves.

Northern Reserve.—The stock of game appears to be quite satisfactory, and undoubtedly keeps up the supply in the Northern Guaso Nyiro District, which is perhaps one of the most heavily shot over in the country. This statement particularly applies to rhinoceros and Grevy's zebra.

Owing to the large numbers of Samburu who were permitted in the early part of 1914 to cross the Guaso Nyiro near Archer's Post, it has been possible to get into touch with a number of their Dorobo, and to explain to them the attitude of the Government towards game. These people stated that they were now in most cases in possession of cattle and sheep and professed themselves as quite willing to observe the Game Regulations.

Southern Reserve.—The state of the game in this reserve is very satisfactory. Rinderpest was reported to be prevalent near Lake Natron, but a careful examination of the buffalo, wildbeest, and eland herds produced no confirmation of this rumour.

The increase of buffalo is very marked, and the same remark applies to giraffe, eland, wildbeest, and ostriches.

Two expeditions to kill lions were necessary. On the first, three were killed and one very badly wounded lioness was lost.

On the second occasion two were killed.

The reserve, with the exception of the boundary from the Ngong Hill to the Guaso Nyiro (west side), has been beaconed with cairns and iron standards.

The southern boundary has been mapped. The rock-strewn, grassy plain of the Southern Reserve between Kapiti Station, the Magadi Pipe Line, and the Athi River is apparently one of the last places where rhinoceros can be seen walking about and sleeping in absolutely open country. Nine were seen in two days by one of the Assistant Game Wardens and thirteen were seen in one day near Ulu.

It was necessary during the year to pursue and capture a band of Wakamba poachers in the Reserve, and this will probably act as a strong deterrent in future.

General Outlook.

The condition and stock of game in the Protectorate can still be considered as satisfactory.

There have been no authenticated outbreaks of disease during the past year.

Confiscated Trophies.

	1911–12.	1912–13.	1913–14.
Ivory	Rs. 36,769	61,836	75,282
Other trophies ..	Rs. 2,439	2,583	4,575

There has been in increase in the proceeds from the sale of confiscated trophies, but it must be remembered that the price of ivory has been much higher during the past year than for some time past, and other trophies, such as skins, heads, ostrich feathers, etc., have realised enhanced prices.

Return of Prosecutions Under the Game Ordinance in 1913–14.

Number Accused.	Convictions.	Discharged.
93	86	7

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year was £188,877. Of this sum loan expenditure amounted to £50,789, comprising £47,204 on the Mombasa water supply and £3,585 on the Thika Railway.

The principal item among new works was a more extensive instalment of the Nairobi drainage system than had been executed in any previous year. A sum of £12,900 was spent on this work.

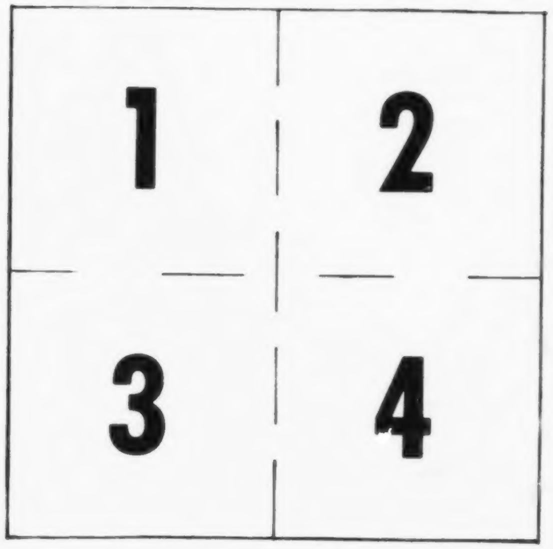
Work on public buildings in Nairobi included the completion of a new office for the Provincial Commissioner, Ukamba, at a cost of £4,064, an additional accommodation cell with concrete roof at the Nairobi gaol at a cost of £969, quarters for two gaolers £600, installation of machinery and electrical plant at the veterinary laboratory, Kabete, and a large addition, with engine room, to the original building, £4,390, the completion of the bonded warehouse, Nairobi, £653, additions to the European school, £455, additions to the reformatory, Kabete, £352, and the erection of a ward for the treatment of cerebro-spinal cases, with quarters for an Assistant Surgeon, £734.

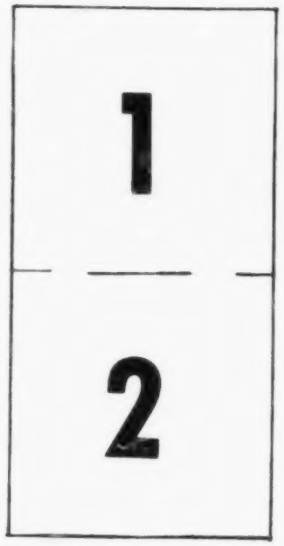
At Mombasa the new Post Office was commenced and £844 was spent in the erection of a small European hospital at the medical quarantine station at Kipevu. Three adjacent bungalows of a small two-roomed type were converted into one large block at a cost of £1,595. Other works were: an addition to the Treasury offices, £727, the erection of a mortuary, £209, and of a new go-down for petrol at Kilindini, £200.

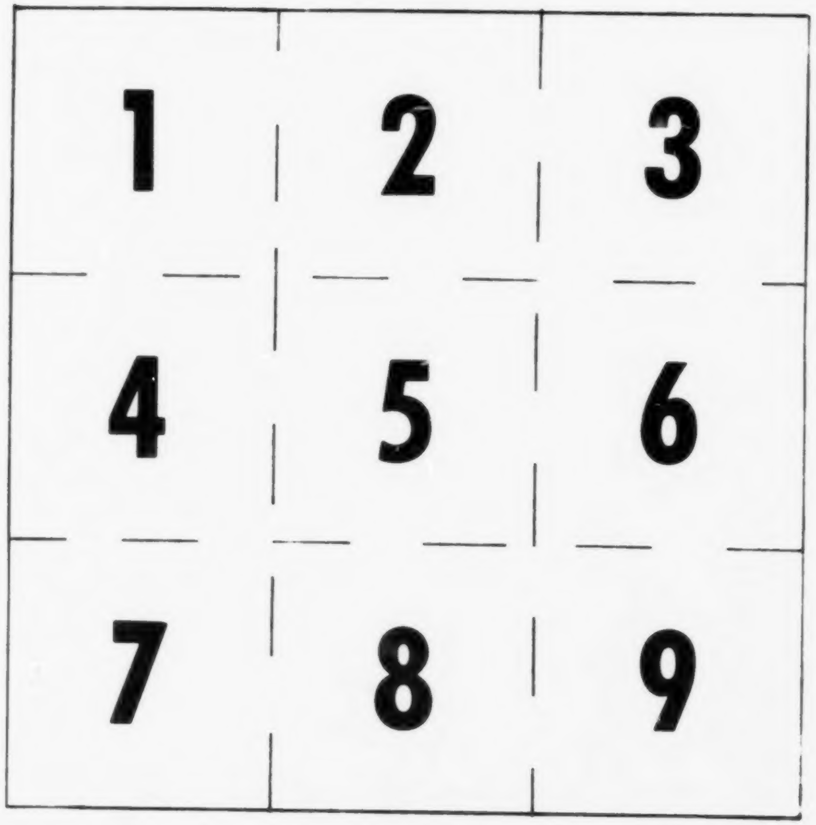
In Jubaland a new Customs House and quarters for the Superintendent of Customs were built at a cost of £692, and a new dispensary provided, £392.

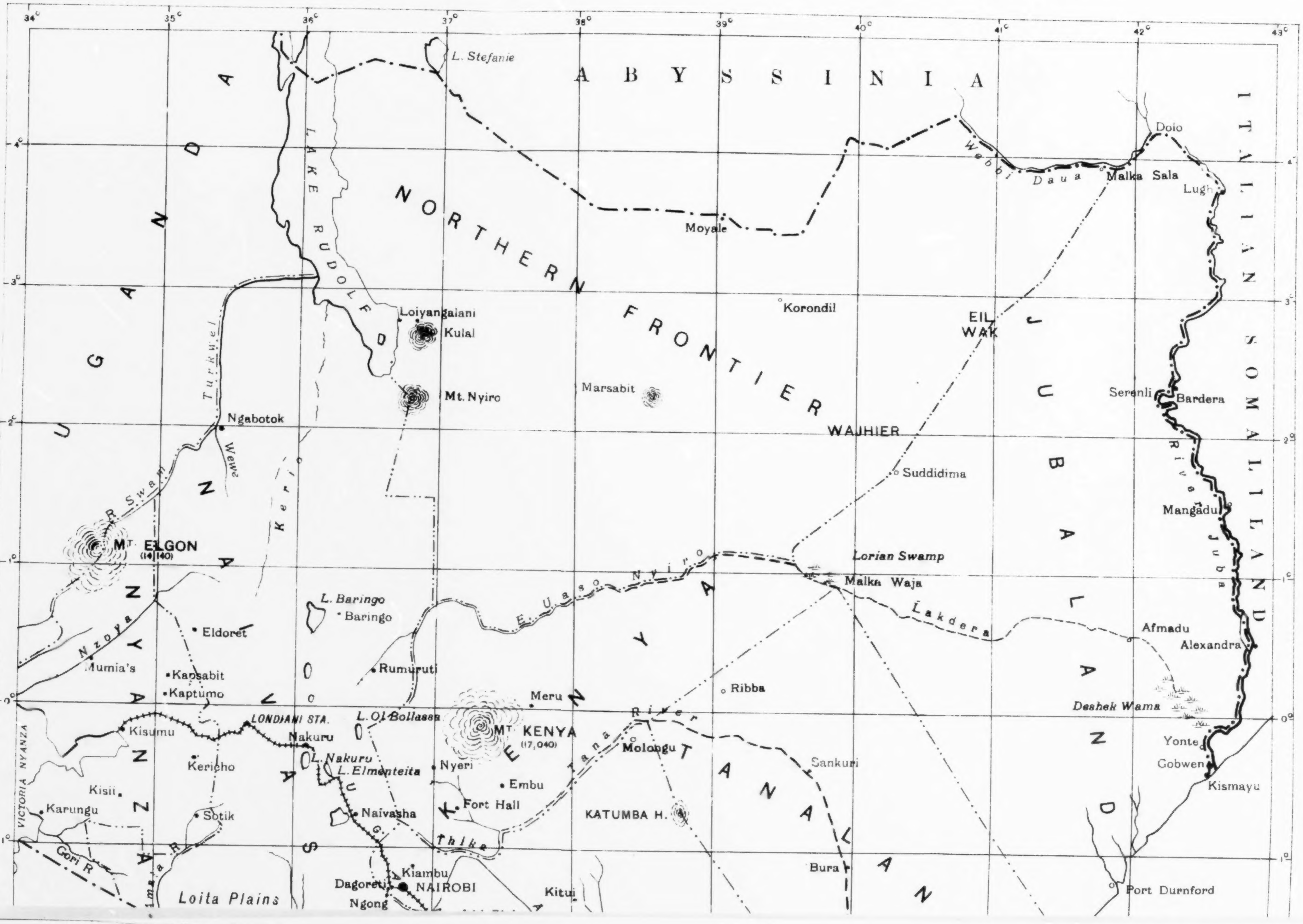
In the Naivasha Province work was started on the Nakuru water supply and a sum of £3,977 was spent. The project involves the supply of 65,000 gallons of water per diem by a main 8·8 miles long.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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Moyale
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UGANDA
LAKE RUDOLF
NORTHERN FRONTIER
Turkwel
Loiyangalani
Kulal
Korondil
EIL WAK
JUBALAND
Mt. Nyiro
Marsabit
Serenli
Bardera
Ngabotok
Wewe
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Suddidima
R. Swam
Keri
Mangadu
River Juba
Mt. ELGON
(14,140)
Lorian Swamp
Malka Waja
E. Uaso Nyiro
Lakdera
L. Baringo
Baringo
Nzoia
Eldoret
Afmadu
Alexandra
NYANZA
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Kapsabit
Kaptumo
Rumuruti
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Meru
Deshek Wama
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L. Ol Bollassa
Mt. KENYA
(17,040)
Kisumu
Nakuru
Molongu
Yonte
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Kismayu
Kericho
L. Nakuru
L. Elmenteita
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Sankuri
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Embu
Karungu
Sotik
Naivasha
Fort Hall
KATUMBA H.
TANALAND
VICTORIA NYANZA
Gori R
Thika
KENYA
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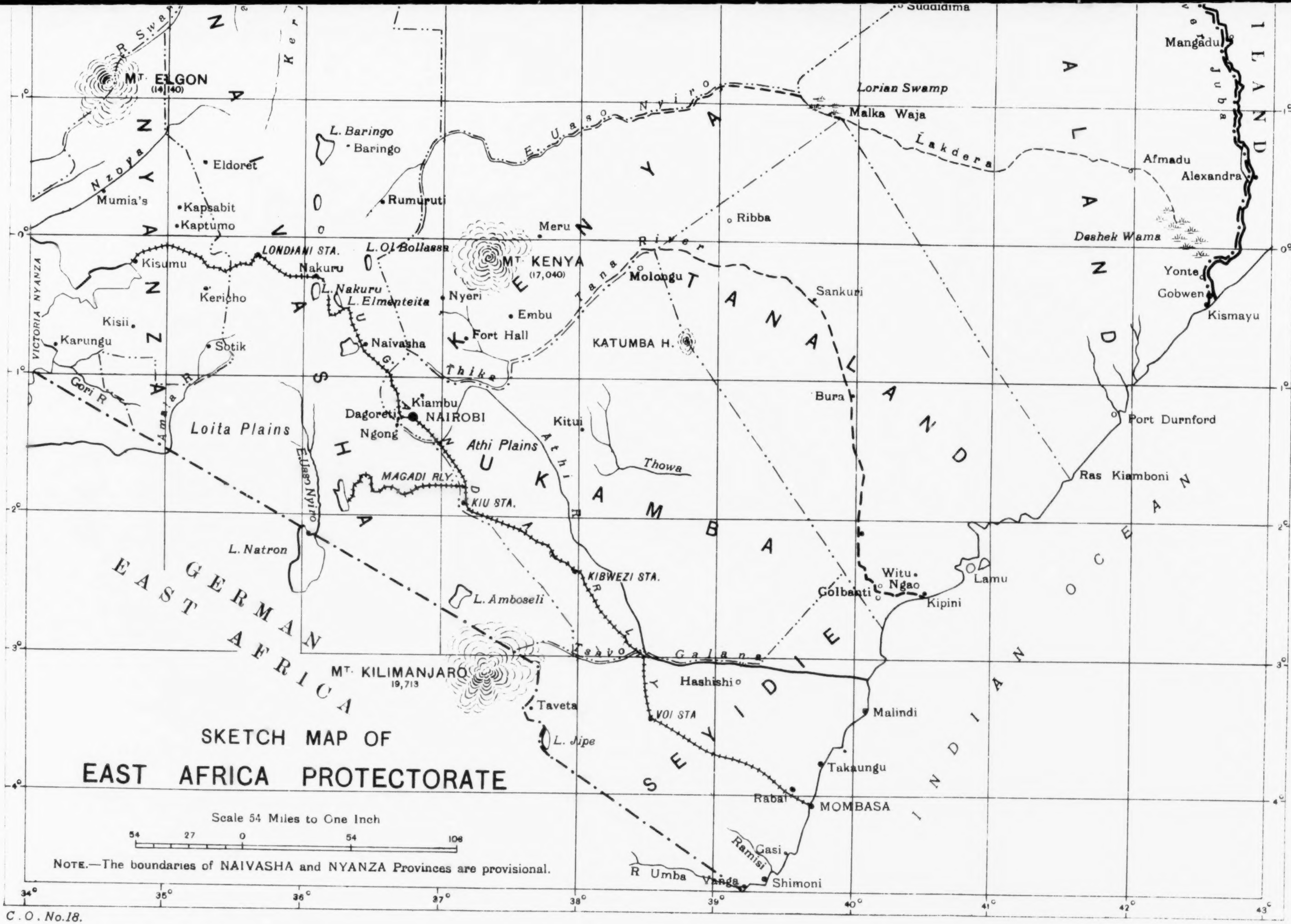
NAIVASHA
Bura
Kiambu
Dagoreti
NAIROBI
Port Durnford
Loita Plains
Ngong
Kitui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Meru
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Londiani Sta.
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Karungu
Sotik
Naivasha
Fort Hall
Katumba H.
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Victoria Nyanza
Gori R.
Amala R.
Loita Plains
Kiambu
Dagoreti
Nairobi
Ngong
Kitui
Athi Plains
Athi R.
Thowa
Bura
Port Durnford
Ras Kiamboni
E. Uaso Nyiro
Magadi Rly.
Kiu Sta.
L. Natron
Kibwezi Sta.
Witu
Ngao
Lamu
Colbanti
Kipini
L. Amboseli
Tsavo
Galana
Hashishi
Mt. Kilimanjaro 19,713
Taveta
L. Jipe
Voi Sta.
Malindi
Takaungu
Rabai
Mombasa
Gasi
Ramisi
R. Umba
Vanga
Shimoni
Nyanza
Naivasha
Ukamba
Kenya
Tanaland
Seyidie
Jubaland
German East Africa
Indian Ocean
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SKETCH MAP OF
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

Scale 54 Miles to One Inch

NOTE.—The boundaries of NAIVASHA and NYANZA Provinces are provisional.

C.O. No.18.

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1914.

The main is to deliver water into a service reservoir of 88,000 gallons capacity on the outskirts of Nakuru. Other works were a day-school at Nakuru, £696, and temporary buildings at Maraquet, £300.

£4,453 was spent on works in the Southern Masai Reserve, including £1,167 on buildings, and £3,286 on the improvement of water facilities for the Masai and their stock. Operations on this latter project consisted of the construction of dams, the cleaning out of springs, and the digging of catch-water drains to lead storm waters into the basins. In this way, water storage was effected at three sites in the Lemek Valley, and at one near Bardamat, on the edge of the Loita Plains. The largest dam at Lemek is 178 feet long at the top and 42 feet high in the highest part. The Bardamat dam is 600 feet long and 17 feet high at the highest part.

In the Nyanza Province new quarters were provided for the Customs clerks at Kisumu, £249, quarters for the Conservancy staff at Kisumu, £200, new store at Kericho, £162, temporary buildings for a new station in Kitosh, £144, and other minor works.

Loan Works.

(*a*) The Thika Railway was opened for traffic on October 1st, 1913. The total expenditure was £61,796 as compared with the £62,770 available.

(*b*) Work on the Mombasa water supply made considerable progress in spite of the difficulties of obtaining an adequate supply of labour. In September plague broke out, which constituted a further serious handicap. Pipe-laying began in February.

Training of Apprentices.

The number of apprentices in the depôt on March 31st was 33, all of whom are formally indentured under the Master and Servants Ordinance for a term of three years. The progress made is good. The depôt is becoming increasingly popular, and a much larger number of boys could be indentured if accommodation were available.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
806	Gold Coast	1913
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	"
823	Zanzibar	"
824	Barbados	1913–1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	"
827	British Honduras	"
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913–1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
830	Swaziland	"
831	Uganda	"
832	Nyasaland	"
833	British Guiana	"
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	"
837	Somaliland	"
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1913–1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

Gt. Brit. Colonial office.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

8

No. 881.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1914-15.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 840.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
April, 1916.

LONDON:
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MAR 16 1918

No. 881.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1913-14 see No. 840.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
3rd February, 1916.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the year 1914–15.

I have, &c.,
C. C. BOWRING,
Governor's Deputy.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

7.5.H. 3/21/18 S.L.

(C251) Wt. 45316/1003. 1000 & 90. 4.16. B.&F.Ltd. Gp. 11/2.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1914-15.

I. FINANCIAL.

(A) General Revenue and Expenditure.

Had it not been for the war there was every reason to believe that the revenue for 1914-15 would have approximated closely to the estimate. This remark holds good also in regard to expenditure as a whole, with the exception of military expenditure, on which an excess was unavoidable on account of the Marehan operations in Jubaland.

The final results were a deficit of £387,695 on revenue and a saving of £233,221 on expenditure, while the surplus balance on 31st March, 1915 amounted to £149,507.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £984,756, showing a deficit of £387,695 on the estimate and a decrease of £139,042 compared with 1913-14. It was, however, £32,231 in excess of the revenue for 1912-13.

The following table shows the revenue for the last five years:—

Year.	£	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
1910–11	609,586	21·0	
1911–12	729,078	19·6	
1912–13	952,525	30·6	
1913–14	1,123,798	17·9	
1914–15	984,756	—	12·3

The gross revenue from Customs import duties was £134,263, of which £60,000 was transferred to the Uganda Protectorate, leaving £74,263, or a deficit of £60,737 on the estimate.

Expenditure.

	£
The original estimate of expenditure sanctioned for the year was ..	1,384,951
And the actual expenditure was ..	1,151,730
Showing an apparent saving of ..	233,221

The savings on the estimated expenditure of the year were however considerably greater, for in addition the following items were authorised :—

	£	£
(1) Unexpended balances on uncompleted works from 1913-14 ..	21,992	
(2) Public Works Extraordinary—New Roads and Bridges, (Special) ..	10,357	
(3) Public Works Extraordinary—Acquisition of land, Mombasa ..	3,664	36,013
Showing a saving of		269,234
From which must be deducted the savings on the Busoga Railway, which belongs to the Uganda Protectorate		20,609
Showing a net saving on the authorised expenditure of		£248,625

Financial Position on 31*st March*, 1915.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March 1915 was £149,507.

This figure is arrived at as follows :—

Net assets as on 1st April, 1914		£316,481
Expenditure 1914–15	£1,151,730	
Revenue 1914–15	984,756	
Excess expenditure over revenue		166,974
Balance		£149,507

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1915, was Rs.68,66,000, as compared with Rs.43,39,000 on 31st March, 1914. This large increase was chiefly caused by the requirements of the military, the Indian Expeditionary Force having imported large quantities of silver which was paid to the Currency Board in exchange for notes.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A) TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £160,640, and the total refunds to £13,287.

The net revenue originally estimated at £205,000, therefore amounted to £147,353 showing a decrease of £48,844 or 25 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of commercial imports receded from £2,147,937 to £1,469,210 during the year under report thus showing a decrease of £678,727 or 31 per cent. as compared with 1913–14 and £339,133, or 19 per cent. below the imports in 1912–13.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £269,244 with a yardage of 17,479,985 and represent 19 per cent. of the total merchandise. The decrease in value as compared with the previous year is one of £301,354 or 53 per cent., whereas the fall in quantity is 54 per cent.

Since the outbreak of war the interior of German East Africa has been closed to trade with British East Africa and hence the supplies that used to be re-exported by the Uganda Railway and Lake steamers remained in this country. During 1913–14 re-exports of cotton goods to German East Africa and other places were valued at £135.727, whereas during the year under review they amounted to £64,966 only. The reason for the fall in imports of cotton goods may be found in the fact that the local markets were well supplied before the outbreak of war, the demand during the first four months of the year being, as usual, not as heavy as during the last months of the year.

The imports of other varieties of cotton goods such as bleached, dyed, and printed manufactures amounted to £107,259, a decrease of £111,603, or 51 per cent. Of these imports, English manufactures represent two thirds of the supply in the market, whereas Holland, the next on the list, secured only 14 per cent.

The class next in importance is grain, which forms 11 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity advanced from 241,485 cwts. valued at £130,092 to 260,248 cwts. valued at £147,452.

Rice takes the first place in quantity as well as in value and represents 63 per cent. of the total quantity and 58 per cent. of the total value of grain. The increase in quantity is one of 16 per cent., and in value 14 per cent.

The second place is occupied by the imports of flour and wheatmeal, which show a trifling decrease of 253c wts. in quantity accompanied by a rise of 17 per cent. in value. In the other varieties of grain there is not much fluctuation.

About 96 per cent. of the total grain is imported from India.

The third largest item in the list of imports is that of provisions, which show an increase of £12,123, or 9 per cent. over the previous year.

Cement to the extent of 93,093 cwts., with a value of £16,112, was imported during the year. a decrease of 523 cwts. in quantity combined with an increase of £395 in value. Over 80 per cent. of the cement was of British origin.

In alcoholic liquors there is an increase of 26,656 gallons, or 17 per cent. in quantity and £7,122, or 12 per cent. in value. There are no local distilleries and the supply is therefore limited to importations.

Imports of ale and beer rose from 52,015 gallons, value £8,125, to 82,808 gallons, value £13,568,

German beer, which ceased to be exported on the outbreak of war, amounted to 34.166 gallons, as compared with 35,683 gallons during the year ended 31st March, 1914, while South African beer, which was a negligible quantity in the previous years, has assumed the second place in order of value during the year.

The increase in the quantity of soap is 6,370 cwts., or 63 per cent., and £8,797, or 62 per cent. in value.

Of the total, 14,482 cwts., valued at £20,676, was received from the United Kingdom.

In this line of business British manufacturers are to the fore and their goods are replacing German manufactures. Much credit for this change is due to the energy and enterprise of British firms who have for some time been opening up local establishments.

Imports of coal amounted to 10,200 tons, of a value of £21,450, showing a decrease of 2,379 tons, or 19 per cent. in quantity, but an increase of £1,929, or 10 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year. This means a rise of 36 per cent. in specific value.

With the exception of 12 tons from the United Kingdom, the whole quantity came from South Africa, and the average price worked out at 42*s*., as against 28*s*. 4*d*. during the previous year.

Government coal is not included in the foregoing figures.

The United Kingdom was again the principal supplier of trade goods to the East Africa Protectorate, and it is gratifying to see the combined increase from the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and India from 62·5 per cent. to 69·7 per cent., and the consequent fall in foreign trade from 37·5 per cent. to 30·3 per cent.

Imports of Government stores, railway and telegraph materials, are not included in the above percentage, which is confined to trade importations, but they form a considerable part of the total imports.

The following figures show the share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade, including Government stores, railway and telegraph materials :—

Year ended 31*st March*.

1911. Per cent.	1912. Per cent.	1913. Per cent.	1914. Per cent.	1915. Per cent.
43·4	55·1	53·1	57·7	57·3

The decrease of £678,727, or 31 per cent., in the imports of trade merchandise, is almost entirely due to the war, which has dislocated trade and industry in this country.

Transit Goods.

Imports from foreign ports intended for consumption in the hinterlands of German East Africa and the Congo pass through Kilindini, which is linked up with these two countries by railway and steamers on Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Import duty is not leviable on goods in transit, in accordance with the terms of the Brussels Act, 1889-90, but to cover administration expenses a fee of 4d. per package is charged. The revenue from Transit Fees during the year was £1,100.

The value of transit trade declined from £202,723 to £92,044, showing a decrease of 55 per cent. This was mainly brought about by the stoppage of trade between German ports on Lake Victoria Nyanza and Kilindini immediately war broke out. The trade during the first four months of the year amounted to £74,028, and the balance of £18,016 represents trade with the Congo alone during the last eight months.

Exports.

The comparative values for the past two years are as follows:—

Produce of	1914–15.	1913–14.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
	£	£	Per cent.
British East Africa	314,804	443,624	— 29
Uganda	506,878	564,244	— 10
German East Africa	150,941	448,103	— 66
Congo Free State	31,986	26,127	+ 22
Soudan	187	778	— 76
	1,004,796	1,482,876	——

The decrease in the total value as compared with the previous year is one of £478,080, or 32 per cent., due to passing events rather than to any inherent weakness in the progress of the countries.

As compared with the previous year, domestic exports show a decrease of £128,820, or 29 per cent.

The most considerable decreases are those of £79,858 under grain and oil seeds and £41,082 under hides and skins. The two items amount to £120,940, and form 94 per cent. of the total decrease.

Hides and skins continue to take the first place in the list of exports.

The figures for the year are £106,392, being £41,082, or 28 per cent., less than last year, but £18,719 more than in 1912–13.

The closing of enemy markets had the effect of diverting hides and skins to other markets, and thus, in spite of large demands for leather by the Allies, there was an abundance of hides which would have in the ordinary course gone to what are now enemy ports. Prices dropped accordingly, but a change rapidly came and hides have recently been freely purchased and are now being shipped principally to Italy.

Hides to the value of £52,536 were shipped to the United Kingdom, £15,487 went to Italy, and £13,772 to France.

Of skins, 81 per cent. went to the United States.

The second largest item of export is represented by fibre, valued at £40,077, which forms 12 per cent. of the domestic exports. In 1913–14 the export was valued at £16,608.

The exports of fibres are classified under two heads of "Sisal" and "Other sorts," representing 33,032 cwts. (£35,537) and 7,058 (£4,540), respectively.

The fibre industry was initiated by European settlers, who have most successfully met preliminary difficulties, and it has at last been brought to a stage which leaves no doubt as to its future prominence in our exports.

The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 36,275 cwts., valued at £36,535.

Of the two varieties sisal formed the bulk of the exports, representing 33,032 cwts., valued at £35,537, and showing an advance of 11,565 cwts. for a value of £23,012. Sisal fibre is a hard cordage fibre, and consignments from the Protectorate placed on the market realised maximum prices, the length, colour, and strength of the fibre being well reported on.

The class next in importance after "fibre" is the group of grain and oil seeds, exports of which amounted to 104,133 cwts., valued at £38,572, as compared with 321,781 cwts., valued at £118,430 in 1913–14.

Shipments of copra declined from 31,725 cwts., valued at £35,587, to 27,722 cwts., valued at £24,371.

The decrease in the exportable surplus of copra may be attributed to the fact that certain parts of the country were the subject of military operations, thus preventing movements of natives with their produce.

Coffee planting is one of British East Africa's most promising industries, and if an adequate supply of labour is forthcoming it is likely to take a prominent place in our exports in future.

The rate of progress since 1909–10 can be seen from the following figures:—

Year ended 31st March.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
1910	630	1,068
1911	1,220	2,995
1912	2,089	5,765
1913	3,032	11,071
1914	5,501	18,502
1915	7,784	21,738

Ninety-five per cent. of the exports during the year were consigned to the United Kingdom. The coffee produced in British East Africa is excellent and commands a very high price.

Trade in ivory has decreased to £1,887, as against £8,764 in the previous year, and is dying out slowly.

The steady fall since 1910 has been brought about by the stringent enforcement of the Game Regulations. Ivory obtained in contravention of these regulations is confiscated and sold by public auction periodically, the ivory then being exported.

Of the total output last year £675 was consigned to the United States, £619 to the United Kingdom, and £255 to Zanzibar.

The decrease of 32 per cent. in the total exports as compared with the previous year is due more to the war than to any other cause. Uganda exports head the list and form 50 per cent. of the total, while East Africa represents 31 per cent. and the Congo exports contributed 3 per cent.

(B) SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by four lines of direct mail steamers from Europe this year—the Union Castle, British India, Messageries Maritimes, and the Maritima Italiana.

The above steamers have called on the average about once a month and have carried cargo and passengers, but owing to the war the services were irregular.

In addition to the above lines the Clan, Ellerman, Harrison, and Hall Lines joint service steamers have also called here once a month direct from Europe with cargo only.

A branch of the British India Company's steamers maintained a service twice a month with Bombay.

The coast traffic has been carried out by the steamers belonging to Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Brothers. The total steam tonnage entered in the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 1,119,972 tons, represented by 432 steamers, a decrease of 361 vessels and 614,592 tons compared with last year. This is due to the war.

The total tonnage of sailing vessels entering the ports of the Protectorate amounts to 51,730 tons, represented by 2,923 vessels, a decrease 4,787 tons, but an increase of 102 vessels compared with last year. This shows that few seagoing vessels have called owing to the war.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

Until the outbreak of hostilities the general prosperity of the Protectorate was well maintained. For some few months afterwards there was a very natural set-back, but conditions are gradually improving and no anxiety is felt as to the future as soon as normal conditions are restored.

At the beginning of the year the firms of architects were very busy and numerous substantial buildings had been commenced.

There are several dairy farms near Nairobi and in the Naivasha and Lumbwa districts, but the supply is barely equal to the demand.

There is an increasing demand for native timber, and the saw-milling firms should have a prosperous future before them.

Town and farm properties have not decreased in value.

Sisal has given most encouraging results, and promises to take a high place in the list of exports in future years.

The area under coffee has increased considerably and excellent prices are obtained in the home markets.

There are many large plantations of wattle, but up to the present the results have been somewhat disappointing.

The bacon industry has developed, and, as pigs can be reared at very little expense, those farmers who started with good foundation stock can show excellent herds.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

Up to the outbreak of war considerable activity in mica was exhibited in Mweru and Machakos districts. When war commenced these undertakings, however, closed down, and suspension of work certificates have been granted by the Mines Office, as a number of the European employers were on active service.

The number of claims pegged out in 1914–15 was nine. Area 362 acres.

One sole prospecting licence was granted over 5 square miles.

All the above are in the Ukamba and Kenya Provinces.

No mineral leases were granted.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

Coffee.—This remains the principal economic crop of the highlands of British East Africa, and the area under cultivation has probably been doubled during the past season.

The berry produced is of exceptional quality, and the coffee readily commands high prices on the London market.

The leaf disease, *Hemeleia vastatrix*, has not proved the serious matter at one time feared, the experience of the last year showing that, if proper means of control are used, the pest can be kept within moderate bounds.

A coffee curing factory has been erected in the neighbourhood of Nairobi and should prove a boon to planters.

Fibres.—The cultivation of sisal and flax has increased very largely during the year. The former is now a "proved" industry, while the latter is rapidly becoming so. Recent reports from the home brokers and flax experts declare the flax sent from this country to be of excellent quality.

In the Lumbwa, Londiani, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu districts flax growing is likely to become an important branch of farming.

A factory for handling the fibre has been built at Lumbwa, and others would have been erected had not the present disturbed state of affairs occurred.

Maize, Beans, Potatoes, and Sim Sim.—The successful cultivation of these crops continues throughout the farming areas of the Protectorate. There is a sound local market for all these products and in normal times the export value warrants the cultivation of large areas.

Cotton.—The drop in the price has seriously affected cotton planting by natives in the Nyanza Province where the industry promised so well. It is greatly to be hoped that future prices will induce a revival of the industry.

Wattle.—During the past year arrangements were made by the wattle growers of the highlands to form a syndicate to erect a factory for the extraction of tannin from the bark, but owing to the war no further progress has been made in the matter.

Coconuts.—Coconut planting in the coast belt is progressing. Every effort is being made to encourage the natives to improve their methods of cultivation, and to impress on them the necessity of destroying the beetle *Oryctes monoceros,* which does so much damage to the trees.

The native practice of tapping the trees for "tembo" is strongly discouraged.

Legislation for the protection of the industry has been framed as a result of the report of the Coconut Commission, 1914.

Rubber.—The rubber industry may be said to be dormant. This unsatisfactory state of affairs may be directly attributed to the low price offered for Ceara rubber and indirectly to the brighter prospects in the coast districts of such crops as sisal and coconuts.

Tobacco.—This crop is still in the experimental stage, but there are indications that in certain districts it will be a success.

Fruit Culture.—Many planters are turning their attention to the cultivation of citrus trees. Limes and lemons are the trees chiefly planted with the subsequent object of the local manufacture of the concentrated juice and citrate of lime for export.

The demand for budded or grafted stock has been so great that the nursery at Kabete Experimental Farm was unable to cope with it. Steps have, however, now been taken to increase the supply of these stocks in the near future.

This is one of the most promising industries that has been started in the Protectorate.

(B) LIVE STOCK.

Stock breeding and the grading up of native cattle and sheep have been pursued with continued success in the recognised stock districts of the Protectorate.

The policy of importing Government stock of good quality and disposing of the progeny by auction sale to local breeders who would otherwise experience considerable difficulty in obtaining high class animals has again been greatly appreciated, as is shown by the continued support given by local stock breeders to the annual Government sale at Naivasha. This sale was held in March, 1915, a large number of those interested attended, bidding was brisk, and good prices were realised.

Cattle.—The department has recently imported from South Africa 20 Friesland heifers, 8 Friesland bulls, and 14 head of shorthorns. The introduction of fresh blood of these two breeds, which have been proved admirably suited to local conditions at Naivasha, should have most satisfactory results.

The ravages of east coast fever among the stock of the country have not been so great as in former years. The systematic dipping now practised on many farms accounts for the improvement.

During the year there were 12 outbreaks of rinderpest on European farms. However, a large head of stock has been doubly inoculated and great hopes are entertained that the disease will be held in check in the future.

Pigs.—Swine husbandry has received marked attention during the period under review. The demand on the Kabete Experimental Farm for young stock for breeeding purposes has been unprecedentedly large and greatly exceeded the possible supply.

Swine fever from all reports has not caused so much havoc as in previous seasons. Careful fencing has probably caused this decrease

(C) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Kabete.—The following stock were despatched from the farm during the year:—

24 Grade Cattle,
64 Cows,
22 Oxen,
4 Mules,
70 Pigs,

or a total of 184.

The stock on hand at the end of the year included 305 cattle, 82 sheep, and 100 pigs.

From some plots planted with arrowroot in May, 1913, a very fine sample was obtained, being at the rate of 450 lbs. per acre.

The crops in general suffered from the drought, the rainfall being almost 20 inches below the average of the two previous years.

Kibos.—The area occupied by experimental crops showed a slight increase over that of previous years.

The local conditions have proved suitable to chillies, and the cultivation of this product is becoming popular among the natives.

The establishment of a tropical fruit orchard progressed. The trees include bananas, coconuts, guavas, mangoes, oranges, papaws, pineapples, sugar-apples, mulberry, and fig.

There has been a marked increase in the number of applications for, and inquiries about, economic and ornamental plants and seeds.

Naivasha.—Cattle did exceedingly well; out of 290 head of pure and graded stock only three died.

The pure-bred shorthorns have done well, as have the Friesland cattle. The increase in Ayrshires has been large.

Grade cattle have done well generally.

Sheep have thriven, and the weight of fleece per animal is about the same as last year, and the grade is reported to be good. The price obtained was 10½*d.* per lb. for the whole of the Merino fleece wool, and 10*d.* for the whole of the fleece clip of grade Merino and Lincoln grade Merino.

The Angora and grade Angora goats have done well, and the improvement in the native goat by crossing with the pure Angora is excellent.

The crossing of the native donkey with the imported Catalonian jackass has been a success, and the higher crosses of this breed are showing much promise.

Mazeras.—The rainfall has been poor, and crops have suffered in consequence.

Forty-five acres were under cultivation, and during the year another seven acres were added for coconut and banana plantations.

The experiments conducted consisted of such crops as cotton, arrowroot, citrus, jute, maize, and simsim.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—Outbreaks occurred in the Nakuru and Uasin Gishu areas during the year.

There are now close on 70 dipping tanks in working order throughout the country, and the good results obtained have generally established the efficacy of regular dipping at three day intervals as a preventive against east coast fever.

Notwithstanding the present military crisis, several more dipping tanks are being constructed by settlers. Owing to the war and the consequent cutting down of expenditure, the general dipping scheme for the Protectorate has not been proceeded with to any extent, as funds were not available for the erection of district and stock route tanks.

Until these tanks have been erected it is impossible to establish universal dipping, and it is only by universal dipping that the suppression of east coast fever can be looked for.

Rinderpest.—Twelve outbreaks of this disease occurred during the year on European-owned farms. This disease is enzootic throughout most of the native reserves, and, owing to illicit movements of cattle from these reserves, many outbreaks have occurred in the settled districts in the neighbourhood of these areas. Under present conditions it has only been found possible to deal with outbreaks affecting European-owned cattle, and double inoculation has been carried out on an extensive scale in several districts with most satisfactory results.

230,384 doses of serum were sent out by the Kabete Laboratory during the year as follows :—

East Africa	99,664
Northern Rhodesia	30,240
Bechuanaland	10,080
Southern Rhodesia	35,280
Mozambique	15,040
Union of South Africa	40,080

Anthrax.—During the period under review anthrax assumed the form of an epizootic in the Nairobi and Thika districts. Two outbreaks occurred on the Uasin Gishu plateau.

A vaccine against anthrax was produced at the Veterinary Laboratory, and upwards of 23,000 doses were used with most beneficial results.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Notwithstanding the exercise of the greatest care, a recrudescence of this disease occurred in the Masai Reserve in April of last year.

Five villages were found infected, and altogether 4,774 cattle were placed in quarantine. The mortality in these herds has, fortunately, not been a large one.

Quarter Evil.—Three outbreaks of quarter evil occurred during the year, and this disease appears to be on the increase, particularly in the Lumbwa district.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Dipping has been proved to be an efficient preventive against this disease, and in its treatment extremely good results have been obtained with a vaccine prepared by the laboratory.

Treatment of epizootic lymphangitis with potassium iodide is under trial at the Veterinary Laboratory, and the results so far have been extremely hopeful.

Horse Sickness.—Fifty-six cases were reported during the year, and most of these occurred in Nairobi. The mortality from this disease has not been a large one.

Scabies.—This disease is ubiquitous, and, while the hairy native sheep suffers little, the causal parasite has disastrous effects on the wooled animal.

Swine Fever.—It is probable that this highly contagious disease is not carried by air or through the medium of external parasites such as fleas or lice, but it has been proved capable of transmission by the ingestion of infected fæcal matter or urine-soiled foodstuffs.

Advantage has been taken of this fact by several farmers, who have fenced in their pig runs with wire netting, thus eliminating the danger of infection from wild porcines.

There is no country in the world where pigs can be reared so cheaply, and pig breeding is rapidly becoming one of the most lucrative industries of the Protectorate.

V.—FORESTS.

Exploitation.

On account of the set-back to the timber trade of the country consequent upon the War, there was a decreased output of timber and mangrove bark from the forests.

During the year 171,576 cubic feet of timber were cut and sold, as compared with 195,224 cubic feet in the previous year. The quantity of timber issued free to Government departments, natives and settlers, amounted to 54,071 cubic feet, as compared with 54,488 cubic feet in the previous year.

No figures are available to show the quantity of timber exploited from the Grogan forests during the year under report, but for the calendar year ending the 31st December, 1914, 142,007 cubic feet of milled timber were turned out of the Maji Mazuri mill and 1,160 cubic feet of unmilled logs were removed from the forests; 186·94 acres were "clear felled" near the above mill during the same period.

The Eldalat mill remained closed throughout the year.

The demand for seasoned local timber still remains in excess of the supply, the stocks of seasoned local timber being very restricted.

The selling prices for sawn local timber in Nairobi at the end of the year were :—

Cedar ..	Rs.120 to Rs.132	per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Podocarpus ..	.. Rs.102	,, ,, ,, ,,
Muzaiti ..	.. Rs.216	,, ,, ,, ,,
Other woods,	Rs.100 to Rs.120	,, ,, ,, ,,

The average selling prices for sawn imported timber in Nairobi at the end of the year were :—

Deals ..	Rs.138 to Rs.150	per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Pitch pine	Rs.200 to Rs.270	,, ,, ,, ,,
Teak ..	.. .. Rs.300	,, ,, ,, ,,

During the year 4,373 tons of timber were imported into the country valued at £21,237 16s., as compared with 10,516 tons, valued at £53,323, in the previous year. The value of timber exported was £84, as compared with £811 in the preceding year.

Railway Fuel.—2,955,423 cubic feet of firewood were cut in the Government forests, as compared with 3,435,372 cubic feet in the preceding year. The actual quantity taken over by the railway from the contractors over the whole length of the line was 7,155,938 cubic feet, as compared with 7,331,210 cubic feet in the previous year.

Cultural Operations.

A total area of 558·67 acres was planted, as compared with 476·08 acres in the previous year; in the forests adjoining the railway 474·28 acres were planted, as compared with 337·5 acres in the previous year.

Revenue.

The total cash revenue for the year was £7,064 1*s.* 9*d.*, being £1,654 16*s.* 6*d.* less than in the preceding year, and £1,705 18*s.* 1*d.* less than the total estimated revenue for the year under report.

There is a satisfactory increase in the revenue derived from the sales of firewood and young trees, the increases being £270 18*s.* 1*d.* and £94 17*s.* 10*d.* respectively.

Expenditure.

The total net expenditure for the year was £11,105 19*s.* 2*d.*, being an increase of £1,062 6*s.* over the expenditure for the year 1913–14.

Included in the above total is £500 contributed by the Uganda Railway Administration for the formation and maintenance of the fuel plantations; so that the actual expenditure debited to the department was £10,605 19*s.* 2*d.*

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The estimates for the year's working provided for an expenditure of £468,036, and anticipated gross earnings of £800,000. These figures are 48 per cent. and 57½ per cent., respectively, over the estimates for the previous year, and from the steady and regular increase in the past ten years, we should have worked very nearly to them.

Up to the time war was declared the traffic for the year was fully up to expectations.

The total revenue for the year was actually £515,925 or only 5¼ per cent. less than the revenue for the previous year. Of this £129,376 was on account of military operations in the defence of the country, leaving £386,549 representing the normal traffic. Recognising the fact that ordinary traffic was greatly interfered with and in some cases practically stopped for such times as were necessary to carry out the transportation of troops, supplies, and munitions, and also that for two-thirds of the year there was no trade with German East Africa, from which we derived about 20 per cent. of our gross revenue, the amount actually received cannot be considered as other than satisfactory, and the original estimate of £300,000 would undoubtedly have been very nearly, if not altogether, an accomplished fact but for the causes already mentioned.

The estimated expenditure was £468,036, against which the actual expenditure for the year was £335,325.

The net earnings for the year were £180,600, a decrease of £32,884 on the previous year's working, and of £151,364 upon the estimated nett earnings. This gives a percentage of 2·81 per cent. profit upon the capital outlay of the railway against 3·39 per cent. in 1913–14, and 3·52 per cent. in 1912–13.

The total tonnage handled was 184,505 as against 189,556 last year.

The total goods receipts were Rs.4,605,250 compared with Rs.5,618,491 last year.

For the first four months these receipts showed an increase of over Rs.230,000.

Coaching receipts increased from Rs.1,411,073 to Rs.2,191,978.

The tonnage carried by the Lake steamers was 42,664.

The Lake flotilla has been increased by the addition of one steamship, the "Rusinga," which was launched in September, 1914, and commissioned in March last.

Two 50-ton and four 100-ton lighters have also been built, or were nearly ready for launching, at the end of the financial year.

Arrangements have been completed for the past three years for all the steamers to be fitted with oil fuel-burning installations, but pressure of work in the first instance and afterwards the War, have rendered it impossible for the necessary works and alterations to be carried out.

The line generally has been kept in a good and efficient state of maintenance. At the commencement of the year there were 53 stations open to traffic and three new stations under construction. During the year one station was completed and 14 additional new stations will be put in hand when opportunities arise.

Thika Railway.—The Thika Railway, 32 miles in length, which was opened for traffic in October, 1913, has so far proved itself essentially a passenger line, fully three-quarters of its revenue being derived from coaching traffic. The line during the past year has almost balanced receipts and expenditure, the nett effect being a slight loss. This should disappear in the very near future, when the large areas under fibre and coffee commence to repay the years of preparation and waiting.

Busoga Railway.—The total revenue was Rs.135,347 and the expenditure Rs.172,937. The deficiency may be attributed to the War, and to the lateness of the cotton crop.

The total revenue of the Busoga Railway Marine was Rs. 165,547 and the expenditure Rs. 137,006.

(B) ROADS.

In the Township and District of Nairobi over 22,000 running feet of fully metalled road were either constructed or completely reconstructed, while over 9,000 feet of murrum-surfaced road with stone foundation, and 67,000 feet of murrum road were constructed. In addition, nearly 12,000 feet of road were resurfaced with murrum and 41,000 feet of road repaired.

In the Naivasha Division work on the Uasin Gishu Road continued up to November, operations being chiefly confined to metalling from Londiani outwards. Other work included repairs to the Nakuru-Solai road, a deviation of 20 miles on the Nakuru-Baringo road, and repairs to the Londiani-Ravine road.

In the Kisumu District, the Kisumu-Mumias road was kept in fair condition and it is hoped that funds may soon be forthcoming to enable it to be metalled, as it carries more wheeled traffic than all the other roads in the Protectorate.

Repairs were undertaken on the Lumbwa-Kericho road, and considerable improvements were effected to the Kendu-Kisii road.

In the Nyeri Division the Nyeri-Meru road was continued.

In Jubaland an improved alignment for the Kismayu-Gobwen road was set out, and construction was commenced by the Administrative officers.

The total expenditure on new roads and bridges amounted to £14,315, of which £3,958 were derived from the vote under P.W.E. and £10,357 from premia on the sale of land during 1913-14.

(C) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Post and Telegraph services, which are amalgamated with those of the Uganda Protectorate, include 127 post offices and agencies, of which 40 are also money order offices. There are 111 telegraph offices, including those combined with post offices and those worked by the Uganda and Busoga Railways.

Revenue.

The total Post and Telegraph revenue of the combined Protectorates amounted to £41,848 12*s*. 1*d*. as compared with £44,428 13*s*. 10*d*. in 1913–14, a decrease of 5·8 per cent.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates amounted to £64,492 8*s*. 9*d*., as compared with £51,286 18*s*. 5½*d*., an increase of £13,205 10*s*. 3½*d*., or 26 per cent.

Telegraphs.

In July the inland telegraph rates were reduced from one rupee for 10 words to 75 cents. for a plain language telegram of 12 words. In spite of the reduction and in spite of the war an increase of 5 per cent. is shown for East Africa, which indicates that but for the war a substantial increase would have been recorded.

Uganda, however, shows a decrease in telegraph revenue although a greater number of telegrams was handled, shewing that the reduction in rates was not compensated by a sufficient increase in the number of telegrams.

Telegrams.

The number of telegrams dealt with shews an increase for East Africa of 40½ per cent. and for Uganda of 33 per cent.

Postal Matter.

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book-packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year is estimated at 5,458,860, as compared with 5,280,743 in 1913–14, an increase of 3·4 per cent.

Parcel Post.

During the year under review 68,981 parcels were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 76,406 in the preceeding year, a decrease of 10 per cent.

Registered Letters.

The total number of registered packets dealt with in the combined Protectorates during the year amounted to 147,712, as compared with 156,893 last year, a decrease of 6 per cent.

Money Orders.

In the two Protectorates 34,216 orders, amounting to £283,613, were issued and 17,392 of the value of £178,638 were paid.

Post Office Savings Bank.

At the end of the financial year the accounts for 1913–14 and 1914–15 stood as follows:—

Deposits.

	£
1913–14	46,595
1914–15	50,509
	£3,914

Increase, 8 per cent.

Withdrawals.

	£
1913–14	32,143
1914–15	46,803
	£14,660

Increase, 46 per cent. (due to very heavy withdrawals at the outbreak of war).

On the 31st March, 1915, there were 3,254 active accounts, representing an increase of 11 per cent. during the year. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors was £53,068, as compared with £48,319 on the 31st of March, 1914, an increase of 10 per cent. The total amount invested in first class securities on the 31st of March, 1915, was £50,000.

VII.—JUDICIAL, LEGAL, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

(A) JUDICIAL.

The total number of cases dealt with during the year by the High Court is practically the same as in the previous year, though the year under review includes eight months of the War.

The number of original criminal cases remains at about the same figure, but there is a gratifying decrease in the criminal appellate work, which has dropped steadily to half of what it was in 1910–11, an indication of a high level of efficiency among the magistrates.

The native subordinate courts, presided over by Liwalis, Mudirs, and Kathis, in the coast belt, have given general satisfaction, as is evidenced by the small number of appeals entered or applications for revision made.

Native Tribunals.—These tribunals are most active in those provinces which contain populous native reserves within which their jurisdiction is exercised.

Since the introduction of the Native Authority Ordinance their powers have necessarily been widened to enable them to assist the Government by enforcing orders for the better administration of native reserves.

They are directly supervised by the District and Assistant District Commissioners.

During the year the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held two ordinary sessions and one special session, and dealt with 35 appeals, of which 30 were from the High Court of East Africa. Seventeen of the appeals were on the civil and 18 on the criminal side.

(B) Legal.

The following are the principal Ordinances passed during the year:—

The Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1913 (*No.* 6 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to make provision for procedure in criminal courts.

The Pawnbrokers Amendment Ordinance, 1914 (*No.* 10 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to the business of pawnbroking.

The Lunacy Amendment Ordinance, 1914 (*No.* 11 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to lunacy.

The British and Colonial Probates Ordinance, 1914 (*No.* 15 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to provide for the recognition in the Protectorate of probate and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession or Protectorate or in a British Court in a foreign country.

The Wild Birds Protection Amendment Ordinance, 1914 (*No.* 17 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to make provision for the protection of wild birds' eggs.

The Land Titles Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1914 (*No.* 23 *of* 1914).—An Ordinance to amend the law concerning land titles in so far as it relates to the registration of documents.

The Death Duties (*Killed in War*) *Ordinance*, 1915 (*No.* 8 *of* 1915).—An Ordinance to provide relief from fees payable on the estates of persons dying from wounds inflicted, accident occurring, or disease contracted on active service against an enemy.

Registration of Documents.

During the period under review the Principal Registry was transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi and the Mombasa office placed under the control of a Registrar of Documents.

Very important changes took place in procedure. By the Registration of Documents Amendment Ordinance, 1914, all instruments presented for registration must be accompanied by duplicates. These duplicates, after being compared with the originals, are filed in the records of the Registration Office and the originals are ready to be handed back to the presenters after an interval of a day or two instead of after several months under the old system, which involved the copying of all documents in manuscript into the registration books.

A new scale of fees has been introduced in consequence of this alteration in procedure.

The registration of all deeds referring to properties which have been the subject of investigation by the Recorder of Titles and for which certificates of ownership have been granted now takes place in Mombasa. This is the first step towards centralization of registration of transactions in immovable property in the coast area.

(c) Police.

The total number of recruits enlisted during the year was 467, as compared with 486 in 1913, and of that number 4 only were Asiatics, who are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

272 recruits were under training at the depot on the 1st January 1914, and the total number dealt with, therefore, during the year was 739.

A total of 320 recruits were passed out of the depot during the year and posted to districts as trained constables.

The health of all ranks, whether European, Asiatic, or African must be classed as very good, though at times the number of recruits on the sick list was somewhat heavy, due principally to change in diet and mode of life.

(d) Prisons.

A total number of 10,317 prisoners were admitted to the various prisons, as compared with 9,293 during the previous year.

Of these, 1,448 were long term prisoners, 3,945 short term prisoners, 4,878 were committed for safe custody while awaiting trial, etc., and 46 were debtors.

Included in the total were 112 women and 55 juveniles.

The average prison population throughout the year was 1702·4 as compared with 1639·87 in 1913–14. This slight increase is accounted for by the large number of persons committed for safe custody by the military authorities prior to the formation of military prison camps; it is satisfactory to note that there has been a decrease of 499 in the number of persons committed for the purpose of imprisonment.

The industrial sections of the first class prisons at Mombasa and Nairobi continue to do much good work; technical training is confined to carpentry, masonry and tailoring, while the labour of those devoid of aptitude for higher grade work has, as formerly, been lent to the Public Works Department, Medical Officer of Health, Uganda Railway, and other public departments thus materially reducing their expenditure.

In the provincial and district prisons the prisoners have been employed, as in former years, in bush clearing, road making, tree planting, the cultivation of prison farms, and generally in keeping the stations and their environments clean.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(a)—Public Health.

1. *The Coast Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—It is satisfactory to record that there was a notable decrease in the number of out-patients treated in Mombasa for malaria, in fact the total number of in and out patients is actually less than the out-patients return alone for 1913. The total of 5,489 cases with 17 deaths is the lowest for the last three years in the Coast Zone being 696 cases fewer than in 1913 ; the deaths being 17 as compared with 22 in 1913.

Seven cases of blackwater fever occurred in the Mombasa and Kilindini district with 3 deaths. Of these 4 were Europeans of whom 2 died.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were 33 new cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Mombasa with 15 deaths, being an increase on the previous year when 13 cases and 10 deaths were recorded.

Dysentery is still prevalent at Mombasa amongst the Kikuyu labourers.

Eight cases of enteric were admitted, with two deaths.

As against the 27 admissions for plague recorded in 1912 and the epidemic of last year of 208, it is very satisfactory to state that only two cases, both fatal, came to the notice of the Medical Officers in Mombasa.

No better tribute could be paid to the soundness of the anti-plague campaign inaugurated by Professor Simpson during the previous year.

2. *The Mountainous Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—Compared with previous years a larger number came for treatment for malaria than usual. The total admissions were 3,851.

In Nairobi the infection appears to be widespread amongst natives as post mortem examination reveals a large percentage with enlarged spleen.

Naivasha town and Kiambu are apparently quite free from malaria.

Eight cases of blackwater fever were reported, 5 being European and 3 native ; one European died.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—136 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are recorded, with 51 deaths. Of this number 106 cases and 47 deaths occured at Nairobi. In 1913 there were 288 cases with 152 deaths.

Dysentery is common, but it is not so often fatal as at the coast, only 49 deaths being notified.

Both types, bacillary and amœbic, were present.

The returns for enteric show an increase on the previous three years, with a more severe death roll :—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
1914	46	10
1913	21	1
1912	23	2

No cases came under observation of patients who had been previously inoculated.

Nine cases of plague occured in Nairobi, six of which were fatal.

3.—*The Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.*

Communicable Diseases.—Over 4,000 cases of malaria were treated —2,300 in the Nyanza and 1,900 in the Kenya Province.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Forty five cases of cerebro spinal meningitis were reported during the year, a very decided improvement over 1914. There were 28 deaths. The epidemic would have appeared to have almost completely died out in Kenya Province.

There was a slight increase in cases of dysentery this year, the number being 492 as against 428.

Nine cases of enteric were recorded with one death. Three of the cases occured amongst Europeans, none of which proved fatal.

Forty one cases of plague amongst natives, 38 of which proved fatal, were admitted in Kisumu and one case of a European lady who recovered.

4.—*The Desert Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases recorded this year, *i.e.*, 1,547 cases as against 2,125 in 1913 in Jubaland.

Two cases of blackwater were reported at Serenli, the first that have been brought to notice since 1902. One was a Somali and one Nandi.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Beri-beri is still liable to be a source of anxiety in the upper reaches of the Juba. The type, however, appears to be milder, 70 cases being treated as out-patients and 2 as in-patients, with no deaths.

(B) SANITATION.

1.—*Preventive Measures.*

Malaria.—Anti malarial measures are being actively prosecuted in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, the presence of Sanitary Inspectors exercising a beneficial influence.

Quinine prophylaxis has been adopted in various localities with some amount of success.

Millions fish have been imported from Zanzibar and have been established in tanks at Mombasa.

Trypanosomiasis.—The actual number of cases treated during the year was 4, with 1 death.

Plague.—Plague has appeared sporadically in Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Machakos, Makindu, and Maragoli.

In addition to the above an outbreak of plague was reported at Maragoli in June and July and some 20 deaths were certified. Fortunately the measures adopted were successful, and the disease has not spread.

Dysentery.—The presence of amœbic dysentery has been surprisingly small, and the good results following the exhibition of emetine have been maintained.

Enteric Fever.—The number of reported cases was 61, with 14 deaths.

2.—*General Measures.*

Sewage Disposal.—No sewage works have been installed in any township in the country; night soil is disposed of by dumping into the sea, trenching, reception into cess pools, or distribution on the ground.

The duplicate bucket system is not used.

The Water Supply.—The outbreak of hostilities, and consequent financial disturbance has resulted in the much-needed water schemes for Kisumu and Nakuru being either held in abeyance or materially curtailed; the new water supply for Mombasa has not as yet reached that town; and the protective works at Nairobi intake have not been commenced.

Drainage.—Some advance has been made in the main drainage scheme for Nairobi.

Much excellent work has been done in Mombasa by the Health Office Staff in draining the low lying areas in Miembeni, where various road drains have been constructed.

Bush Clearing.—Considerable work has been done in the principal towns, while in many outstations similar work has been performed with most excellent results, but it has necessarily been curtailed by the limitation of funds.

IX.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(A) Highlands and Nyanza Basin Provinces.

(1) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province consists of the Kisumu, North and South Kavirondo, Nandi, and Lumbwa Districts.

The population of the province is estimated at 1,110,500, comprising 1,108,400 natives, 396 Europeans, 1,683 Asiatics, and 19 Anglo-Indians.

The chiefs and elders of the Kisumu and North Kavirondo districts made spontaneous gifts of live-stock as meat for the troops, and assisted very materially in sending out their young men to join the Carrier Corps. The approximate value of the gifts presented was Rs.27,000.

Trade.—Trade in imported goods was very good indeed until August. Subsequently a satisfactory revival was noted towards the end of the year.

The native produce trade has seriously decreased but will improve with the return of normal conditions.

(2) *Naivasha Province.*

The European population is about 1,600 and the native population approximately 133,000.

Trade.—The Nakuru District possesses the most extensively cultivated areas in the province. Early in the year several properties changed hands and there is a tendency to split up the larger areas, thereby extending the cultivation. Prices asked for land range from £1 to £5 per acre according to the locality.

There are several large fuel-cutting camps in the Nakuru District, employing upwards of 2,000 natives. The crops in this district have done well.

(3) *Masai Reserve.*

The Reserve is divided into two districts, with headquarters at Ngong and Narok River. Engirende (Mara River) has been made a sub-station.

The population is about 32,000.

Trade.—By an agreement with the Masai, trade centres were established at 24 places within the reserve. This immediately attracted a large number of Europeans, Asiatics, and natives desirous of opening stores, and over 70 plots had been applied for by the end of the year.

Trade generally has shown considerable expansion.

Of cattle, 3,629 head were removed from the reserve as compared with 833 in 1913–14, while of sheep and goats the numbers were 101,844 as compared with 62,492. In addition, 2,624 bullocks and 40,646 sheep have been bought for the use of the troops.

Manufactured articles are sold to the Masai on an increasing scale but the quantity is still very small.

Native Affairs.—The administration has proceeded almost normally in spite of the disturbing influences of the War.

The natives have increased their wealth and are contented and happy.

Relations with the Government are excellent, and serious crime has been almost non-existent.

(4) *Kenya Province.*

The European population is estimated at 243 and the native population at approximately 871,000.

Trade.—There are 16 trade centres in the province, the chief articles in demand being blankets, cloth, beads, salt, wire, and ghee. Agricultural implements are also more in demand.

In the Thika district there were at the end of the year 5,000 acres under sisal, 2,000 acres under coffee, and 300 acres under catch crops. Increasing quantities of sisal are being exported.

The native councils are working satisfactorily and fortnightly meetings are held in the Government stations.

The improvement in the social condition of the people is slowly increasing.

Means of communication in the reserve have been much improved. All the chief trading centres are connected by roads made and kept up by the natives themselves.

(5) *Ukamba Province.*

The total white population of the Province is estimated at 2,804 and the native population at approximately 371,000.

Trade.—Trade has suffered severely as a result of the War, and also from the severe drought which prevailed during a large portion of the year. The spending capacity of the native has been considerably curtailed, but there is every hope that a return to normal conditions will speedily effect improvement.

The trade in imported goods required by natives is only yet in its infancy. The chief articles in demand are blankets, beads, brass and copper wire, hoes, sugar, salt, flour, and rice. It is expected that with better communications there will be a brisk demand for tools, axes, iron ware, tobacco, shirts, and knickers.

Prior to the outbreak of war trade in Nairobi was steady, but subsequently imports were very materially reduced. Money has not been scarce and there have been no insolvencies of note. Town property maintains its price but is not inflated.

The business of land agents, architects, and contractors has suffered considerably, while orders from the military authorities have greatly assisted firms of timber merchants, engineers, clothiers, etc.

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

(1) *Seyidie Province.*

The European population is 361 and the native population approximately 196,000. There are 8,381 Asiatics.

Trade.—Trade flourished until the outbreak of war, when there was a serious set-back for four months. In the latter part of the year, however, conditions improved very materially.

It is hoped to encourage the manufacture of copra in the Rabai sub-district; this district is responsible for a brisk trade in cattle, goats, chickens, and eggs.

Sim-sim is grown in the Takaungu district.

An official of the Agricultural Department has travelled extensively throughout the province with a view to the improvement of the coconut industry.

The chief products are coconuts, maize, millet, gum copal, wood of all kinds, sim-sim oil, and wild rubber.

(2) *Tanaland Province.*

The European population is 33 and the native population approximately 39,000.

Trade.—The cocoa-nut crop in Lamu district was good, 482 tons of copra being exported.

Large quantities of maize are exported by the Wapokomo.

The War has had no effect on the Mohammedan population and whatever spirit of opposition to the Government may have existed in past years has now quite disappeared.

The same satisfactory conditions prevail amongst the riverside population of the Tana.

(3) *Jubaland Province.*

The European population is 31 and the native population approximately 14,000. The Somali population in the interior is annually increasing and cannot be accurately estimated.

During the year unprecedented floods were experienced in the Gosha and Kismayu districts. Most of the European plantations had to be abandoned and all standing crops in Gosha were destroyed. The Government station at Alexandra only escaped by the constant erection and repairing of dams day and night.

Native crops generally are expected to be very good as the result of the recent floods.

Grain, hides, ghee, and cattle form the main exports.

(c) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Trade.—Large numbers of cattle have been imported from Abyssinia and Jubaland and taken to Wajheir and other Somali centres.

There is a considerable trade in "bun" (coffee-berries) and the importation of coffee for Somali consumption has much increased.

Trade with Jubaland progresses satisfactorily.

A waggon road 100 miles in length has been cut from the Uaso Nyiro Post to Merti and is regularly used for the transport of supplies for Wajheir and Garreh districts.

X.—EDUCATION.

On the whole there has been a great improvement in the development of education during the year under review.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—By the increase of two teachers the work in the school has been better organised. The half yearly examination showed that excellent work had been done throughout

the school. There were forty-five prospective candidates for the College of Preceptors' examination who would undoubtedly have done very creditably, as their final test showed, but, unfortunately, owing to the delay in the steamer service on account of the war, the examination papers arrived some weeks after the dates of the examinations.

(2) *Nakuru Division " A " School.*—This school is doing very useful work and the teachers have worked hard to make the school a success.

(3) *Uasin Gishu Central School.*—Owing to the increase of children on the plateau, now numbering over 300, the Central School at Eldoret was opened in February as a day school to meet the needs for the education of those children living in Eldoret. It is hoped to open the building as a boarding school at an early date.

(4) *Dutch Schools, Uasin Gishu.*—A great deal of difficulty is experienced in procuring suitable teachers for these schools, as the teachers are required to have a working knowledge of Dutch. The school at Wheeler's Farm is doing excellent work, but the number of pupils has to be limited on account of want of accommodation. Besides the three farm schools supported by Government there are several schools conducted by the Dutch Reform Church.

Indian Schools.

The number of pupils at Nairobi has increased to 150 and no more can be admitted owing to limited accommodation.

At Mombasa progress is being made, but the present building is somewhat unsatisfactory.

Native Education.

Ukamba Industrial School, Machakos.—The school will open on April 1st, and already over 70 applications have been received from Wakamba chiefs to have their children admitted as boarders. The school can only accommodate 39 at present, but later on when funds are available, it is intended to admit about 30 pupils every year so that these pupils will be in successive stages, and there should be a constant supply of trained boys fit to join the railway, Public Works Departments, and settlers requiring the services of trained artisans.

At Mombasa Arab School a great improvement has taken place in the numbers of pupils attending and in the general tone of the school.

Technical Education.

The remarks made by the conducting officers appointed to examine the candidates in carpentry, stone work, medical work, agriculture and printing, show that a higher standard has been reached.

XI.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

Revenue.—The revenue for the financial year amounted to £19,381, rents accounting for £18,516, and sales for £865. The amount estimated for rents was £24,400, although after the outbreak of war, when it was decided that no further auctions of land should take place, a revised estimate was submitted in November of £22,400. The War has made the collection of rents exceedingly difficult, and to this cause mainly must be attributed the large deficit in the amount collected compared with the amount estimated.

In a number of cases lessees serving with the forces have been granted an extension of time for payment of rent.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of land grants made during the calendar year 1914 was 312, amounting to 639,640 acres, compared with 447 grants the previous year, amounting to 572,159 acres. Of the figure 312, however, 192 represent grants held under licence or old leases for which new titles were issued in 1914, so that the actual number of new grants was only 120. Of these 120, the area of which was 97,174 acres, 45 grants were farms, and 75 were business, residential, mission, and church plots.

Land Available for Allotment.—Last year there were 495 farms surveyed and ready for allotment. To-day there are some 880 farms surveyed and available for sale, but this number is likely to be reduced by about 40, inasmuch as a certain number will be retained by the Government as townships and other reserves, and a further number will be applied in satisfaction of certain outstanding claims.

The New Crown Lands Ordinance.—It is hoped that this important measure, which has for so long been under consideration will shortly become law. Two very important measures have recently been incorporated in the Bill. The first point is the substitution of a lease for a licence in the first instance, which, being practically freely transferable, gives the lessee a negotiable security on which he can raise money. The second point is the term of the lease, which has been increased from 99 to 999 years.

The most important provisions of the Bill, which have been framed with a view of assuring development and prosperity, are the portions providing for the maintenance of development on farms, and the provisions whereby the rental is reassessed at fixed intervals, thus assuring to the State a share in the increased prosperity.

Coast Land Settlement.—The total revenue actually collected during the year amounts to Rs.21,779 as against rupees 11,474. The revenue due to the Government but outstanding on certificates endorsed amounts to Rs.8,695.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs.126,179.

(B) SURVEYS.

On the outbreak of war, the Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch was the only body of Royal Engineers in the Protectorate and was immediately employed on military duty and has continued to be so employed.

The programme of work of the field season was the completion of the topography over sheets S.A.36/F, S.A.36/K, and S.A.37/G, the running of lines of precise levels along the Juba River from Kismayu to a point about 30 miles up stream, the remeasurement of the Italian base in Italian Somaliland, and the extension of the Italian triangulation carried out in 1912 to the right bank of the Juba River, with the idea of eventually extending triangulation up stream towards Serenli and Lugh.

The topography of sheet S.A.36/F was well in hand and the sheet half completed when war broke out. All field parties were recalled to headquarters and the work of the branch stopped.

As regards cadastral surveys, several members of the staff volunteered for service locally and others joined the forces while on leave in England. The staff has consequently been reduced and the output of work seriously retarded. However, the output of surveyed farms is larger than that of any previous year, and the cost of work per acre compares very favourably with that of the past.

The demands made by the military authorities on the drawing office were very exacting, and the number of plans actually prepared and issued exceeds all previous records by over 1,100.

The revenue was £1,145 and the expenditure £5,207.

XII.—GAME.

During the year there has been naturally a considerable decrease in the number of game licences issued of all kinds, more particularly in sportsmen's and travellers' licences.

Game Reserves.

Northern Reserve.—Information regarding this reserve has been difficult to obtain during the last eight months. Game is, however, reported to be plentiful, including elephant, rhinoceros, and buffalo, and it appears from reports from the district officers in the Northern Frontier District, that rhinoceros are so numerous as to constitute a nuisance.

Southern Reserve.—This reserve has unfortunately been the theatre of military operations, and since the beginning of the War numbers of troops have been stationed in it.

A certain amount of game has necessarily been shot for food, but it is not considered that the amount of game that has been or is likely to be killed, will make any difference in future years.

The most noteworthy point in regard to this reserve is the number of elephants that have been seen in the Matapato country and within a comparatively short distance of Kiu. This might perhaps be due to their having been disturbed in the Tsavo district, but from native reports it appears that they have been coming there in increasing numbers during the last few years.

Principal Game Districts.—These have practically been free from shooting parties for the last eight months and the rest will no doubt be beneficial.

On the Loita plains and Southern Guaso Nyiro district a certain amount of game has doubtless been killed for food by intelligence posts on the border.

Laikipia and the Northern country have had a complete rest, as also has the Tana River.

In the Voi district there has been probably rather more shooting than usual, but little has been done on the Seringeti plains except possibly by Germans.

The value of ivory confiscated, though unsold, shows a decrease.

The stock and condition of the game in the Protectorate can, as in the last annual report, be considered as quite satisfactory. A slight outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Matapato district of the Southern Game Reserve in March and about a dozen eland and oryx were reported as having been found dead, but it was nothing serious and most of the game, even the most susceptible species, appear to have a considerable immunity from this disease.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £182,430, as compared with £188,877 in 1913–14. The outbreak of hostilities necessitated retrenchment to the extent of £66,015. Loan expenditure amounted to £22,205.

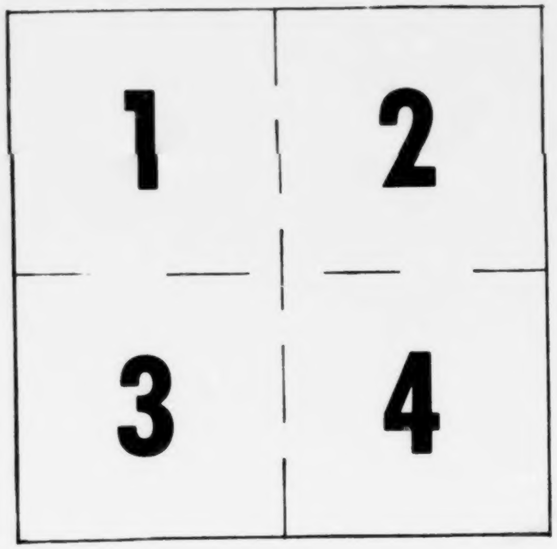
During the year some 32,000 feet of concrete drains, opened and covered, and of various sections, were completed with regard to the Nairobi Drainage Scheme. In addition, over 19,000 lineal feet of earth drains were constructed. Work on public buildings in Nairobi included the laying of the foundation and plinth for the new police station, additions to the prison, the completion of five bungalows, additions to the survey office, additions to the Principal Medical Officer's office, reconstruction of certain quarters of the subordinate staff, addition to the General Post Office.

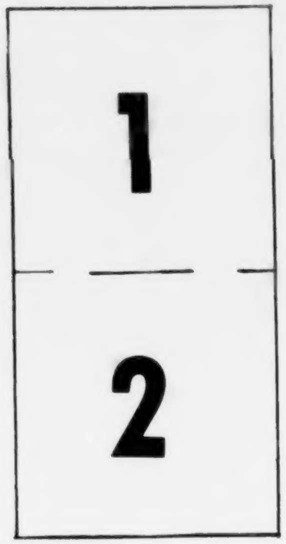
In the Masai Reserve, four dams were constructed, two at Ngori-Gori, one on the Weikei River, and one on the Penyin. The two former, on the edge of the Loita Plains, were respectively 325 feet long by 9 feet high in the centre, and 400 feet long by 20 feet high. The Weikei River dam is 308 feet long and 30 feet high in the centre. It is stone pitched on both slopes, and the water impounded is 1,220,000 cubic feet. The cost of this latter work was £830. The Penyin River dam is 462 feet long, 16 feet high in the deepest part and is pitched on both slopes. The water impounded is 660,000 cubic feet. The cost up to March 31st was £860. These works will greatly improve the water supply in the Reserve.

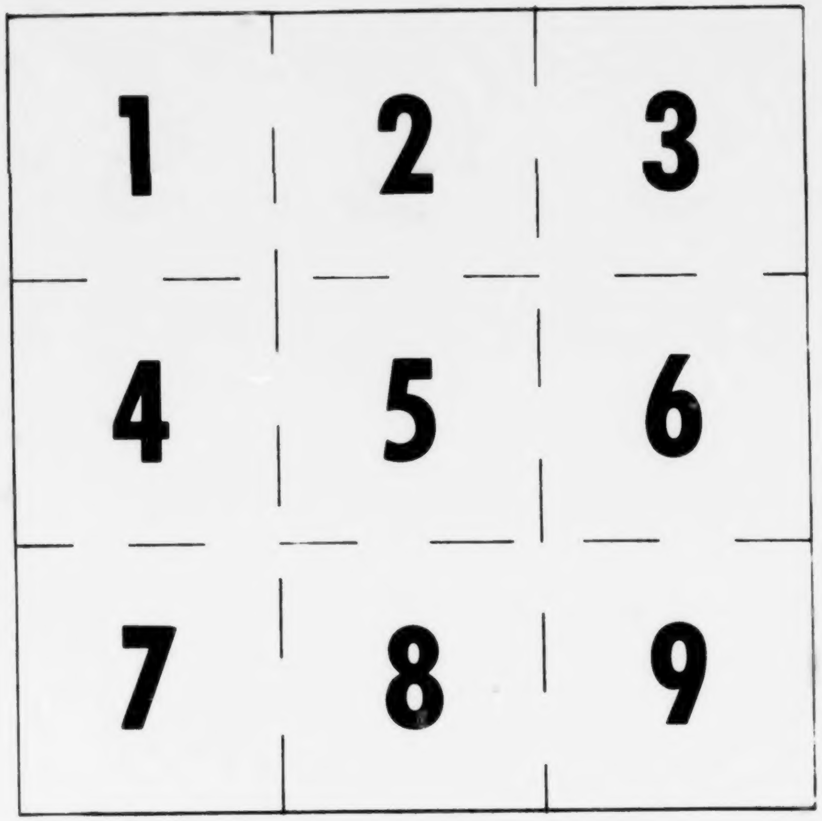
Loan Works.—The close of the year saw the main pipe line from the headworks to Changamwe completed. The total expenditure on this project up to date is £79,507.

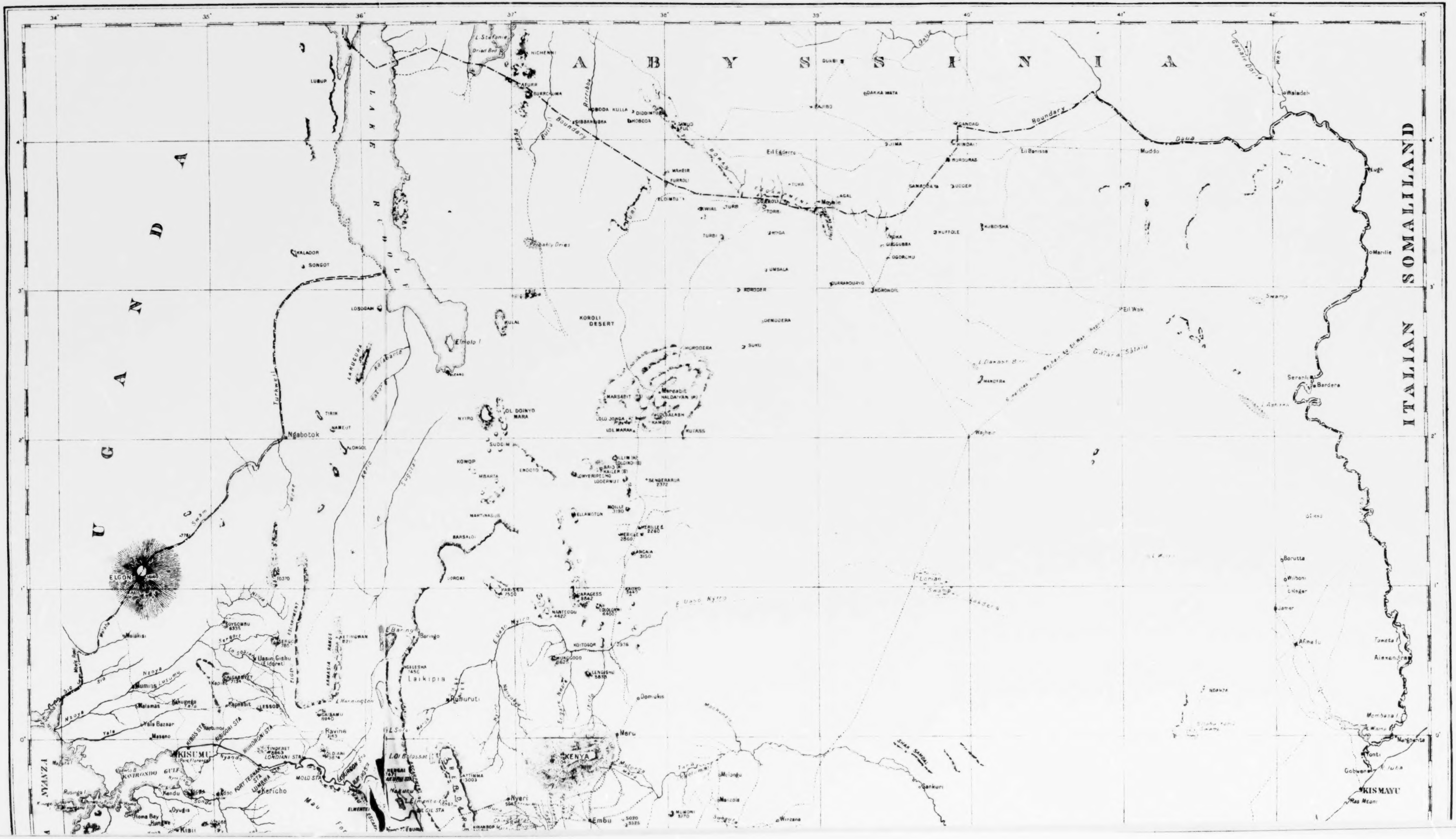
Training of Apprentices.—Eight boys have now completed the course provided. In most cases these boys have elected to work as carpenters in the shops of the department. The general progress has been satisfactory.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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A B Y S S I N I A
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LAKE RUDOLF
L. Stefanie
Boundary
Daua
Turkwel
KOROLI DESERT
Marsabit
Elmolo I.
KULAL
NGABOTOK
ELGON
Swam
LUBUR
KALADOR
SONGOT
LOSOGAM
TIRIR
OL DOINYO MARA
NYIRO
SUDDIM
KOWOP
MBARTA
BARSALOI
LOROKI
ELLAMOTON
EI Wak
Wajheir
Lorian Swamp
Lak Dera
E. Uaso Nyiro
Guaso Nyiro
Serenli
Bardera
Lugh
Marille
Waladeh
Muddo
Eil Banissa
Boruta
Wilboni
Hagar
Jamer
Afmadu
Alexandra
Mombasa I.
Margherita
Jonti
Gobwen
KISMAYU
Ras Mtoni
Laikipia
Baringo
Rumuruti
Ravine
Eldoret
Uasin Gishu
Kapsabet
Mumias
Malamas
Yala Bazaar
Maseno
KISUMU
Port Florence
KAVIRONDO GULF
Kendu
Homa Bay
Rusinga I.
Kericho
Kisii
NYANZA
L. Hannington
L. Sola
L. Ol Bolossat
Nakuru
Elmenteita
KENYA
Meru
Nyeri
Embu
Domukis
Gankuri
Mutenga
Maxolu
Winzana
Nzoia
Yala
MOLO STA
LONDIANI STA
FORT TERNAN STA
LUMBWA STA
KIBIGORI STA
MUHORONI STA
KIBOS STA
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KAMASIA RANGE
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Dawa

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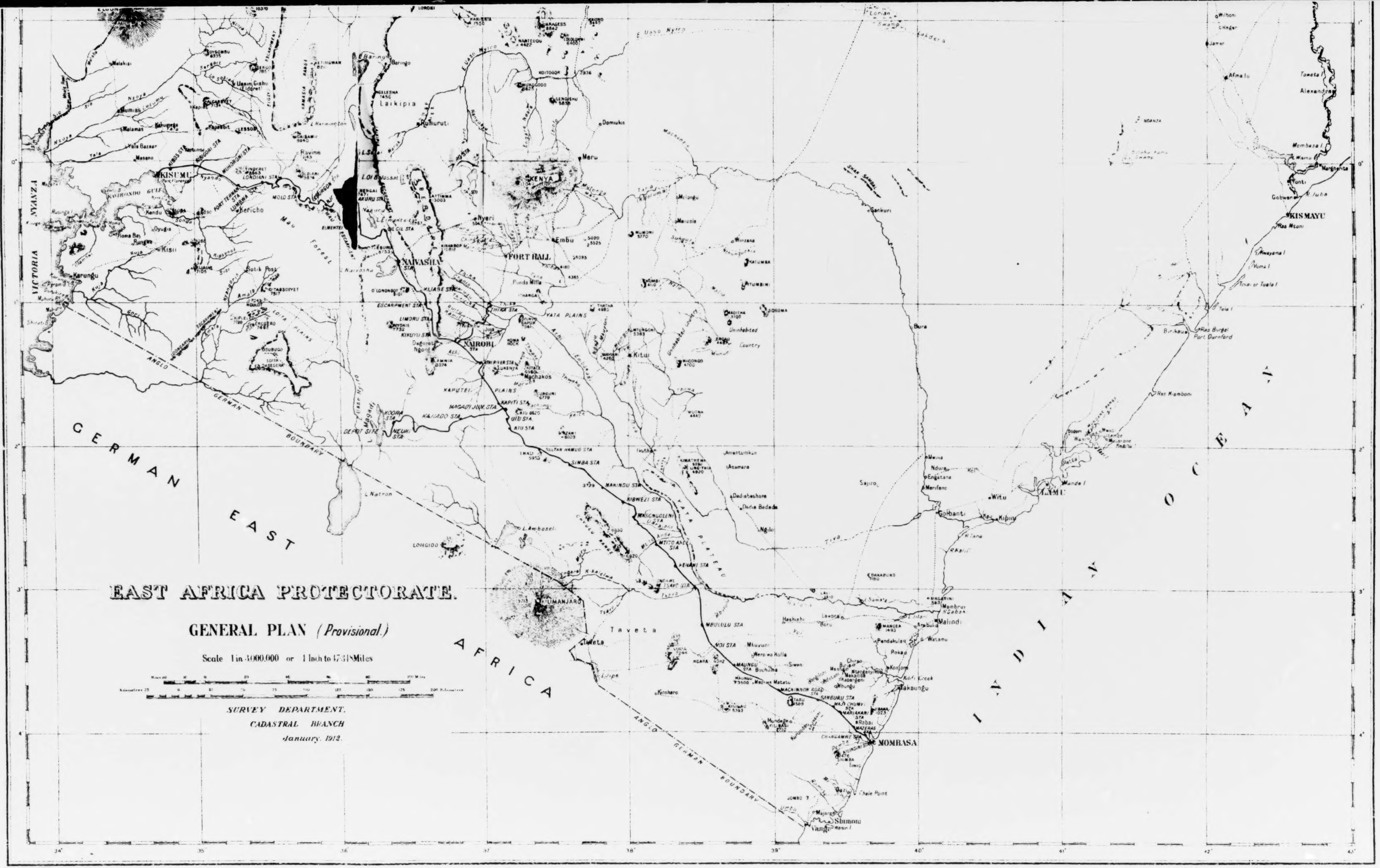

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

GENERAL PLAN *(Provisional.)*

Scale 1 in 3,000,000 or 1 Inch to 47·348 Miles

SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CADASTRAL BRANCH
January, 1912.

Miles 20
100 Miles
Kilometres 25
200 Kilometres
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
ANGLO GERMAN BOUNDARY
INDIAN OCEAN
VICTORIA NYANZA
ELGON
KISUMU
Kericho
Kisii
Karungu
Londiani Sta
Ravine
Baringo
Laikipia
Rumuruti
Nyeri
KENYA
Meru
Embu
FORT HALL
NAIVASHA
NAIROBI
Machakos
Kitui
Yata Plains
Kapiti Plains
Magadi Junc. Sta
Kajiado Sta
L. Natron
L. Amboseli
Longido
KILIMANJARO
Taveta
Voi Sta
Makindu Sta
Kibwezi Sta
Tsavo Sta
Mackinnon Road Sta
Samburu Sta
MOMBASA
Rabai
Takaungu
Malindi
Mambrui
Kipini
Witu
LAMU
Golbanti
Bura
Port Durnford
KISMAYU
Gobwen
Alexandra
Lorian Swamp
E. Uaso Nyiro
Tana
Sabaki
Shimoni
Vanga
Chale Point
Tiwi
34°
35°
36°
37°
38°
39°
40°
41°
42°
43°
0°
1°
2°
3°
4°

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
847	St. Helena	1914
848	Fiji	„
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	„
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	„
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	„
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	„
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	„
864	Ashanti	„
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	„
867	Somaliland	„
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	„
871	Barbados	„
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	„
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	„
878	Nigeria	„
879	Cayman Islands	„
880	St. Lucia	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

LONDON.
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1916.

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No. 921.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1915-16.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 881.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1917.

LONDON:
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No. 921.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 881.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nairobi,
British East Africa,
30th March, 1917

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the East Africa Protectorate for the financial year 1915–1916.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your humble, obedient Servant,
H. CONWAY BELFIELD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Walter Long, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London, S.W.

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ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1915-16.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The final results were a deficit of £20,086 on the Revenue Estimate and a saving of £112,730 on the expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March, 1916, amounted to £242,151.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,165,561, showing a deficit of £20,086 on the estimate and an increase of £180,805 compared with 1914–15.

The Customs Revenue amounted to £145,397, exceeding the estimate by £54,022 and the Revenue of the previous year by £59,853. £39,851, being 25 per cent. of the Import Duty collected at Mombasa, was paid to the Uganda Protectorate.

The Revenue from Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £182,699, an increase of £6,706 over the amount collected in 1914–1915.

The Revenue from Non-Native Poll Tax was £11,215.

Expenditure.

The original estimate of expenditure sanctioned for the year was £1,185,647, which was only arrived at by postponing many services on which the progress of the Protectorate largely depended. A further sum of £35,145 was sanctioned to be spent out of balances on special services and works authorised but not completed during the previous year.

The total authorised expenditure amounted, therefore, to £1,220,792. The net expenditure was £1,072,916, or £147,876 less.

In order to arrive at the actual savings it is necessary to deduct from this difference the unexpended balances of certain votes not completed during the year and revoted to 1916–17. The total net savings amounted to £112,730, of which £71,923 were effected on working expenses of the railway departments.

Financial position on 31st *March,* 1916.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March 1916 was £242,151.

This figure is arrived at as follows :—

Excess of assets on 1st April, 1915		£149,507
Total revenue 1915–1916 ..	£1,165,561	
Total expenditure 1915–1916 ..	1,072,917	
Excess of revenue over expenditure ..		92,644
		£242,151

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1916 was Rs.79,87,500 as compared with Rs.68,66,000 on 31st March, 1915. The large increase was chiefly caused by the requirements of the military, the Indian Expeditionary Force having, in the early part of the year, imported large quantities of silver which were paid to the Currency Board in exchange for notes.

II.—TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £191,241, and the total refunds to £5,992.

The net revenue therefore amounted to £185,249, showing an increase of 26 per cent. as compared with the previous year, but a decrease of 6 per cent. as compared with the receipts of 1913–1914, when the highest figures as yet recorded, £196,197, were registered.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports during the year under report increased from £1,469,210 to £1,708,333, thus showing an advance of £239,123 or 16 per cent.; but if compared with the pre-war record year 1913–1914 it shows a decrease of £439,604 or 20 per cent.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £451,022, with a yardage of 27,691,829, and represent 26 per cent. of the total trade imports. As compared with the previous year the increase in value is £181,778 or 67 per cent., and in quantity 10,211,844 yards or 58 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 6 per cent. The imports of other varieties of cotton goods such as bleached, dyed, and printed manufactures amounted to £172,841, an increase of £65,582 or 61 per cent. Of these imports English manufacturers represent three fourths of the supply in the market, whereas the share of Holland, given at 14 per cent., is more apparent than real, because the scarves used by native women are originally made in Manchester and thence shipped to Holland for printing by means of wooden rollers and hand blocks; when imported into the East Africa Protectorate they are shown as coming from Holland, where they were finished.

The second largest item in the list of imports is that of provisions, which represent 9 per cent. of the total trade merchandise. The increase as compared with the previous year is £19,418 or 14 per cent. The importation from the United Kingdom continues to predominate, with a value of £71,044 or 45 per cent. The presence of the troops has undoubtedly helped to swell our imports of foodstuffs.

The third class in order of value is grain, which forms 7 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity decreased by 70,587 cwt. or 27 per cent. and the value by £34,250 or 23 per cent. Rice, as usual, takes the first place in quantity as well as in value, and represents 56 per cent. of the total quantity and 52 per cent. of the total value of grain. The decrease is one of 35 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value as compared with the past year. The second place is occupied by the imports of flour and wheat meal, which show a decrease of 12 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value. In other varieties of grain there is a decrease of 5,609 cwt. for a value of £3,262. Over 95 per cent. of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah. The importations of grain for the troops are not included in the foregoing figures.

In alcoholic liquors there is an increase of 109,427 gallons or 61 per cent. in quantity, and £32,352 or 50 per cent. in value, as compared with the imports of the previous year. There are no local distilleries and the supply therefore depends upon foreign imports. The large increase in the imports of spirits may partly be attributed to the action of importers anxious to forestall any increase of duty, to the presence of large numbers of European troops, and to accumulation of stocks in anticipation of trade with the occupied territory of German East Africa. Ale and beer constitute the first class in volume, and form 50 per cent. of the quantity and 27 per cent. of the value. The expansion in quantity is 73,980 gallons or 90 per cent., and in value £12,784 or 94 per cent., as compared with the previous year. South African beer, which was a negligible quantity in 1913–14, assumed the second place in order of value last year, and during the year under report it has taken the first place amongst beers. Whisky occupies the first place in value and is second in quantity. It shows an increase of 19,008 gallons, or 41 per cent., in quantity and £10,037, or 39 per cent., in value as compared with the preceding year.

Of other imports tobacco, &c., show an expansion of 464,882 lbs., or 73 per cent., in quantity and £44,007, or 94 per cent., in value; and coal shows a decrease of 3,231 tons, or 32 per cent., in quantity and £6,107, or 29 per cent., in value. Of 6,969 tons of coal imported, all but 20 tons came from the Union of South Africa. The average declared value was 44*s.* per ton as against 42*s.* in the previous year. Coal imported for the Admiralty and the Government of the East Africa Protectorate is not included in the foregoing figures.

The United Kingdom was again the principal supplier of trade goods to the East Africa Protectorate, but its share declined from 43·4 to 40·6 per cent. Both Holland and the United States have increased their trade with the local market.

Exports.

Mombasa and Kilindini, two ports within a couple of miles of each other, form the coast termini of the Uganda Railway, and the gateways through which pass imports and exports of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, a portion of the Congo Free State, the Soudan, and German East Africa.

The comparative values for the past three years are as follows:—

Exports of produce from	1915–16.	1914–15.	1913–14.
	£	£	£
East Africa Protectorate ..	329,519	314,804	443,624
Uganda Protectorate ..	356,642	506,878	564,244
German East Africa ..	872	150,941	448,103
Congo Free State	424,209	31,986	26,127
Soudan	182	187	778
Total ..	1,111,424	1,004,796	1,482,876

Domestic exports thus show an increase of £14,715 or 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Hides and skins represent 32 per cent. of the total, with an export of £104,764, being slightly less than in 1914–15. The price of hides and skins has shown a tendency to rise since 1912, and after the outbreak of war prices rose rapidly. The rise was checked in August, 1915, when the completion of local military contracts and the action taken by the Home Government to control values brought the leather market to a more reasonable level. Italy took 60 per cent. in weight of the total of hides, with a value of £55,751, the United Kingdom was second with 6,8[illegible]3 cwt. valued at £29,864, while France bought 986 cwt. for £4,623.

68,746 pieces of sheep skins were consigned to the United Kingdom, 30,244 to India, and 7,788 to Italy. Of goat skins, 270,209 pieces went to the United Kingdom, 4,010 to Egypt, 2,782 to India, 2,293 to Zanzibar, and 130 to France.

The second largest item of export is fibre, valued at £77,050 and representing 23 per cent. of the domestic exports. The shipments of fibre are classified under the two headings of " Sisal " and " Other sorts " representing 46,407 cwt. (£74,669) and 3,338 cwt. (£2,381) respectively. As compared with the previous year the quantitative increase is one of 9,655 cwt. or 24 per cent., and the advance in value is £36,973 or 92 per cent. 97½ per cent. of the sisal fibre exported was consigned to the United Kingdom, while the whole of the " other sorts " exported was shipped to the United Kingdom. There can be no doubt now of the success of this industry, which promises soon to head the list of exports.

Grain and oil seeds have fallen off very considerably during the last three years. The exports during 1915–16 amounted to 76,883 cwt. valued at £37,076, as compared with 104,133 cwt., valued at £38,572 in 1914–15, and 383,243 cwt., valued at £147,389, in 1912–13, when the grain and oil seed export reached its maximum. The decrease in shipments may be attributed to prohibition of exports since the war began, and to the huge demands for local grain for His Majesty's forces in the Protectorate. High freights and want of railway facilities have also contributed to the decrease of exports.

Copra declined from 27,722 cwt., valued at £24,371, to 9,774 cwt., valued at £8,433. This is the lowest figure registered since 1906.

The rapid growth of the coffee-planting industry in the East Africa Protectorate was referred to in the Report for 1914–15. In the year under review the export fell from 7,784 cwt. (£21,738) to 6,028 cwt. (£17,297). This was due to heavy ocean freights by steamers, which have increased from 50 shillings in the pre-war period to 200 shillings a ton during the year, want of railway facilities, and the absence of estate owners at the front. The export to the United Kingdom was 88 per cent. of the total.

The export of wool is gradually increasing. 2,869 cwt., valued at £10,061, were exported during the year, as compared with 2,241 cwt., valued at £8,261, in 1914–1915. Wool is solely exported to the United Kingdom.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as *borities*) during the year increased from 324,195 to 495,363 in number, whereas the value increased from £4,537 to £8,264. About 80 per cent. of the total went to Arabia and the balance to Zanzibar, India, &c.

The export of mangrove bark from the Tanaland concession during the year amounted to 3,012 tons, valued at £4,621, thus showing a decrease of 37 tons with an increase of £1,623 in value. 1,600 tons of mangrove bark were consigned to the United States and 1,400 tons to the United Kingdom.

Carbonate of soda may well be one of the principal items of export from the East Africa Protectorate in future, but the war has seriously hampered the operations of the Magadi Soda Company on Lake Magadi. The company shipped 256 tons of raw soda in 1914–15, but only 77 tons as a sample consignment during the year under report.

The export of rubber declined from 1,279 cwt. to 500 cwt. and the value from £10,183 to £4,081; 83 per cent. of the quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, and the balance of 17 per cent. to Zanzibar for re-shipment.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate has been well maintained in the exceptional circumstances caused by the war. After the cessation of hostilities there should be no difficulty in restoring normal conditions, and a period of increasing progress may be expected.

There is no doubt that a large number of buildings would have been constructed had it not been for the excessive cost of material, particularly cement and corrugated iron.

The dairy farms near Nairobi, and in the Naivasha and Lumbwa districts are returning a handsome profit.

There was no increase in the selling price of local timber during the year. The demand was restricted.

Town and farm properties have not decreased in value.

The soda industry at Lake Magadi promises to be the largest industry in the Protectorate.

The area under coffee has increased considerably and excellent prices have been obtained in the home markets.

Good progress has been made in sisal. A flax factory has been opened at Lumbwa. This product promises very well and its cultivation is being largely extended.

The large plantations of wattle have given disappointing results. Suitable machinery has not yet been provided for the treatment of the bark.

The bacon industry has developed considerably. Pigs can be reared at small expense and have a ready sale.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

The continuation of the War and the consequent shortage of skilled European supervision has prevented the holders of the various mica concessions from recommencing operations. This is unfortunate, as the price of mica in the home market would probably enable the holders to recoup themselves for their initial expenses.

For the same reason practically no prospecting has been carried on during the year in question.

No mineral leases have been granted during the year.

IV. AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

The principal crops of the country, generally speaking, did well.

Coffee.—The area under coffee has increased considerably, the present acreage approximating 16,000 acres. The leaf disease *Hemeleia vastatrix* has done only a moderate amount of damage; the trees, if properly treated in time, recover rapidly.

A new pest called "thrips" has, however, appeared and seriously injured the trees of certain planters, especially in the Kyambu district.

Fibres.—The interests in sisal and flax have grown considerably greater during the year. A number of extra machinery plants have been erected and a large number are on order from home.

Coconuts.—Owing to war conditions it was not considered advisable to put into force the legislation framed on the report of the Coconut Commission, but the trap system for the collection and destruction of the rhino beetle has been continued and extended with very satisfactory results.

Abnormal rains in the Lamu District caused serious damage in some of the coconut plantations.

Tobacco.—Owing to the unsettled state of the country, only a limited number of tobacco trials were undertaken.

Fruit Culture.—A large number of settlers continue planting citrus orchards, especially limes and lemons, with the object of subsequent export of lime juice and citrate of lime, and factories for this purpose will shortly be built. The supply of budded stocks from the Government Farm, Kabete, does not meet the demand, while imported trees are somewhat expensive and a good opportunity, therefore, appears to offer for the establishment of nurseries.

Sugar.—Trials with sugar canes imported from various sugar-producing countries have been most successful, and it seems almost certain that this will become a flourishing and profitable industry in the near future.

(B) STOCK.

The necessary supplies for the large numbers of His Majesty's troops present in the Protectorate have caused a heavy demand on the resources of stock owners, both native and European, which has been met in an admirable manner. 35,434 cattle, 128,123 sheep and 16,327 goats were consumed by the military from the commencement of the war to March 31st, 1916. These figures do not include civil consumption, nor the numerous deaths occasioned by movement under abnormal conditions; and an additional 20,000 cattle have been used up for transport purposes. This extraordinary consumption has naturally resulted in a certain shortage of beef and mutton animals available at the present time, and a consequent rise in retail prices.

The desire for pure bred and high grade stock was shown at the annual Government sale at Naivasha. Owing to the supply not being equal to the demand, keen bidding resulted and record prices were obtained.

The health of stock during the year has, on the whole, been good. A notable exception has been the large number of cases of trypanosomiasis in the Thika District.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

KIBOS.—Both as regards quantity and distribution the rainfall during the year was a distinct improvement on the previous four or five years.

A further slight addition was made to the nursery.

Trials with beans have given better results than on any previous occasion.

Owing to a failure to obtain good seed in time for planting in season, cotton was one of the few crops which yielded no results.

Experiments with maize were conducted along lines similar to those of the previous year and included the same varieties. The experiments demonstrated that the wider distances were more suitable for the Hogan variety, whilst the closer distances were more suited to the Hickory King variety. Issues of good Hickory King seeds were made to the surrounding districts.

Upland Rice was planted at the beginning of the rains in March and gave very good results.

Tobacco.—Of the 21 varieties of tobacco with which experiments were started some years ago all but three have been deleted from the experiments. Although no attempt has been made to turn out high grade leaves, experiments have shown that a type of tobacco suiting the tastes of medium to strong smokers can easily be produced under the existing conditions on the Farm.

Coffee.—Owing to the appearance of coffee leaf disease on the old plants the experiment in coffee has received a somewhat severe set back.

Cocoa.—Repeated trials have been made with cocoa but so far none of these have produced satisfactory results.

A scheme for the agricultural training of a limited number of native youths on the farm has been introduced. 22 boys, mostly sons of Chiefs and Headmen, have already been admitted.

NAIVASHA.—The rainfall suited all stock on the farm, and in consequence they were in good condition throughout the year.

During the year the cattle did well and the increase was good. The pure bred shorthorns had an excellent season, the Lincoln red shorthorn giving a larger return of calves than the beef breed. The Friesland cattle continue to be a success and are good breeders. The pure bred Hereford cattle have as usual not come up to anticipation and the increase is very low. The Ayrshire cattle have fulfilled expectations, the increase being splendid. The Guernsey cattle have thriven and the Guernsey shorthorn cows also. Grade cattle have done well generally.

Sheep have thriven; the weight of fleece per animal is about the same as in previous years. The report on the clip was very satisfactory

The price obtained was 11*d.* per lb. for pure merino ewe fleeces, and 10*d.* and 10½*d.* per lb. for grade merino fleeces. The sheep on the farm are certainly an eminently paying proposition, taking into account the wool increase and sales of sheep.

The Angora and the grade Angora goats have been healthy and the increase is good. The price obtained in London for the mixed mohair was one shilling per lb. The improvement in the native goat when crossed by the pure Angora is very marked; in each successive cross this is clearly to be seen.

The crossing of the native donkey with the imported Catalonian Jack is a success. The progeny are nice large animals and are in great demand.

Ostriches continue to thrive, but, owing to the slump in feathers, the return is not great.

Some 180 acres of land on the Naivasha Lake frontage have been brought under cultivation.

KABETE.—Good crops were obtained during the first season, owing to the very favourable rains in April, March, and June. The second season's crops were very disappointing, owing to great shortage of rain in December and January.

An area of 6¼ acres was sown in linseed in April, with seed twice grown on the farm. This crop gave an excellent stand of linseed. Samples sent to England for examination were favourably reported on.

Since October, 1915, the farm has become a milk supply depôt for the military hospitals, and for this purpose a large number of additional cows were received from the military. The supply of milk now reaches about 100 gallons per day.

Livestock.—With the exception of casualties due to east coast fever, the health of the stock has been good. Sheep have not done well. Thirty cattle and 82 pigs were dispatched from the farm during the year. The stock on hand at the end of the year included 566 cattle, 54 sheep, and 107 pigs.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—Fresh outbreaks of east coast fever have occurred on several farms on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. More dipping tanks are being built and it is hoped that it will soon be possible for all animals on the Plateau to be regularly dipped. During the year, Government dipping tanks have been completed at Nairobi and at Rumuruti, and a tank has been erected by the military authorities at Fort Ternan. Several private dipping tanks have also been erected and some 80 are now in use in the Protectorate. The number of cattle belonging to settlers admitted to the east coast fever testing area at Kamiti during the year, was 587. The number of deaths was 24.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in eleven settled areas, all in the Highlands. Double inoculation was used in suppressing these outbreaks in four of the areas. The other outbreaks were dealt with by the inoculation of serum only. A fresh outbreak of rinderpest occurred amongst the cattle of the Samburu tribe, Northern Frontier District. A temporary quarantine station was formed at Archer's Post and all trade cattle passing through were injected with serum. 125,854 doses of serum were sent out by the Kabete Laboratory during the year.

Anthrax.—Several cases of this disease occurred at Fort Ternan quarantine station amongst cattle undergoing quarantine after double inoculation. Cases also occurred on the Kisumu-Mumias Road and in the Nairobi and Kyambu Districts.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—A few cases of pleuro-pneumonia came under notice among the stock confiscated from the Turkana. Every possible precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of this disease from the Masai Reserve quarantine area.

Trypanosomiasis.—An outbreak of trypanosomiasis occurred in June 1915, amongst settlers' cattle in the Thika District. The area implicated was placed in quarantine in September, and a Veterinary Officer has, since then, been permanently retained in the district carrying out periodic examinations of all cattle. There is reason to believe that the disease will be eradicated along the transport routes in the near future.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—An outbreak of this disease occurred at the laboratory among cattle imported from Uganda. Prompt action was taken to segregate the affected herd and the disease did not spread.

Quarter Evil.—Outbreaks of quarter evil occurred in Nyeri, Lumbwa, Nakuru, and Kisumu Districts. A vaccine produced at the Laboratory has been used and has given good results.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Very few cases of epizootic lymphangitis were noted during the year; and there has been a great diminution in the number of cases of ulcerative lymphangitis also.

Horse Sickness.—This disease was the cause of considerable mortality among military remounts in the Nairobi, Mbagathi, and Bissel Camps.

V.—FORESTS.

The total area of proclaimed forests is now 1378·55 sq. miles. The estimated total area of demarcated and partially demarcated forests not gazetted is 1,866 sq. miles. These figures do not include the forests on Mount Elgon nor those in the Nandi District, the area of which is estimated to be between 150 and 200 sq. miles.

Up to the end of 1915 the local timber trade was very slack and very little timber was sold; during the first three months of 1916 there was a recovery, the demand for timber was brisk, largely as a result of orders given by military departments and the railway, and the various saw mills in touch with the railway line were kept busy. During the year, 146,564 cubic feet of timber were sold as compared with 171,576 cubic feet in the preceding year.

The quantity of timber issued free to Government departments, settlers, and natives, amounted to 43,211 cubic feet as compared with 54,071 cubic feet in the previous year.

The Timber Market.—There was no increase in the selling price of local timber during the year as compared with the previous year; the demand was restricted; seasoned timber however was in strong demand.

The retail prices for sawn local timber in Nairobi at the end of the year were, per ton of 50 cubic feet: Cedar, Rs.120; Podo, Rs.102; Musharagi, Rs.120; Mueri, Rs.108-120; Muzaiti, Rs.216; other woods, Rs.100-120. The average retail prices for sawn imported woods in Nairobi at the end of the year were, per ton of 50 cubic feet: Deals, Rs.240; Teak, Rs.528. There were no stocks of pitch pine. The stocks of imported timbers were low; during the year under report, 1,429 tons, valued at £10,570, were imported, as compared with 4,373 tons, valued at £21,237, in the preceding year, and 10,516 tons, valued at £53,323, in the year 1913–14.

During the year timber to the value of £711 was exported as compared with £84 in the previous year. Nearly the whole of the timber exported was mangrove poles.

Railway Fuel.—A scheme has been sanctioned for the gradual substitution of a Forest Department fuel supply for the system of supply by contractors. Camps were opened at Molo in April, at Escarpment in August, and at Elburgon in February; fuel for the railway pumping station at mile 11/6 was also supplied from the Mwachi Forest. At the above camps the quantity of green fuel cut during the year was 584,385 cubic feet; of this amount 271,445 cubic feet was taken over by the railway. 3,531,076 cubic feet of wood fuel were supplied to the railway by fuel contractors cutting in Government forests, as compared with 2,955,423 cubic feet during the preceding year. The actual quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway over the whole length of the line was 9,248,567 cubic feet as compared with 7,155,938 cubic feet in the preceding year.

Cultural Operations.—A total area of 561·93 acres was planted, as compared with 553·67 acres in the previous year; in the forests adjoining the railway 442·21 acres were planted, as compared with 474·28 acres in the previous year.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that normal conditions would have prevailed in the country throughout the financial year, and provided for an expenditure of £381,949 and a revenue of £662,000.

The total revenue for the year actually amounted to £629,994, a decrease on the estimate of 5 per cent.; the actual expenditure was £342,694, a decrease of 10·28 per cent. on the estimate.

Five ships of the lake flotilla were in the service of the military throughout the year, leaving three for the use of the railway.

During the whole year the conditions of traffic have been abnormal. The railway was taken over by the military authorities in November, 1915.

Owing to the continued attempts of the Germans to wreck the railway and rolling stock, traffic suffered many inconveniences and delays. In all, fifty-five attempts were made during the year.

Thika Railway.—The Thika Railway offers many possibilities of favourable working in the future and at present is more than paying working expenses. The ordinary main line rates are now in force. During the year, 73,592 passengers were carried, 8,935 tons of goods, and 529 head of livestock. The principal traffic was in coffee and fibre.

Magadi Railway.—The Magadi Railway, 91 miles in length, was built by the Magadi Soda Company for the purpose of exploiting the soda that is found at Lake Magadi. The Uganda Railway took over the whole line finally on August 1st, 1915, and carried out the maintenance of the line on behalf of the contractors throughout the whole year. The railway has been of advantage in dealing with military traffic to Kajiado (Mile 26). Approximately 60,000 passengers were carried. Of the 12,937 tons of traffic received on the line, 93 per cent. was for military purposes.

Busoga Railway and Marine and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway.—The total revenue was £25,097 and the expenditure £23,024. The disappointing result of the year's working can be attributed entirely to the War. The urgency of the military situation in East Africa and the demands made upon the Uganda Railway for the use of its rolling stock resulted in the trade of Uganda having to suffer. The War has also affected the import traffic.

(B) ROADS.

Road development has failed to keep pace with the increasing traffic development. In the Naivasha Province roads have been repaired and work on the Londiani-Uasin Gishu road has been carried on. In the Nyanza Province necessary repairs to roads and bridges have been carried out with the limited funds allowed. Native tracks have been maintained and considerable additions have been made during the year. In the Kenya Province traffic has greatly increased on the Thika-Fort Hall Road. Repairs and reconstruction have been carried out on the main routes. The Fort Hall-Embu Road has been constructed by the Administration and native-made roads have been well maintained. In the Masai Reserve a new road has been constructed from near Kijabe to the Mara Station, a distance of 100 miles. The road is practicable for motor vehicles. In the Northern Frontier District the road from Archer's Post to Arodima was completed and was entirely serviceable as far as Bulesa. The road from Archer's Post to Merrille was repaired..

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

1.—*The Coast Zone.*

The average health remained good throughout the year.

Communicable Diseases.—There were 7,112 cases of malaria treated. This number shews an increase over previous years, but only 14 deaths occurred, as compared with 17 in 1914 and 22 in 1913.

There were six cases of blackwater fever, and one patient, a European, died.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were 27 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 12 deaths, being a slight decrease on 1914, when 33 cases, with 12 deaths, occurred.

There were 317 admissions for dysentery, with 39 deaths, as compared with 621 admissions and 75 deaths in 1914. Twenty-six Europeans were treated for the disease, of whom one died.

Twelve cases of enteric were treated, of whom nine were Europeans. There were five deaths, four being Europeans.

Plague was not reported at the Coast during the year, and no infected rats were found.

436 cases of leprosy were reported from settlements at Mombasa, Malindi and Lamu.

Six cases of small-pox were discovered, of whom two died.

Forty-one cases of beri-beri, with one death, were noted at Mombasa Native Civil Hospital.

2.—*The Mountainous Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—The number of admissions for malaria was 5,352, a large increase over the number admitted in 1914, viz., 3,851. Of 520 Europeans admitted, two died. Nairobi was responsible for the largest number of cases, but every township appeared in the list.

Nine cases of blackwater were treated, two being European. One death occurred in a native case.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—The virulence of cerebro-spinal meningitis appears to be dying down. During 1915, there were three cases among Europeans and 78 were noted among natives, with three deaths. In 1914 there were 136 cases, with 51 deaths, and in 1913, 288 cases, with 152 deaths. The death rate has thus steadily decreased.

An increase is noted in cases of dysentery, 1,647 cases being admitted of whom 89 died; 105 of the cases admitted were Europeans, all of whom recovered.

In 1914, there were 1,471 admissions, with 49 deaths. The increase is attributed to the changed conditions produced by the war.

The admissions for enteric rose from 46 (10 deaths) in 1914 to 182 (19 deaths) in 1915; 35 cases occurred amongst Europeans, of whom three died.

347 cases of pneumonia were recorded, with 62 deaths; 13 cases, with two deaths, were Europeans.

3.—*The Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.*

Communicable Diseases.—4,687 cases of malaria were treated, showing a continued increase in the number of patients submitting to treatment.

There were three European cases of blackwater fever, with one death.

Only one case of trypanosomiasis came to light in Nyanza Province Four cases and one death occurred in 1914.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis is fairly prevalent throughout the Nyanza Province; 27 cases were treated. There were 23 deaths.

Dysentery showed a notable increase and totalled, including two Europeans, 651 admissions, of whom 39 died. In 1914, there were 492 cases recorded, with 18 deaths. Only two cases of enteric were recorded.

Cases of plague have been numerous in Nyanza Province, but figures showing the number of cases in the native Reserves are unobtainable. Thirty-three Native cases were admitted to Kisumu Hospital; 29 died.

There were 24 admissions of small-pox during 1915, of whom two died. An outbreak occurred in October, 1915, in Nyanza Province, near the Uganda border, and spread to Kisumu. 514 cases were treated in the North Kavirondo District as out-patients up to March 31st, 1916, and 148 deaths were recorded.

4.—*The Desert Zone.*

Communicable Diseases.—1,666 cases of malaria were admitted to treatment. There was one European case of blackwater fever.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were nine cases of beri-beri, none of which were fatal.

There were 107 admissions for dysentery, as compared with 373 in 1914.

(B) SANITATION.

1.—*Preventive Measures.*

Malaria.—Reports are unanimous in stating that malaria is on the increase. This year every medical station in the country has been reported to be infected with malaria. As far as possible, owing to the continuance of hostilities, attention has been directed to anti-malarial measures in the principal townships. Quinine prophylaxis has produced gratifying results in some instances, but very little opportunity for its prosecution has been offered.

Nearly all the millions fish imported from Zanzibar died in Mombasa.

Trypanosomiasis.—Four cases in all came under observation. No deaths were recorded.

Plague.—Observed cases of plague have occurred in Nairobi, Kisumu, and North Kavirondo towards the Uganda border. Towards the end of the year, plague appeared in various parts of Kisumu District north of Kisumu, but no supervision could be exercised, owing to shortage of staff.

Small-pox.—Towards the end of 1915, small-pox became prevalent in Nyanza Province near the Uganda border. Vaccination has been carried out throughout the Protectorate. 162,184 vaccinations were performed during 1915.

Enteric Fever.—The number of reported cases was 216, with 33 deaths as compared with 61 cases and 14 deaths in 1914. 1,021 inoculations were performed during 1915 in Nairobi Jail, and 1,320 persons were inoculated in various parts of the Protectorate. The vaccine used was prepared in the Government Laboratory, Nairobi.

Dysentery.—This disease has increased to a large extent in all parts of the Protectorate, the type generally observed being bacillary. The case incidence among porters enrolled for military service has been large. The total number of cases recorded in civil hospitals and dispensaries during 1915 was 2,722, with 168 deaths, of which 134 cases, with one death, were Europeans.

In addition to these the Health Officer at Mombasa reports 350 deaths, at Nairobi 89 deaths, and at Kisumu 420 cases, with 31 deaths.

2.—*General Measures.*

Sewage Disposal.—Works for the treatment of sewage have not been constructed in any part of the Protectorate; the disposal of night-soil has continued by dumping into the sea, trenching, by means of cesspools, or distribution on the ground.

Water Supply.—At Mombasa the new water supply from the Shimba Hills was available at the Kilindini end of the island in March, 1915, but its distribution was restricted to that area. In the same month the new water supply at Nakuru was laid on the existing mains in the township, but in an untreated state. The permanent water supply to Kisumu has not as yet been initiated.

Drainage.—In Nairobi some advance has been made in the drainage scheme, over 1,100 yards of new masonry drains being constructed. The work in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa has been well organised and sustained.

Bush Clearing.—Considerable work has been done in the principal townships and in the majority of out-stations, with excellent results.

VIII.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The period under report has been one of considerable activity in Native Reserves in connection with military requirements. Large demands have been made for porters for the Carrier Corps, for transport oxen, and for meat supplies for the troops. The natives have responded remarkably well to the demands made of them, and, despite the shortage in the Administrative staff, the administration has in general continued on practically normal lines and steady progress has been made.

(A) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

(1) *Nyanza Province.*

The Nyanza Province is divided into five administrative districts and is peopled by five main tribes—the Nilotic Kavirondo, Bantu Kavirondo, Kisii, Lumbwa, and Nandi. The population of the Province is estimated at 1,116,655, comprising 1,114,272 natives, 431 Europeans, 1,896 Asiatics, and 56 Anglo-Indians. The area of the Province is 10,254 square miles, of which 8,724 square miles are Native Reserve areas. The average density of the native population is therefore approximately five acres per head.

Great progress is being made among the Kavirondo tribes, who are rapidly becoming keen agriculturists and traders, and are eagerly seeking education. The spread of village schools, where a primitive form of reading and writing is taught, is considerably on the increase.

The Kavirondo are showing an increasing inclination to spend money on imported goods. Better domestic conditions are being adopted by many of the natives. The demand for clothing by both men and women is increasing. A greater tendency is shown to valuing articles in cash, rather than, as heretofore, in cattle.

The Nandi and Lumbwa are mainly a pastoral people and are more conservative than the Kavirondo. They have, however, responded well to calls for recruits for the King's African Rifles and Police.

Trade.—The trade in native produce, although severely handicapped by the absence of railway facilities caused by the military situation and by difficulties connected with sea freights, has shewn a decided tendency to improve. The main exports are sim-sim, maize, and mtama. The production of cotton was not undertaken in 1915–1916 owing to low prices obtained for the 1914–1915 crop. Efforts are being made to reinstate its cultivation.

The trade in imported goods has been hampered by the difficulty in obtaining supplies.

There are forty trade centres in the province, the trade being mainly in the hands of Indians. Allowing for the existing conditions in the country, the general state of trade is satisfactory. Markets are being opened by natives in several parts of the Reserves.

(2) *Naivasha Province.*

The Naivasha Province is divided into eight administered districts, and, apart from the European area, is peopled by a number of tribes, mainly pastoral, the largest of which are the Turkana, Suk, Elgeyo and Marakwet.

The European population of the Province is 1,541, the Asiatic 498, and the Native 156,734.

During the early part of the year a punitive expedition was sent against the Turkana tribe. The closer administration of this tribe has been undertaken as a consequence and three new stations have been opened in their country. Good progress has been made and the natives are settling down peaceably.

Satisfactory progress has been made among the other tribes of the Province.

Trade.—The principal trade has been in stock brought by Somalis from the North. An extensive trade in skins has taken place in Ravine District.

(3) *Masai Reserve.*

The Reserve has been divided into three districts with headquarters at Ngong, Narok River, and Engirende (Mara River) respectively. The population of the Reserve is estimated at 36,000, and the area at 14,600 sq. miles. The area is not excessive, as the Masai own nearly 700,000 head of stock and more than 2,000,000 sheep.

The Reserve being contiguous with the German border, the effects of the war have been very noticeable. Nevertheless, the administration has proceeded almost normally and substantial progress has been made. Since the commencement of the war, the Masai people have spontaneously contributed bullocks and sheep as meat for the troops to the value of about Rs.23,000. In addition, notwithstanding the dislike of the Masai to part with their stock, large supplies of livestock have been readily forthcoming at moderate prices. On two occasions the enemy have invaded the Reserve, but without disturbing the loyalty of the natives. Relations with the Government have been excellent throughout. Serious crime has been rare.

Trade.—Of the twenty four trade centres in the Reserve, twelve were closed to Indians and Somalis, on account of the war. Trade has, nevertheless, expanded in a marked degree and has been in a most prosperous state.

(4) *Kenya Province.*

Kenya Province is divided into four administrative districts with stations at Nyeri, Fort Hall, Embu and Meru, and a sub-station has been established at Chuka.

The population is estimated at 867,779, consisting of 361 Europeans, 266 Asiatics, and 867,152 natives.

Relations between the natives and Europeans have been excellent throughout, and satisfactory progress has been maintained.

Trade.—An increase of trade is recorded in 1915–1916. Consignments of sisal, beans, maize and hides from Thika Station have greatly increased. The trade in livestock has been large.

(5) *Ukamba Province.*

Ukamba Province, in which Nairobi is situated, is divided into four administrative districts, in three of which Native Reserves are situated.

The population of the Province is estimated at 381,502, of which 372,948 are African, 2,875 Europeans, and 5,679 Asiatics. The area of the Province is 24,250 sq. miles; the total area of the native Reserves is 7,620 sq. miles, giving the average density of the native population as 13 acres per head.

The native tribes have, without exception, proved loyal to the administration. Some progress is being made in social advancement. The Kikuyu are seeking for education in largely increasing numbers, the growth of this desire being largely due to excellent missionary work among them.

There appears to be a lamentable increase of drunkenness among the natives of the Province, which is, in parts, not confined only to the old men. Steps are being taken to deal with the evil.

The fear of witchcraft is still a factor that has to be reckoned with.

The natives have willingly assisted in providing necessaries for the war, and have spontaneously made valuable gifts to relief funds and to provide meat for the troops.

Trade.—There are twenty-two trade centres in the Province and five townships. In the Kitui and Ulu districts, Indian traders are being confined to trade centres and forbidden to trade in isolated stores.

Trade in general has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining ocean-borne supplies and by the limited quantity of rolling stock, due to military requirements, on the Uganda Railway.

An increase of trade was noticeable in the Ulu District, the main articles in demand being blankets, beads, wire, wheat and maize flour, sugar and tea. The important exports are hides and ghee.

Kitui district shews an increase in imports but a decrease in exports.

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

(1) *Seyidie Province.*

Seyidie Province is divided into five districts. The European population is 366, and the native population approximately 195,000. There are 7,677 Asiatics.

Certain adjustments have been found necessary in the Teita district on account of the military situation, and the inhabitants of two locations were temporarily removed from the sphere of military operations.

The Vanga district suffered from enemy occupation at the beginning of the year, and the majority of the inhabitants took refuge further from the German border. They did not return to their country during the course of the year. In spite of these trying conditions the natives generally remained perfectly loyal.

The reorganisation of the Giriama in the Nyika Reserve, after the rising of 1914–1915, proceeded slowly owing, to the conservatism of the natives. There is no longer any active hostility. Passive resistance to Government demands has been noticeable, but satisfactory progress has been made and taxes were paid willingly.

Trade.—The sisal industry has made considerable progress.

In the Teita and Vanga districts trade has been almost non-existent, owing to the military situation.

In the Nyika Reserve and Malindi district trade has been severely handicapped by the failure of the harvests. Export trade has been practically non-existent and money has been scarce.

(2) *Tanaland Province.*

The European population is 19, and the native population approximately 40,000. There are 699 Asiatics. There have been no signs of unrest among the Mohammedan population. The Arab staff has given loyal support.

Trade.—The export in copra was small. An exceptionally heavy rainfall caused serious damage to the coconut plantations. A considerable trade in foodstuffs is carried on by the Somalis with the Wapokomo.

(3) *Jubaland Province.*

The European population is 39, the Asiatic 367, and the native approximately 17,000.

During the early part of 1916, the Lorian Aulihan Somalis were troublesome. Some of their sections looted the Samburru of stock, the greater part of which has since been returned. A fine imposed has been paid in full.

Several public wells have been constructed in Kismayu.

Trade.—The native maize crop was excellent, but the price obtainable was very low.

(C) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Affairs on the Frontier have been less satisfactory than in the last two previous years.

Trade.—There has been a growing trade from the Boran and Somalis on the Lorian to Meru and Nyeri with goats and skins. Trade with the Samburru and Rendili has been closed for the most part. A steady business was done in the Moyale market on a fairly large scale in coffee berry.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—The provision of education in this school is now limited to children between eight and fourteen years of age. Though the impossibility of obtaining new assistant masters in England has handicapped the work of the school, examination results have been very satisfactory. Forty candidates entered for the College of Preceptors examination, of whom thirty-nine passed, eleven with honours in various subjects.

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The attendance at this school has fallen off somewhat; in other respects the general results are satisfactory.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—This school was opened as a boarding school on June 14th 1915, nineteen pupils being admitted. The number of attendants had risen to forty-four by March 1916. The popularity of the school is a good sign that the work of the school staff is appreciated.

Indian Schools.

The Nairobi school has suffered constant changes in the teaching staff, but the work done was very satisfactory. The average number of children during the year was 146. The infant standard had to be closed owing to insufficient accommodation. At the Mombasa school there are 120 pupils.

Native Schools.

Ukamba Industrial School, Machakos.—This school opened in April, 1915, with twenty-six pupils. At the end of March, 1916, thirty-eight pupils attended. Accommodation for large numbers of pupils is not available at present but it is hoped that extensions will be made when funds are available. The progress of the pupils has been good, and a large number of natives are waiting for the time when further accommodation can be provided.

Considerable improvement in the attendance and general work has been made in the Arab school, Mombasa.

Technical Education.

The training in Mission Industrial Schools has resulted in several natives passing examinations as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers.

(B) MISSIONS.

Seyidie.—The Church Missionary Society have done good work in Mombasa, Rabai, the Nyika Reserve, and Mbale in the Voi District. There are three Church Missionary Society Mission Schools in Mombasa under direct European control, and one in charge of a native teacher. The total number of attendants is 230 boys and 15 girls. In some of the schools fees are charged.

The Roman Catholic Mission have three schools at Mombasa, one of which is under European management. Natives are taught free.

Ukamba.—In Nairobi, the Church Missionary Society have opened a boys' school, a night school, and a women's school, the average daily attendance being 120, 200, and 60 respectively. All schools are conducted under European supervision.

There are about 450 converts at the Roman Catholic Mission, Simonisdale. The greater number are Akikuyu. Technical and secular education is provided. The Nairobi Native Roman Catholic School has an attendance of about 157, of whom the majority are Kavirondo.

In the Kiambu District there are stations of the Church Missionary Society, French Roman Catholic Mission, Church of Scotland, Africa Inland Mission, Gospel Mission Society, and the Italian Roman Catholic Mission.

Kenya Province.—The principal missions are the Italian Roman Catholic Mission and the Church Missionary Society, who have opened sixteen and eight stations respectively. There are also branches of the Church of Scotland Mission, the United Free Church Mission and the Africa Inland Mission.

Naivasha Province.—Missionary effort in this Province is mainly confined to holding church services in the European areas. There are two mission stations occupied by members of the American Inland Mission, one in Elgeyo, and one in Kabarnet.

Masai Reserve.—An experimental school has been opened by the Scotch Mission at Ngong for educational purposes.

Nyanza Province.—The various Mission Societies in the Province maintain schools in their stations and also a number of out-schools in the district. The Church Missionary Society has three stations in the Province; the Roman Catholic Mission (Mill Hill), seven; the Friends' Africa Industrial Mission, four; the Africa Inland Mission, two; the Nilotic Independent Mission, one; the South Africa Compounds Mission, two; the Lumbwa Industrial Mission, one. The Seventh Day Adventists have six stations in South Kavirondo District, all of which have been unoccupied throughout the year.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of land grants made during the calendar year 1915 was 100, comprising an area of 246,679 acres, compared with 312 grants the previous year, totalling 639,640 acres. Of the 100 grants, 74 represent grants under licences or old licences for which new titles were issued in 1915; the actual number of new grants was, therefore, only 26, representing 36,519 acres, as compared with 120 new grants, representing 97,174 acres, in 1914. Of these 26, 12 grants were farms, while 14 were business, residential, or mission plots.

Land Available for Allotment.—Last year there were 880 farms surveyed and available for sale, some 40 of which, however, were to be retained by the Government to meet unsettled claims and as township and other reserves. To-day there are about 900, but, allowing for the retention of some 50 for Government reserves and unsettled claims, the number available becomes 850.

The new Crown Lands Ordinance came into operation on 1st June, 1915.

(B) SURVEYS.

All officers in the trigonometrical and topographical branch have been engaged on military work throughout the year. Much of the work in the cadastral branch has been curtailed owing to the military situation demanding the services of many members of the staff. Some 400,000 acres were surveyed by this branch; the cost of survey per acre shows a considerable increase over previous years. The demands made by the military authorities on the drawing office were relaxed on the arrival of a Royal Engineer lithographic section from India. Heavy arrears in deed plans have, in consequence, been cleared off

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £120,828, as compared with £182,430 in 1914–1915 and £188,877 in 1913–1914. Loan expenditure amounted to £16,578.

Work connected with the Nairobi Drainage Scheme was continued. No vote was forthcoming for the construction of roads and bridges, while the work of the upkeep of roads in Nairobi was considerably increased by the destruction caused by heavy military motor lorries. Work on public buildings in Nairobi included the completion of eight new bungalows, the removal of the medical Quarantine Station to a new site, the reconstruction of certain quarters for the female postal staff, additions to the Survey Office, to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, and to the European School, and the improvement of the General Post Office.

The Post Office at Mombasa was completed at a total cost of £5,131 and handed over to the postal authorities on 12th March, 1916. Other work in Mombasa included the completion of residential quarters and the partial erection of a receiving room at the wireless station, and the completion of two concrete bungalows.

The service reservoir for the Nakuru Water Supply was completed. The distribution system in Nakuru was left in charge of the Uganda Railway authorities.

Two small concrete dams were built on Mt. Suswa, to impound water. Additional work on the improvement of water facilities in the Southern Masai Reserve was done, at an expenditure of £2,374.

Loan Works.—The work of continuation of the Mombasa Water Supply was severely handicapped by various causes connected with the war, by the difficulty of obtaining requisite materials from England, and by floods. Nevertheless, the headworks at Mreri and the first service reservoir at Changamwe were finished, while the carriage of the main across the Makupa Bridge on to Mombasa Island was practically completed. The distribution system on Mombasa Island was carried to an advanced stage. Throughout the year, a supply of water for the military at Kilindini was maintained by means of a four-inch pipe. The total expenditure on this project up to the end of March, 1916 was £96,006.

Training of African Apprentices.—Work has continued on normal lines. The classes contained 37 boys during the year, 16 of whom completed the course provided.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1914–1915
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	,,
887	Fiji	,,
888	Sierra Leone	,,
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
890	Gambia	,,
891	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	,,
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,
903	Cyprus	,,
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	,,
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	,,
920	Nigeria	1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 988.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1916-17.

(For Report for 1915-16 see No. 921.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1919.

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No. 988.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1916-17.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The final results were an excess of £241,005 over the Revenue Estimate, and a saving of £230,031 on the Revised Estimate of Expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March 1917 amounted to £578,538.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,533,783, which exceeded the revenue of the previous year by £368,222, or 31·59 per cent. This increase is chiefly attributable to a rise in the receipts from Import Duties, Railway Earnings, and Native Hut and Poll Tax. Customs revenue amounted to £243,770, or £132,020 over the estimate, and £98,373 more than the previous year's figure. As in former years 25 per cent. of the Import Duty collected at Mombasa was paid to the Uganda Protectorate. The net Railway revenue was £340,768, being £40,265 in excess of the estimate, and £46,786 higher than the net revenue of 1915-16. The revenue from the Native Hut and Poll Tax amounted to £264,513, as compared with £182,699 collected in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the extension of the five rupee rate to parts of the Nyanza, Ukamba, Kenya, and Naivasha Provinces.

The revenue from the Non-Native Poll Tax amounted to £11,090.

Expenditure.

The original estimate of expenditure was £1,250,337. A further sum of £177,090 was subsequently sanctioned to be spent, no provision having been made in the original estimate for the Protectorate share of War Expenses, and further funds being necessary for the completion of works authorised, but not finished, during the previous year. The total authorised expenditure therefore amounted to £1,427,427. The net expenditure was £1,197,396, which was £52,941 less than the original estimate, and £230,031 less than the revised estimate. The net savings on recurrent expenditure amounted to £101,527, while £32,474 under Special Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary is carried forward to 1917-18, and £10,429 represent savings under this head. Personal Emoluments, exclusive of Railway and Military, Local Travelling Votes, and the votes for Passages for officials, are the main heads under which the savings of the year were effected.

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* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 881: [Cd. 8,172-7].

(C534) Wt. 11/42. 1000, 3.19. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2

Financial position on 31st March, 1917.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st March, 1917, was £578,538.

This figure is arrived at as follows:—

Excess of Assets on the 31st April, 1916		£242,151
Revenue, 1916–17	£1,533,783	
Expenditure, 1916–17	£1,197,396	
Excess of revenue over expenditure		£336,387
		£578,538

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1917, was Rs.89,54,500, as compared with Rs.79,87,500 on 31st March, 1916.

The total value of notes issued thus increased by Rs.9,67,000 since the beginning of the year in spite of a shrinkage of Rs.5,47,000 in the circulation of Rs.500 notes.

The total for subsidiary coinage on 31st March, 1917, was Rs.19,69,508, as against Rs.17,22,288 on March 31st of the previous year.

II.—TRADE.

The Customs Receipts during the financial year amounted to £330,886, and refunds to £19,390.

The net revenue therefore amounted to £311,496, as compared with £185,249, an increase of 60 per cent. over the previous year.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports increased from £1,708,333, the figure for the previous year, to £3,024,123, an advance of 77 per cent., and compared with the pre-War record figures of 1913–14, an advance of 41 per cent. Cotton piece-goods again proved the largest item, their value being £1,060,997, and representing 35 per cent. of the total import values. As compared with the previous year the increase of these goods is in value £609,975, or 135 per cent., and in quantity 22,894,130 yards, or 83 per cent., with an average rise in price of 28 per cent. Of unbleached cotton piece goods the 1917 import values were £351,290 from India and Burmah, £71,914 from the United States, and £35,829 from the United Kingdom; the total value of this class being £480,441. In 1916 the United States figure was £106,018, India and Burmah £81,931, the United Kingdom £10,347, and the total £208,639. In other varieties such as bleached, printed, and dyed cottons of the total value of £132,340, 89 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom and 6 per cent. from Holland. India and the United Kingdom contributed 90 per cent. of the increase in cotton goods imports, the total increase being £609,975.

The next largest item under this head is Provisions, the total figure being £291,319, showing an increase of 82 per cent. over the preceding year, and of 108 per cent. over the fifth preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom was the largest individual share, being 45 per cent.

The third largest item is Alcoholic Liquors, which has increased from £97,340 to £162,384 this year; of these, Ale and Beer show the most considerable figures, 182,847 gallons with a value of £37,515, as against 156,788 gallons valued at £26,352 for 1915–16, and 82,808 gallons valued at £13,568 for 1914–15. Of this total, 77,270 gallons valued at £15,586, comes from South Africa, and 58,139 gallons valued at £12,325, from the United Kingdom. English beer averages 4*s*. 3*d*. per gallon, as against 4*s*. for South Africa beer. Whisky, which has the first place in value, is second in quantity, having an increase of 30,664 gallons with a value of £39,347; the advance is 46 per cent. in quantity and 109 per cent. in value, giving an advance in the specific value of 43 per cent., the average value being 15*s*. 8*d*. per gallon, as compared with 10*s*. 11*d*. of the previous year. More than 98 per cent. of the whisky came from the United Kingdom and Canada, shipments from Holland amounting to 1,580 gallons valued at £612.

The increase of wine imports is small, being 821 gallons, or 2 per cent. in quantity, and £4,168 or 20 per cent. in value, with an average value of 12*s*. 6*d*. per gallon instead of 10*s*. 8*d*. 53 per cent. came from France, 18 per cent. from Italy, and 14 per cent. from Portugal.

Brandy shows an increase of 5,134 gallons,or 33 per cent. in quantity, and £7,057 or 77 per cent. in value, this rise of 33 per cent. in the average value being due to the French Government securing the entire supply of the cheaper descriptions for military purposes.

The increase in the importation of gin amounts to 1,988 gallons, valued at £2,383, the average value rising from 6*s*. 8*d*. to 9*s*. 10*d*. 90 per cent. of the total quantity came from the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. from Holland.

The next largest item is grain, of which 207,156 cwts., valued at £133,772, were imported, as against 189,661 cwts., valued at £113,202 of the previous year; the percentage of increase being 9 per cent. in quantity or 18 per cent. in value. Rice, as usual, takes the first place in quantity as well as in value, representing 57 per cent of the total quantity, and 55 per cent. of the total value of grain; the increase is one of 11 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value, as compared with the past year.

Flour and wheat meal come next, with an increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. Over 97 per cent. of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah; the importations for the troops are not included in these figures.

Of other imports, Tobacco, &c., show an increase of 10,609 lbs., or 9 per cent. in quantity and of £10,787 or 12 per cent. in value. The quantity of sugar imported was 70,405 cwts., valued at £91,674, as against 76,957 cwts., valued at £95,033 of the previous year; of this import 82 per cent came from Java.

Exports.

The comparative values of the exports from the countries serving the ports of Mombasa and Kilindini for the past five years are as follows:

Exports of produce from:—	Year ending 31st March.			
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
	£	£	£	£
East Africa Protectorate	587,044	329,519	314,804	443,624
Uganda Protectorate ..	699,824	356,642	506,878	564,244
German East Africa ..	47,118	872	150,941	448,103
Belgian Congo	279,670	424,209	31,986	26,127
Soudan	197	182	187	778
Total £	1,613,853	1,111,424	1,004,796	1,482,876

Domestic exports show an increase of £257,525 or 78 per cent., as compared with the previous year.

Hides and skins have increased from £104,764 to £156,056, the latter figure representing an improvement of £8,582 over pre-War figures. 97 per cent. of the total exports of this article, valued at £150,602, went to the United Kingdom, and the balance to India, Italy, and Egypt.

The second largest item is fibre, valued at £129,955, and representing 22 per cent. of the total domestic exports. Shipments of fibre are classified under the two headings of "Sisal" and "Other Sorts," representing 62,090 cwts. (£126,258) and 6,331 cwts. (£3,697), respectively. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 18,676 cwts. or 38 per cent. in quantity, and £52,905 or 69 per cent. in value. With the exception of 3,018 cwts., all fibre was consigned to the United Kingdom, 95 per cent. of the total fibre being consigned to the United Kingdom and 5 per cent. to Italy, and all fibre of "Other Sorts" to the United Kingdom only.

The export of grain and oil seeds while still only 27 per cent. of the quantity shipped five years ago has increased this year, the quantity being 142,568 cwts., valued at £77,302, as against 76,883 cwts., valued at £37,076 of the previous year, an increase of 85 per cent. for quantity and 108 per cent. for value for the year.

The export of copra has risen from 9,774 cwts., valued at £8,433, or 17*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. to 28,748 cwts., valued at £28,748, or 20*s.* 0*d.* a cwt. Of this, 23 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom, 31 per cent. to Italy, and 45 per cent. to France.

While 6,028 cwts. of coffee, valued at £17,297, were exported in 1915–16, 16,552 cwts., valued at £46,028, were exported in 1916–17, an increase of 10,524 cwt. or 175 per cent in quantity, or £28,731 or 166 per cent. in value. 70 per cent. was exported to the United Kingdom, and 20 per cent. to South Africa.

Wool exports are again gradually increasing, the rise from last year being one of 3,302 cwts., valued at £12,327, from 2,869 cwts., valued at £10,061, of the preceding year. It is exported solely to the United Kingdom.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as borities) during the year increased from 495,363 to 757,487 in number, and from £8,264 to £14,224 in value. 75 per cent. went to Arabia, 10 per cent. to Italian East Africa, and 5 per cent. to India. 81 per cent. of the total quantity was derived from the Lamu district, 9 per cent. from Kismayu, and 9 per cent. from Malindi. The trade in these poles benefited by the large number of Arabian and other dhows visiting ports in this country, instead of other ports now closed to them owing to the War.

The export of carbonate of soda amounted to 2,163 tons, valued at £45,056. Of this 1,771 tons were exported to India, 212 tons to Egypt, 100 tons to Italy, and 51 tons to South Africa.

Ivory exports increased from 152 cwts. (£7,946) to 259 cwts. (£13,211) due to the recovery of a large quantity of buried ivory recovered by Government. 41 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 44 per cent. to India, and 15 per cent. to Zanzibar.

The quantity of rubber exported increased from 500 (£4,081) to 1,001 cwts. (£8,422), a rise of 100 in quantity and 108 per cent. in value. 76 per cent. of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, and the balance to Zanzibar for re-shipment.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate has again been well-maintained in the exceptional circumstances caused by the War.

A considerable amount of building has been done, particularly in Nairobi, in spite of the ever-rising cost of cement and corrugated iron.

The dairy-farms round Nairobi, and in the Naivasha and Lumbwa districts continue to pay excellent profits.

Sisal cultivation is rapidly increasing with the establishment of electric power stations, and the very high prices obtained in England for this commodity. The future of the flax industry is looked upon as most promising, a number of factories being now established in various points of the country, and the local demand for the necessary machinery being very much in excess of the supply available under present conditions.

The progress of coffee-planting as one of the most important and profitable industries of the country has been greatly hampered by the restrictions imposed on the importation of this article into the United Kingdom. The acreage under cultivation has, however, not ceased to increase steadily, and the prices obtainable whenever sales have been effected, continue to rule high.

The local timber industry has shown remarkable liveliness, the demand from builders being much in excess of the saw-mills' capacity of supply.

The establishment of a factory on a large scale, with cold-storage facilities, on the Escarpment, has lent considerable impetus to the bacon industry, and the growing tendency towards co-operation amongst local producers generally, has been exemplified by the formation of a well-supported pig-breeders' association.

Town and farm properties have not decreased in value.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

The working of the soda deposits of Lake Magadi continues to be carried on successfully, and this industry will probably develop into one of the most important in the Protectorate.

The position as regards mica remains much as it was in the previous year, the effect of the War having been to cause good prices to obtain in the home-markets, but at the same time to cut off the supply of skilled European supervision necessary to the successful working of the concessions.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

The year under review is notable for the increased production in respect of a number of crops.

Maize.—It is estimated that the total acreage under maize is 170,000 acres, with an average yield of 1,200 lbs. per acre, the total crop harvested being approximately 2,820,000 200 lb. bags. Of this crop 150,000 bags were purchased by the military, 1,456 bags exported, and the remainder consumed in the country. The cultivation of maize is considered remunerative for export at 10*s.* 6*d.* per bag f.o.r., or 11*s.* 8*d.* delivered at Kilindini. The variety grown by the European settlers is almost invariably Hickory King. Progress has been made in encouraging the sowing of good white seed by the native, and in introducing better methods of storage as a protection against weevils. Enquiries are being made into the possibilities of the production of industrial alcohol from this crop.

Wheat, Barley, and Oats.—In spite of the uncertainty of wheat as a regular crop, owing to the difficulty of finding varieties suitable to the country, certain farmed districts continue to cultivate it, and it is considered that an extension of the wheat area would result from improved transport facilities particularly in the case of the Uasin Gishu plateau.

Barley is grown successfully for pig food and malting, but the local demand is not at present great, though its possibilities for the brewing of beer are promising.

Rust has so far prevented oats suitable for human consumption being cultivated successfully while there is at present not a sufficient market to encourage the growth of varieties suitable for stock-food.

Leguminous Crops.—It is found that seed from such varieties of beans as Canadian Wonder, Rose Coco, Noyau Blanc, and Haricot are, when grown for a year or two in this country, superior to home-produced seed, and the same improvement is found in the case of peas. This has been recognised by English seedsmen, and it is expected in consequence that this branch of agriculture will find greatly increased favour amongst settlers in the future.

Fibres.—The present area under sisal is estimated at 15,000 acres and the present monthly production at 400 tons. One large hydro-electric plant has been established on the junction of the Chania and Thika Rivers to supply various factories, and the construction of other power stations is contemplated. Large profits are naturally forthcoming from a crop which is considered profitable at a selling price in London at £25–30 per ton, and is now saleable at £75. The area of land available for this crop is very large, and experiments are now being conducted to test the value of sisal waste as a source of alcohol.

There is every sign that high quality flax can be cultivated on a large scale and with much profit, and experiments now being conducted with New Zealand flax suggest the probability of this branch of farming finding much favour in the higher altitude of the Highlands.

Coffee.—It is estimated that out of 22,000 acres planted up with coffee, 8,000 acres are in bearing. The present restrictions on the importation of coffee into the United Kingdom, together with absence at the front of many coffee planters, have imposed a very serious check on this very important industry.

Coconuts.—The increased values this year of export of coconuts, and particularly copra, over that of 1915–16 are considerable :—

Coconuts, 1915–16	.. .. ..	Rs.7,564–00
„ 1916–17	.. .. ..	Rs.8,278–00
Copra, 1915–16	.. .. ..	Rs.116,433–00
„ 1916–17	.. .. ..	Rs.381,798–00

The soil and climatic conditions at the coast of this Protectorate, which is outside the range of hurricanes, are exceptionally favourable, and extensive planting has been carried out in the last few years. It is hoped that it will soon become practicable to apply existing legislation to check the ravages, both of insect pests and of palm-wine tapping by the natives.

Sugar.—The demand for this commodity has steadily increased during the past few years, and it is recognised that there are large areas, not only near the coast, but also in the Highlands, suitable for sugar-growing. Experiments have proved the high quality of the juice extracted from the local cane, and it is hoped that large scale undertakings with plant suitable for the production of exportable sugar may result from the success which has attended the manufacture of a low-grade type of this product.

Sim-Sim.—The increase in the production of this oil-producing catch-crop, particularly in the Nyanza Province, where it is largely grown by natives under supervision by the Agricultural Department, is very considerable, namely :—

In 1915–16, 4,527,344 lbs., valued at Rs.341,779 were produced.
In 1916–17, 8,758,971 lbs., valued at Rs.723,677 were produced.

Wattle.—Central factories are now required to deal with the products of some 16,000 acres of wattle in this country, which has been proved to give tannin of the highest quality.

Rice.—The military requirements of the Carrier Corps have withdrawn large numbers of natives from the rice-fields, and rice-growing has in consequence received somewhat of a set-back. Considerable areas near Vanga, in the Tana and Sabaki Valleys, and up-country in the Nyanza Province, are available, and the question of largely increasing the rice production of the country is receiving very careful attention.

Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes.—Improved and imported varieties have given excellent results and the quantity and value of potatoes exported have increased from 1,367,069 lbs., valued at Rs.51,429 in 1915–16, to 5,378,492 lbs., valued at Rs.151,842 in the past year. The possibility of obtaining starch, flour, and alcohol from the universally-grown sweet potatoes has not escaped the notice of the Agricultural Department.

Citrus and other fruits.—Selected samples of first-grade oranges have been satisfactorily reported on in London, but the absence of any local market for the second-grade fruit precludes profitable cultivation for export for the present.

The manufacture of citrate of lime and concentrated lime juice from lemons is still in the experimental stage, but one factory for the purpose has been established, and large areas have been planted up with lemon trees in the last few years, with the hope of creating an export trade.

(B) STOCK.

Very large numbers of cattle for both food and transport purposes were again supplied from the Protectorate to His Majesty's troops: *e.g.*, 27,954 slaughter oxen, 60,470 sheep and goats, and large quantities of ham and bacon.

The estimated number of cattle in the country is 1,913,000 head, of which the great majority belong to natives, from whose herds it is calculated that 100,000 slaughter oxen could be annually available.

Similarly with sheep, the majority of the total number of 3,515,000 are of the native breed, but the process of grading up by utilising Merino and English mutton rams is continuing successfully. Wool clips, marketed in London in December, 1916, realised as much as 1*s.* 7*d.* per lb. The breeding and rearing of horses is, owing to the continued prevalence of horse-sickness, still pursued as an accessory only to farming. The pig industry has received encouragement by the establishment of a large factory, with cold storage on the Escarpment, producing from 30,000-31,000 lbs per month, and this has been accompanied by the formation of a pig-breeders' association and more scientific methods of pig rearing

(C) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

KIBOS.—The rainfall was normal in quantity, but its distribution was somewhat worse than in the two preceding years. Hailstorms and some high winds effected only slight damage. Extensions were made to the nursery, proportionate to increasing demands for economic plants and trees, and improvements introduced in the arrangements of light and shade.

Beans.—Canadian Wonder and Haricot gave fair results planted as a catch crop, but the yield of Rose Cocos, planted as an intermediate crop after maize, was spoilt by too much rain at the wrong time. Careful selection of seed is gradually improving the yield and reducing the percentage of discoloured beans.

Cotton.—A small experiment with Afifi Cotton from Uganda showed that planting could be successfully delayed as late as June. Sufficient seed was distributed in Mumias District to plant up 2,000 acres, and signs of increased knowledge by the native of the proper cultivation of this crop were noticeable.

Maize.—Experiments were confined to White Hickory King, in accordance with the general policy of encouraging the natives to cultivate this variety only, an object towards which good progress has been made. Maize-planting suffered generally from too much rain, but in spite of this a considerable increase in output was obtained by Indians opening up fresh areas, and their improved methods of cultivation.

Rice.—No trials were undertaken with Swamp or Upland rice, but a report made on the prospects of this crop in Nyanza Province remarked on its great possibilities if the natives could be persuaded to take it up.

Sim-Sim.—An interesting series of experiments was commenced for the purpose of obtaining definite information as to the difference of yield resulting from European and native methods of cultivation.

Sugar Cane.—A number of cuttings of seedling canes, from the Government Farm at Mazeras, were passed through Bordeaux Mixture before planting, as a protection against fungus, and are all doing well, and this experiment aroused great interest amongst both Europeans and Indians throughout the Province.

Tobacco.—The varieties planted were White Burley, Gold Finder, Oronoko, and Hester, and the yield was at the rate of 412 lbs. of cured leaf per acre. The germination of White Burley was poor, but that of the other three varieties from 50–70 per cent.

Permanent Crops.—New stocks of fruit, timber, and other economic plants and trees were raised, and all-round progress was obtained under generally favourable conditions.

Livestock.—In spite of outbreaks of rinderpest in the neighbourhood, the farm lost only one animal, and the stock continued to be in good condition.

Agricultural Instruction.—Encouraging progress was made with the farm school established last year for the sons of chiefs and headmen. The system of field work adopted was a modified form of that obtaining in the Agricultural Schools of the West Indies. A number of boys showed considerable aptitude, and all a willingness to learn.

NAIVASHA.—The rainfall was such as to enable the stock to remain very healthy and in good condition.

The pure-bred cattle have, with the exception of a few odd cows, mostly fat shorthorns, bred well.

The shorthorn herd has by now become a very fine mob; the Hereford herd is small, and now contains only the best and fittest. The utility of the Friesland cattle to the dairymen is now established, and the Ayrshires combine this same good quality, with the advantage of maintaining an excellent appearance.

The addition of a Guernsey cross to shorthorn grades has been shown to be an improvement. Hereford grades being very uniform in colour and size, are very noticeable from a spectacular point of view, but are inclined to run to beef, at the cost of the supply of milk available for their calves.

Sheep have been fairly healthy, the woolclip being 13,053 lbs. in 1915, and 13,380 lbs. in 1916, fetching prices in 1915 from 1*s.* 2½*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*

The Angora Goat flock continued to do well, the mohair fetching 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. Crossing the native donkeys with the Catalonian jackass continued successfully, with a gratifying increase of numbers. The ostrich industry was stagnant, but the birds on the farm were healthy. The prevalence of horse-sickness caused a less number of mares to be brought for service to the Government stallion than would otherwise have been the case.

The pigs have been satisfactory.

The annual stock-sale resulted in prices being obtained considerably in advance of those of recent years, particularly in respect of shorthorn cattle and Merino and mutton rams.

Oats, barley, and wheat did well on the Lake shore, and milk was provided as before for the military hospitals.

KABETE.—30,895 gallons of milk were supplied to the military hospitals and bases in and near Nairobi.

A number of Wa-Kavirondo youths from Nyanza Province were indentured for three years as apprentices, and are receiving a general agri-horticultural training, and in addition elementary school instruction; the majority of them have made good progress. An interesting report was furnished by the Government Analyst on the respective milk-producing qualities of chopped green sugar cane and maize-stalks, to the effect that 70 lbs. of sugar cane was shown by the food units to go as far as 100 lbs. of maize-stalks.

19,620 lbs. of cured parchment coffee, being an average yield of 1 lb. 6 ozs. per tree, was raised and disposed of locally; coffee leaf disease was effectively dealt with by preventive measures. Practical demonstrations of the treatment of flax continued to arouse considerable interest, and a number of boys were sent by settlers to receive a course of instruction in the retting, scutching, etc., of this crop.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—East Coast Fever has spread on the Uasin Gishu, and, owing to the absence of many of the settlers on active service, it has been necessary to modify the quarantine regulations in that district.

With the exception of a tank built by the military authorities at Athi River, no Government dipping tanks were erected during the year. There are now more than one hundred tanks in use in the Protectorate.

The number of cattle belonging to settlers admitted during the year to the East Coast Fever Testing Area, at Kamiti, was 264. The number of deaths was 7.

Considerable losses among cattle drawn from the Kitui District have occurred, owing to the necessary passage of the animals through the heavily infected Machakos area on their way to Nairobi.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of this disease have been general in the Nyanza Province, and have also occurred at Nakuru, Eldama Ravine, Kedong Valley, and Machakos. As far as possible the disease was suppressed by the double inoculation method. In the settled areas in Nyanza Province, 7,917 cattle were inoculated. The mortality was 172, of which 134 are said to have been due to rinderpest.

The outbreaks at Nakuru were spasmodic, and there is abundant evidence to show that the last of the series was directly due to the game in the neighbourhood. Double inoculation of the whole district was undertaken, and the disease subsequently disappeared entirely. Approximately 14,500 cattle were inoculated by the simultaneous method of blood and serum, and, in addition, 12,000 received the single method of serum only.

The outbreak at Ravine in native cattle was eradicated by serum inoculation, 2,256 cattle being inoculated.

266,096 doses of anti-rinderpest serum were manufactured during the year at the Kabete Veterinary Laboratory, while 349,840 doses were issued, chiefly to the military authorities.

Anthrax.—There has been considerable mortality among cattle and equines in the Nairobi district, otherwise only a few cases of anthrax came under notice.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Pleuro-pneumonia has spread considerably in the Masai Reserve, and two outbreaks have occurred on European farms. The spread of the disease in the Reserve is due to the movement of large numbers of slaughter oxen purchased for the military authorities, and one of the outbreaks on the European farms was due to the same cause. The other outbreak was traced to infection from the Masai Reserve.

Numbers of infected animals found near Ngong Station were slaughtered, owing to the menace they afforded to the European-owned cattle in the neighbourhood, and the same procedure was adopted in the cases of the outbreaks on the European farms.

Veterinary surveys are being carried out in the Masai Reserve, with a view to ascertaining the extent and distribution of the disease. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease from the Reserve by prohibiting the movement of cattle therefrom.

Trypanosomiasis.—The quarantine restrictions placed on the Thika District in 1915 have now been confined to two farms. Periodical microscopical examinations of the blood of all cattle in the infected areas and transport oxen were made, and all affected cattle were slaughtered, compensation being paid The number of animals so destroyed was 249.

It appears probable that the infection in the majority of cases occurred through the medium of tsetse flies in the neighbourhood of the Ithanga Hills, or at the outspan on the Saba Saba River, on the Fort Hall Road, but infected animals have also been found which could not have been attacked by the tsetse; it is possible that stomoxys may have been the transmitting agents in these cases.

Blackquarter.—Outbreaks of blackquarter were reported at Elmenteita, Nakuru, Muhoroni, Gilgil, and in the native reserves at Nyeri, Meru, and Machakos. 721 cattle were vaccinated at the Government Farm, Kabete, without mortality.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Several cases of epizootic lymphangitis have occurred in and around Nairobi, and one case is reported from Fort Hall. Treatment with potassium iodide has proved successful in many cases.

Cases of ulcerative lymphangitis have frequently come under notice during the year throughout the Protectorate. This disease has been reinstated as one of which notification must be given.

Horse Sickness.—The past year has been particularly bad for horse sickness, and districts hitherto known to be free from the disease have been visited by this epidemic.

Fort Ternan Quarantine Boma. 5,062 head of trade stock from Uganda, and the native reserves bordering Lake Victoria, and 5,838 military transport oxen, passed through Fort Ternan quarantine boma.

All the cattle were double inoculated against rinderpest, 400 were inoculated against blackquarter, and 1,500 oxen were dipped. The revenue accruing from inoculation and dipping fees and sale of serum, etc., amounted to Rs.5,253.

V.—FORESTS.

The total area of proclaimed forests is now 1,344 square miles, and the estimated area of demarcated and partially demarcated forests, 2,025 square miles.

The total timber trade was very high throughout the year, partly on account of military demands, which stimulated the activity at the various saw-mills, and also on account of the increased demand from builders, which was far in excess of previous years. During the year, 447,778 cubic feet of timber were sold, as compared with 146,564 in 1915–16. Of this, some 54,200 cubic feet were still standing in the forest at the end of the year, and the actual quantity milled was 393,578 cubic feet.

The average retail prices for sawn imported woods in Nairobi were teak, Rs.530, and deals Rs.240 ; there were no stocks of pitch-pine.

Railway Fuel.—Camps for the supply of wood-fuel to the railway were maintained throughout the year at Molo, Elburgon, and Escarpment. The total quantity of wood cut and stacked was 519,290 cubic feet.

The Timber Market.—The local demand was very good throughout the year and exceeded the quantity which the local saw-mills were able to put on the market. Military orders received prior attention, and as a result private buyers had frequently to wait to obtain their supplies. Muzaiti increased by Rs.24 per ton, but otherwise the prices charged in Nairobi for sawn timber remained the same ; they were per ton of 50 cubic feet, as follows :—Cedar, Rs.120 ; Podo, Rs.102 ; Musharagi, Rs.120 ; Mueri, Rs.108–120 ; and Muzaiti, Rs.240. Stocks of imported timber were again very low, only 925 tons, valued at £9,790, being imported, as compared with 1,429 tons, valued at £10,570, in the previous year. This shrinkage in imports may be almost entirely attributed to the conditions arising out of the War, but it is possible that the consequent enforced use of local timber by builders and others may result in their becoming preferred to imported varieties in the future.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that the year's work would be under normal conditions, and provided for an expenditure of £391,997, a gross Revenue of £692,500, and a net Revenue of £300,503. These estimates were found early in the year to be obviously insufficient in view of the very heavy traffic due to military operations, and revised estimates were subsequently passed. The final results of the year's workings were Expenditure, £428,863 ; Gross Revenue, £780,688 ; and Net Revenue, £351,815 ; 41 per cent., *i.e.*, £319,731 of the receipts were derived from military traffic, and 59 per cent., *i.e.*, £460,957, from the ordinary traffic of the country. The earnings of the year represent 5·41 per cent. upon the total capital outlay on the Railway and Steamer Service up to date, as compared with 4·13 per cent., of the preceding year, 2·82 per cent. of the year before, and 3·39 of the year before the War. The cost of working was 54·93 per cent., practically the same ratio as that of last year. Against this increase, however, must be taken into account the fact that the ordinary maintenance and renewal of buildings, locomotives, rolling stock, and the Lake flotilla has been left to the future.

The war in German East Africa had a far more serious effect upon the traffic of the railway during the first than during the second half year, with the corresponding result in each half as regards public traffic being delayed in transit. Enemy attempts to wreck the railway ended in May, 1916.

Thika Railway.—This branch pays working expenses and should prove of very great assistance to the Uganda Railway and local traders in the future. Owing to the fact that only a small load can be hauled, the receipts per train mile are only Rs.3/12, as against Rs.6/90 over the whole mileage of the main line.

Magadi Railway.—This line, 91 miles in length, was built by the Magadi Soda Company for the purpose of exploiting the soda which is found in Lake Magadi; it is owned by the Company, but worked and administered by the Uganda Railway on a profit sharing, but not a loss sharing, basis. The year's result was a loss to the Uganda Railway of Rs.112,362.

The number of passengers carried was 15,596, representing a revenue of Rs.15,526, as against 30,554 passengers, with Rs.29,957, for eight months of the previous year. The total receipts of coaching traffic were Rs.21,318, against the previous eight months' total of Rs.63,878, and the goods traffic figures for 1916–17 were only 10,027, representing Rs.33,646, while the eight months' working of the railway in 1915–16 showed 15,687 tons, and earnings of Rs.56,692. During the year 1915–16 this line was used for carrying military traffic, but in the year under review the change in the main theatre of operations caused the traffic returns to fall short of expectations.

Busoga Railway and Marine.—The total revenue of £28,102, as against an expenditure of £24,078, shows a profit of only £4,024, less than half the amount which it was hoped might be gained. The small amount of this balance is due to the conditions arising out of the War, and the lateness and paucity of the cotton crop. This railway not being in touch with the lines of military communications, did not receive any compensating traffic from that source to counterbalance the general traffic shortage due to the War.

Port Bell—Kampala Railway.—This year is the first complete year of working, and although the revenue did not reach the figure hoped for, it can fairly be regarded as promising from the point of view of future development. The expenditure was £2,808, the revenue £4,160, and the net earnings therefore £1,352.

(B) Roads.

Work on the maintenance of country roads was conducted under difficulties due to the shortage of supervising staff, and the depletion of the unskilled labour supply by military requirements. A number of timber bridges were, however, replaced by more permanent structures on the Fort Hall Road, while the Molo, Sosiani, Rongai, Ruarwai, and Moruba rivers were afforded improved bridging facilities at various points where they are intersected by important roads. In Nairobi, the Ainsworth bridge was widened, and its approach causeway raised. The total expenditure on new road-work was £5,794, and on the maintenance and repair of existing roads, £15,586.

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) PUBLIC HEALTH.

1.—*The Coast Zone.*

Insect-borne Diseases.—6,089 cases of malaria were treated, with 16 deaths; a decrease from 7,112 in cases, and an increase of two in deaths.

There were two cases of blackwater fever, one of which resulted in death, among the native general population (including Asiatics). 24 cases of filariasis came under notice; this disease is said to be very common in Tanaland, but few persons suffering from it present themselves for treatment.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Seven cases, all fatal, of cerebrospinal meningitis were reported, as against 27 cases with 12 deaths in the previous year.

The number of dysentery cases was 498, of which 30 resulted fatally. Of the 13 European cases all recovered.

There were ten cases of enteric, four of whom were officials, one of whom died, and six members of the general European population, one of whom also succumbed.

Two fresh cases of leprosy were admitted, and no cases of plague came under treatment.

All the small-pox cases, 71 in number, occurred amongst Africans, 23 of whom died.

One case of beri-beri came under treatment, and amongst Africans three cases of tetanus, one ending fatally.

2.—*The Mountainous Zone.*

Insect-borne Diseases.—The number of malarial cases again shows an increase, being 6,144, as against 5,352 of the previous year.

Seventeen cases of blackwater came under notice, one of which terminated fatally; sixteen of these cases were European.

One case only of filariasis was noted in the native general population. There was one case of dengue.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—Seventy-two cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, with 31 deaths, occurred amongst the native general population, and none amongst Europeans.

Dysentery hospital cases increased again from 1,647 with 89 deaths, in the previous year, to 2,168 with 138 deaths, in the year under review; of these totals, 159 with 6 deaths were European cases.

There were 34 cases of enteric with three deaths; of these, 20 cases with one death occurred amongst Europeans, one amongst native officials, and thirteen, with two deaths, amongst Africans.

The hospital statistics show that there were 128 cases amongst the native population, and one fatal case amongst Europeans.

There were 269 pneumonia cases with 64 deaths, mostly amongst Africans.

Venereal cases include 392 of syphilis, three being fatal, and 324 of gonorrhea.

The occurrence of 59 scurvy cases is noted with two deaths.

3.—*Kenya and Nyanza Provinces.*

Insect-borne Diseases.—Here again an increase in malaria is noted, the number of cases being 5,304 (including 71 European admissions to hospital), as against 4,687 of the previous year.

One case of blackwater fever occurred in a native official, and four cases of filariasis in the native general population.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were six cases of beri-beri; 19 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 14 deaths, amongst the native population; 804 cases of dysentery with 26 deaths, mostly amongst the native population, but four also amongst Europeans.

No cases of enteric were noted. The leprosy admissions were three. One European case of plague ended fatally, and there were 18 deaths in 33 cases amongst other nationalities. All the small-pox cases, 630, occurred amongst the native population, and include 212 deaths. There were five fatal cases of syphilis out of 292 cases, and 220 cases of gonorrhea. Yaws increased from 126 to 146 cases, and there were three cases of tetanus with one death.

4.—*The Desert Zone.*

Insect-borne Diseases.—There was a slight decrease in the number of admissions for malaria, viz., 1,548, as against 1,666 of the preceding year. No cases of blackwater fever were reported.

Infectious or Epidemic Diseases.—There were twelve cases of beri-beri, no cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, ninety cases (three fatal) of dysentery, no leprosy or small-pox cases, one case of tetanus, and two of scurvy.

(B) SANITATION.

Malaria.—This disease is universal, and, in comparison with the previous year, its incidence remains practically unaltered throughout the Protectorate. Considerable activity in cleaning drains, filling in excavations, etc., was maintained, particularly in Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu.

Plague.—New areas have become invaded and a decided increase is observed, supervision and control being necessarily restricted to the more important towns. The areas affected this year by plague for the first time were in the Nyanza Province and the Native Reserve towards Kyambu near Nairobi. It is observed that Kisumu and the adjoining districts are endemic plague centres, and that the disease spreads from Kisumu, along the trading routes into the interior. A rat destruction campaign was inaugurated in the Kavirondo area of Nyanza, but the statistics are not yet available. This method of prevention was greatly assisted in the three principal towns of the Protectorate by the adoption of the use of poison with much success. Fumigation plant was obtained and installed for the treatment of accumulations of country produce (cotton, grain, etc.) and also hides obtained from known epidemic areas.

Small pox.—This disease continued to spread in the Nyanza Province, and threatened to become a serious epidemic, and a strict vaccination campaign was conducted by civil and military authorities alike in all infected and dangerous areas, 977,055 vaccinations being performed during the year, as compared with the previous year's figure of 162,184.

Enteric.—A considerable diminution is noticeable in the number of cases of this disease, viz., 63 cases with 8 deaths, as compared with 216 cases and 33 deaths; of these, 36 cases with 6 deaths were amongst Europeans; 189 voluntary double inoculations were performed amongst the Europeans of the Protectorate during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Here again a decrease is to be noted, which has continued since 1914, the total number of cases being this year 182 with 82 deaths, as compared with 170 cases and 105 deaths, and 225 cases and 103 deaths of the two preceding years. The prevalence of this disease during the cold weather confirms the opinion previously recorded as to its occasional occurrence.

Chicken-pox.—411 cases were notified with one death, as against 429 cases with no deaths last year.

Measles.—This disease has been responsible for 6 deaths in 294 reported cases.

Dysentery.—The observed number of cases has shown a steady increase during the past three years, the figures being this year, 3,569 cases with 197 deaths, as compared with the 2,722 cases and 168 deaths of last year. In addition to these figures, the Medical Officers of Health have reported 566 deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery in the townships of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu. The figures relate only to cases observed in Government civil institutions, and, as they exclude cases occurring within the military sphere of operations, bear no relation to the extent and distribution of this disease.

Anthrax.—Nine cases, of which three terminated fatally, are recorded. One case only was treated with serum.

2.—*General Measures.*

Sewage Disposal.—No water-borne system of sewage disposal has been initiated, nor works for the treatment of sewage constructed in any part of the Protectorate; night-soil is disposed of by dumping into the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cess-pools, or distribution on the ground.

Water Supply.—The Mombasa water supply from the Shimba hills reached the town in 1915; during the year under review, an extension of the distribution to some parts of the town was possible, though the native population generally still relied on tanks and well water. Owing to military exigencies, the intake ground was occupied, and efforts were directed to prevent serious contamination within that area. At Nairobi, the water was analysed on five occasions, and the analytical results were on the whole satisfactory, though the necessity of maintaining a constant supply for civil and military requirements prevented the periodical clearing of the reservoir, with some effect on the water's taste and colour.

Drainage.—6,052 yards of new drains were constructed in Nairobi, 420 yards in Mombasa, and 2,066 yards in Kisumu. The work of cleansing ditches and drains in these towns has been well organised and sustained.

Bush Clearing.—Prosecution of this work has in some instances been curtailed owing to the shortage of labour and other causes incidental to the War.

VIII.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(A) HIGHLANDS AND NYANZA BASIN PROVINCES.

1.—*Nyanza Province.*

The population of the Province is estimated at 1,062,075, comprising 1,059,857 natives, 312 Europeans, 1,884 Asiatics, and 23 Anglo-Indians.

General.—Recruiting for the Carrier Corps and private enterprise continued steadily throughout the year from the three Kavirondo Districts, the total number of natives actually recruited during the year being 40,400.

The Nandi and Lumbwa have responded well to calls for volunteers for the King's African Rifles, and are showing an increasing tendency to seek employment outside the reserves.

Trade.—Trade in native produce has increased, owing to the renewed railway facilities, but the crops were not so good as usual, on account of the abnormal rainfall. Maize, m'tama, and sim-sim are still the main exports. The cultivation of cotton was recommenced on a small scale, and the good prices obtained may induce the natives to extend their energies in this direction in future years.

The import trade has been steady, but the high prices now demanded for all imported articles has hampered development.

There are 46 trade centres in the Province, the trade being mainly in the hands of Indians.

2.—*Naivasha Province.*

The European population of the Province is 1,785, the Asiatic 723, and the natives 154,444.

General.—During the early part of the year the Turkana showed signs of gradually coming peacefully under the Administration, but signs of unrest appeared in December, 1916. Certain malcontents who had lost stock in the punitive expedition of 1915, and certain of the more northerly tribesmen who had not been touched by the expedition, instigated raids from their inaccessible retreats near Mount Labur, and carried out attacks on the Suk on several occasions, successfully looting some 15,000 head of Suk cattle.

Trade.—The trade in the native areas consists principally of exchange and barter in livestock, trade-goods, hides, etc. This trade has been much handicapped by veterinary restrictions and military requirements.

3.—*Masai Reserve.*

The total population of the Reserve is estimated at 48,481, of which 20 are Europeans, 208 Asiatics, 47,435 Masai, including Muran, and 818 other natives. The area is 14,600 square miles. The amount of stock owned by the Masai is estimated at 715,000 cattle, 2,098,000 sheep, and 10,300 donkeys.

General.—Although the War has had an unsettling effect on the Masai Muran, the tribe has, on the whole, behaved well, and has given no serious trouble to the Administration. Assistance was rendered to the Intelligence party posted in the Guaso-Nyiro-Mara area, which continued work until August, 1916.

Though the Masai have provided few recruits for combatant units in connection with the campaign in German East Africa, and though they are incapable of carrying loads, they have proved of very material assistance in supplying meat for the troops, and it is estimated that 40,000 bullocks and 50,000 sheep have been sold to the military for this purpose.

The Masai do not show much desire to improve themselves, their cattle, their country, or the conditions under which they live, and remain almost unaffected by the changes that have taken place around them, but there are signs that they are slowly emerging from their old ideas. The elders are loyal, but apathetic, while the semi-military organisation which still obtains, has a demoralising effect on the Muran. Raids conducted by these young warriors into German territory have not been successful, and it appears that their strength and military ardour has to a large extent deserted them.

Considerable friction between the Loita and the Purko Masai was caused by the E-unoto ceremony which became due during the year, but there has been no actual disturbance.

Trade.—Trade has been less hampered by the war conditions than in the previous year, and the trading stations formerly closed under martial law have been reopened. A number of additional centres were also established, and there are now 42 such stations occupied by 20 Europeans, and 195 native and Indian plot holders.

The export of hides has been very large, the estimated number sold to traders being between thirty thousand and forty thousand. The principal imports are maize, tobacco, gourds, tea, blankets, knives, and americani (cheap calico). More than 140,000 sheep have been taken out of the reserve by traders.

4.—*Kenya Province.*

The population of the Province is estimated at 777,614, consisting of 280 Europeans, 302 Asiatics, and 777,032 natives.

General.—Relations between the natives and Europeans have been excellent throughout. Administration has been hampered by war conditions, but has proceeded as satisfactorily as possible.

Trade.—The trade of the Province is in an increasingly flourishing condition. Returns show that the value of goods imported during the year was more than Rs. 920,000, while exports are valued at Rs. 370,500.

5.—*Ukamba Province.*

The population of the Province is estimated at 387,072, of which 377,691 are Africans, 2,837 Europeans, and 6,544 Asiatics. Of the European population of the Province, 2,036 reside in the Nairobi District.

General.—The natives have responded well to the heavy demands made of them for men and cattle in connection with the military operations in German East Africa. Nearly 11,000 young men have been enrolled during the year, this figure representing 44 per cent. of the total native able-bodied population. No disturbance of any kind has resulted from this constant process of recruitment, and the District Officers are to be congratulated on the tactful and able manner in which their duties have been discharged.

Owing to the exceptional conditions no new projects could be attempted on a large scale, but the customary routine work has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Progress is being made in the social advancement of the natives, and the demand for better clothes and small luxuries is increasing. Mules and ox waggons are being purchased, and some of the Kikuyu are now in possession of ploughs. The Kikuyu natives are showing an increased inclination towards regular attendance at Mission schools.

A marked improvement is noticeable in regard to drunkenness in the native reserves. This improved state of affairs has been brought about by administrative action taken in September, when restrictions were imposed upon the sale of imported sugar, from which the native beverage is brewed. These restrictions had the effect of reducing the amount of sugar sold by 80 per cent., and the situation is now well in hand.

Trade.—There are 24 trade centres in the Province and five townships.

Owing to the increased scarcity of shipping, supplies were harder to obtain, and trade in general was hampered.

Native trade is increasing in the Ulu and Kitui Districts, and satisfactory returns of exports have been received from all the native districts.

(B) COAST PROVINCES.

1.—*Seyidie Province.*

The population of the Province is estimated at 190,337, of whom 365 are Europeans, 4,202 Asiatics, 2,763 Arabs, and 183,007 natives.

General.—The situation in the Teita District had become practically normal by the end of the year, and the natives are settling down in a satisfactory manner.

There was a local shortage of foodstuffs in the Nyika Reserve, which has resulted in a temporary emigration of Giriama into the Malindi and Takaungu Districts. The Giriama are still somewhat obstructive to Government control, but in the area near Kakoneni, the new station on the Sabaki River, marked progress has been made.

A distinct improvement is noticed in the demeanour of those who have returned from service with the military authorities.

The Vanga District suffered from enemy activity during the first two months of the year, and it was not until the middle of June, 1916, that the enemy finally retired across the boundary. District headquarters were established at Gazi, on July 26th. The departure of the enemy was followed by an almost total failure of the rains, and the consequent shortage of food was severely felt.

Trade.—The export of copra from the Mombasa District has increased. The value of exports during 1916 was Rs.381,798, as compared with Rs.126,495 in 1915, and Rs.31,020 in 1914.

The shortage of food in the Malindi, Teita, and Vanga districts has militated against trade in native produce, and native purchase of imported goods has decreased also. A large trade in stock is carried on between Rabai, Mazeras, and Mombasa, and the stock in the Nyika Reserve appears to be on the increase.

2.—*Tanaland Province.*

The European population is 15, the Asiatic 687, and the native approximately 36,888.

The attempted recruitment of natives as porters for military purposes produced a feeling of unrest among the tribes living in the Tana River District, and resulted in the natives leaving their homes near the river and taking refuge in the bush. The river was continuously patrolled by a Government official from October to December, by which time confidence had been restored, but the temporary abandonment of their homes produced a shortage of food.

The Abd Wak Somalis have been troublesome on the Upper Tana River, and there are several complaints of their having robbed the Pokomo and Korokoro natives of money and food.

The Arab staff has proved loyal throughout, and has been of material assistance in collecting porters for military purposes from the Coast area.

Trade and Industries.—The copra industry is increasing, but is handicapped by shortage of labour and capital. The export of mangrove poles is the largest on record, royalty having been paid on a million and a half poles during the year. These poles are shipped by dhows to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, and large quantities have been used by the military authorities at Basra.

The building of native dhows has increased, and the vessels have been improved in type and size. Locally-made dhows have this year sailed from Lamu to the Persian Gulf.

3.—*Jubaland Province.*

The European population is 31, the Asiatic 363, and the native approximately 17,655.

General.—Administration of the interior has not been undertaken since the fall of Serenli, in February ,1916, and administrative officers have been stationed in the Kismayu and Gosha Districts only. There have been signs of restlessness amongst the Somali tribes further inland, but no attempts have been made by them against the Government, though the northern section of Gosha have suffered at the hands of the Aulihan.

The headquarters of the Gosha District were moved from Alexandra to M'fudu, in December, 1916.

Crops in Gosha were greatly damaged by floods on the Juba River.

(c) NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Efforts have been made during the year to make good the set-back caused by the sack of Serenli, and the consequent evacuation of Wajir and the Garre country, which took place at the end of the year 1915-16. In spite of numerous difficulties, good progress has been made.

The situation in Moyale and on the Abyssinian frontier has been quiet and satisfactory, but a time of anxiety followed on the deposition of the Abyssinian Emperor, Lij Yasu, in October, 1916, and the consequent rumours of unrest in Ethiopia.

Our evacuation of the Garre country in March, 1916, resulted in encroachments by the Degodi from the north, and in July a collision occurred between the tribes without decisive result. Shortly afterwards the Degodi were heavily defeated by the Garre, under their Chief Gababa, and were driven out of Garre country, losing a large quantity of stock. In November, Mr. Glenday proceeded to Derkale, and stayed with the Garre until the end of the year, successfully frustrating attempts at retaliation by the Degodi.

On the evacuation of Wajir, the administrative staff was stationed at Bulesa. Wajir was reoccupied in July, 1916, having been, in the interim, in charge of the Mohammed Zubeir. The Aulihan Somalis made only one attempt at disturbing the peace of the district, and it seems that they have failed to entice other sections to join them in their policy of insubordination.

The fine levied on the Aulihan on the Lorian, in December, 1915, on account of the raid on the Samburu, was slowly paid off, but, on account of the delay in payment, it became necessary to despatch a mounted patrol against them; this resulted in the capture of 1,800 head of cattle.

Owing to shortage of staff, the Samburu District has been somewhat neglected. The year was uneventful, except for two raids carried out on the Samburu by the Reshiat and Turkana. The casualties in these raids were not so large as might have been expected.

Two patrols were sent into the neighbourhood of Horr.

Trade.—Moyale is the chief trade centre, but this has been closed to anyone except residents of the bazaar and Abyssinian caravaners. Brisk trade in livestock was carried on in the Moyale market for some months. Otherwise, wholesale trade has been dull. Retail trade is flourishing in Moyale, the chief articles of commerce being grain, coffee berry, and tobacco.

Trade in livestock among the Samburu and Rendili has been closed by Government.

Population.—While the information at present available is insufficient for the compilation of accurate statistics of population, it seems that the population has been underestimated in previous years. The officer-in-charge gives the following estimates of the numbers of the various tribes in the Northern Frontier District.

Samburu	10,000
Rendili	7,500
Ajuran	8,500
Gabbra	7,000
Sakuye	6,000
Boran	5,000
Aulihan Abukr section, on the Lorian only	4,000
Other Ogaden Somalis	10,000
Degodi	4,000
Other Yaben pseudo Adjuran	6,000
Garre	20,000
Total	88,000

He is, however, in some doubt as to whether the number of Somalis here given is not an over-estimate.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—The standard of examination has been raised without alteration of the existing organisation of the school. The Cambridge University Senior Local Examination is now taken. Progress has been normal.

The net cost of the school was £2,188; there were 54 boarders and 93 day scholars in attendance.

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The progress of the school has been satisfactory. The net cost of the school was £132; on an average, eleven pupils were in attendance.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—Additional accommodation was provided and instantly filled. Great satisfaction has been expressed at the spread of education on the Uasin Gishu plateau. The progress of the school is entirely satisfactory.

There were nine boarders and 41 day scholars at Eldoret, and 23 at Wheeler's Drift; the net cost to Government was £684.

Indian Schools.

Indian education does not progress greatly. Additional accommodation would probably bring several hundreds of children under education, but the most unsatisfactory feature is the removal of children from school to become wage earners at an early age. The Indian population of Nairobi is apathetic towards education, and compares, in this respect, most unfavourably with Mombasa. Continual changes of staff have had a bad effect on the teaching in the school.

The net cost of the Nairobi School was £513; there was an average number of 142 pupils on the roll.

The Mombasa School has greatly benefited by the arrival of a trained headmaster from India. The progress made is satisfactory, but the school could be improved by an increased provision of staff. The net cost to Government was £482; there was an average number of 136 pupils on the roll.

Arab Education.—Government has been asked to take charge of the education of Arabs from the Koran stage, upwards. A desire for education seems to be awakening at last.

Native Schools.—The Ukamba Industrial School at Machakos was closed for three months of the year owing to an outbreak of cerebro spinal meningitis. At the close of the year the pupils had completed two years' literary education, and the highest class, comprising 13 boys, was about to enter on a three-years' course of carpentry and masonry. Instruction in practical work has been prohibited, however, by the departure of the headmaster on military service.

Aided Schools.—The Nairobi High School continues to serve a useful purpose, and steps are being taken to improve the accommodation at Government expense.

The Young Women's Christian Association have maintained commercial classes which have proved of great use in qualifying girls for clerkships in Government and mercantile appointments.

(B) MISSIONS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The number of industrial apprentices who have passed the Government examinations has increased, the Church of Scotland Mission at Tumu-tumu, and the Church Missionary Society, at Maseno, being especially satisfactory. Roman Catholic Missions are still unable to provide apprentices, as their lay brethren are fighting in Europe.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of grants made during the calendar year, 1916, was 97, comprising an area of 519,154 acres, compared with 100 grants the previous year, totalling 246,979 acres. Of this figure 97, 77 represent grants under licence agreements and old leases for which new titles were issued in 1916. Therefore the actual number of new grants was only 20, of which 9 were for farms, and 11 were for business, residential, or Mission plots.

Land Available for Allotment.—Last year there were some 900 farms available for allotment, of which 50 were to be retained for Government Reserves and unsettled claims. There are now 975 farms in all, leaving a balance of 925 available for allotment.

(B) SURVEYS.

As was the case last year, the whole staff of the trigonometrical and topographical branch were on active service throughout 1916–17. Almost all work in the cadastral branch has been suspended for the same reason, but 338,165 acres were, however, surveyed at a reduced cost per acre, as compared with last year, but still at a much higher rate than that of pre-War years.

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to £99,850—a smaller figure than in any year since 1910–1911. More than half the staff of the department were engaged on military service in the adjoining conquered territory or in Europe. The amount spent on recurrent services was £37,744, and on new works £35,560.

In the latter category, the only new project of any considerable importance, was a further instalment of the Nairobi Drainage Scheme, costing £10,026. This comprised a new intercepting sewer, 3,225 feet long, and concrete drains of various standardised sizes, to a total length of 15,593 feet. The execution of this work materially improved the drainage of the commercial area of the town, and rendered possible the abolition of all drainage sumps and cesspits.

A sum of £3,422 was spent on the final stages of the Mombasa Water Supply project. This important work, which had been estimated to cost £107,900, was finished at a saving of £4,840 below the estimate. The main is now delivering some 600,000 gallons a day, though the consumption in Mombasa and at the port of Kilindini has not so far exceeded 125,000 gallons a day.

Among the minor works of the year, which numbered 38, and cost in the aggregate £5,259, may be mentioned additions to the European School at Nairobi (£401), to the Central Jail at Nairobi (£620), to the Bacteriological Laboratory (£233), to the Land Office, Nairobi (£220), to the Telegraph Store, Nairobi (£195), and to the office of the Recorder of Titles, Mombasa (£266).

The training of African apprentices in handicrafts had, unfortunately, to be suspended for a portion of the year, as the Military required the Training Depot buildings. An effort was made later to resume work on a limited scale in other, though less convenient, accommodation.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF POPULATION OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1916.

Province	Europeans	Indians	Goans	Arabs	Other Races	Natives	Total
Ukamba	2,837	5,187	1,324	14	19	377,691	387,072
Seyidie	369	3,749	443	4,459	101	181,677	190,798
Naivasha	1,885	583	107	25	7	154,433	157,140
Kenya	271	276	43	8	3	851,026	851,627
Nyanza	360	1,742	157	66	240	1,063,560	1,066,125
Tanaland	14	659	42	795	22	36,938	38,470
Jubaland	51	302	30	1,495	—	14,796	16,674
Northern Frontier District	17	8	4	—	—	35,075	35,104
Masai Reserve ..	20	110	30	2	66	42,892	43,120
	5,824	12,616	2,180	6,864	458	2,758,088	2,786,030

TOTAL POPULATION OF PROTECTORATE :—2,786,030.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
955	Nyasaland	1916–1917
956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	"
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands	"
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	"
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	"
964	Seychelles	"
965	Weihaiwei	"
966	Fiji	"
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	**Northern Nigeria**	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1917-18.

(For Report for 1916–17 see No. 988.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
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No. 1013.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1917-18.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The final results were a deficit of £115,746 on the Revenue Estimate, and an excess of £6,498 on the Expenditure.

The surplus balance on 31st March, 1918 amounted to £456,296.

Revenue.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £1,368,329, showing a deficit of £115,746 on the estimate and a decrease of £165,454 compared with that of 1916–17. It was, however, £202,768 more than the revenue for 1915–16.

When the revised estimates were prepared a deficit of £196,467 was anticipated, notably under Customs and Government Railways. The revenue from Customs, however, exceeded the estimate by £16,970, but the earnings of Government Railways fell short of the estimate by £149,059.

The gross Customs revenue from import duties was £230,838, being an increase of £43,838 on the estimate, due to unexpectedly large importations and to rise in prices. It showed, however, a decrease of £61,705 on the previous year. Export duties realized £23,437, or £12,497 more than the estimate and an increase of £4,484 on the previous year. This is due partly to large shipments of hides and ivory and partly to rearrangement in the method of accounting upon the amalgamation of Customs Departments of Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. Under the amalgamation scheme Uganda received 33 per cent. of net total Import and Export duties. The whole Customs Revenue for the year exceeded the estimate by £16,970 but compared with the previous year when importations had been even greater it shewed a decrease of £73,261.

The estimate for Native Hut and Poll Tax, which was placed at £285,200, realised £275,318, a deficit of £9,882, but an increase of £10,805 over the previous year. The deficit is mainly due to no taxes having been collected in Turkana and Suk, to absence of natives with the Carrier Corps, and to remission of hut tax of Wa-Gosha.

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* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 881 [Cd. 8,172–7].

Non-Native Poll Tax shewed an excess of £197 on the estimate and an increase of £1,107 on the preceding year. The amount collected during the year is the highest since the introduction of the tax.

Expenditure.

The total amount voted in the original Estimates of Expenditure for the year under review was £1,484,075, and in addition to this a sum of £32,474, representing balances of uncompleted works at the end of the previous financial year was authorised to be spent out of surplus balances. The total authorised expenditure for 1917–18 therefore amounted to £1,516,549.

The total expenditure actually amounted to £1,490,571, an excess of £6,496 on the original estimate, but £25,978 less than the total authorised expenditure.

Financial position on 31*st March,* 1918.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1918, was £456,296.

This figure is arrived at as follows :—

Excess of Assets on 1st April, 1917		£578,538
Total Expenditure 1917–18 ..	£1,490,571	
Total Revenue 1917–18 ..	£1,368,329	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		£122,242
Balance		£456,296

In order to ascertain the true financial position it is necessary to make certain deductions from this balance in respect of unexpended balances of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted, receipts from stand premia on farm and town plots earmarked for road construction, and Protectorate share of War Expenses for the month of March, 1918, amounting in all to £93,767. This leaves an available surplus of £362,529 which, if compared with the available surplus at the end of the previous year, reveals a deficit on the year's working of £16,759.

(B) CURRENCY.

The total value of Currency Notes in circulation on 31st March, 1918, was Rs.83,30,500, a decrease of Rs.624,000 on the circulation at the same date of the previous year.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(A) TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £311,565, and the total refunds to £57,309.

The net revenue from Customs duties therefore amounted to £254,256, a decrease of £57,240 or 18 per cent., as compared with the previous year, but still the second highest amount collected in one year.

(607) Wt.1/155 1,000 & 90. 12.19. B.&F.Ltd. G.11.

Imports.

The total value of commercial imports during the year under review receded from £3,024,123 to £2,809,681, thus showing a decrease of £214,442 or 7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year when the highest figures were registered. If compared with the pre-War record year—1913–14—a rise of £661,744 or 31 per cent. is shown.

Cotton textiles still continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £950,608 and represent 34 per cent. of the total trade imports.

As compared with the previous year, the decrease in value is one of £110,389, or 10 per cent., and in quantity 17,074,499 yards, or 34 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 36 per cent.

The imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, printed, and dyed manufactures, amounted to £477,186, showing an increase of £53,298, or 12 per cent. over the previous year.

Of these imports 92 per cent. were from the United Kingdom, and showed an increase of £63,600 over the previous year; Holland occupied the second place, being represented by £22,695, or 5 per cent. only.

The second largest item in order of value is grain, which forms 8 per cent. of the total imports. The quantity increased by cwt. 79,278 or 38 per cent., and the value by £89,663, or 67 per cent. The price per unit hardened by 21 per cent.

Over 89 per cent. of the total grain was imported from India and Burmah. The importations of grain for the troops are not included in the foregoing figures.

The third group in order of value after grain is that of provisions, which represent £144,056, or 5 per cent. of the total merchandise.

The decrease as compared with the previous year is one of £147,263, or 50 per cent.

Importation from the United Kingdom amounted to 33 per cent.

The value of imports of private merchandise (excluding Government and Railway importations, goods in transit, telegraphic materials, and specie) was distributed among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries in the proportion 45 per cent., 30 per cent., and 25 per cent. respectively.

The share of the United Kingdom, prominent as it was in the past years, has since the War increased enormously with a value of £1,253,695.

Export of Imported Goods.

Consignments of foreign goods originally imported for home consumption but subsequently re-exported to foreign ports are allowed full drawback of duty previously paid.

The trade is chiefly carried on through the port of Mombasa, which continues to act as a receiving and distributing centre between East Africa and the neighbouring territories of German East Africa, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

The re-export during the year under report was at its highest point, amounting to £548,179, or 19 per cent. of the total imports. This was mainly due to large quantities of stocks on hand being reshipped to the conquered territory of German East Africa, and partly due to re-exports of produce imported from that territory and from Zanzibar.

Although the trade imports show a decrease of £214,442 as compared with the previous year, they are the second best on record.

Had it not been for the diminished imports of bleached and unbleached cotton piece goods and blankets, etc., the year under report would have surpassed all previous records.

Prices of cotton piece goods and other merchandise were carried to the highest point by speculation. In many cases goods merely changed hands thus intensifying values.

Large stocks were held over and it will be a long time before the demand overtakes the supply.

Transit Trade.

Imports under this heading still further increased in the year under review, giving a total of £556,869 as against £176,960 in the previous year.

Exports.

The really fine harbour of Kilindini is the inlet and outlet for trade with a vast territory running from the sea to Lake Victoria, and thence extending to the upper part of what was originally German East Africa, and a large slice of the Belgian Congo. These areas are extraordinarily rich and their potentialities of trade enormous. They are linked up with the port of Kilindini by the Uganda Railway and Lake steamers.

Prior to April, 1917, Uganda collected its duties on produce and hence statistics were recorded separately.

Since then East Africa and Uganda Protectorates have become one for Customs purposes and exports of produce from the two Protectorates are shown under one heading.

Produce from the conquered territory of German East Africa, Belgian Congo and the Soudan is registered separately.

The combined exports from the two Protectorates during the year amounted to £1,543,104, a rise of £256,236 or 20 per cent. over the previous year.

Prices have of course been much inflated, but the actual exports have increased most satisfactorily.

It must be borne in mind that large quantities of grain, foodstuffs, etc., which formerly took a prominent place in our exports have had to be retained for local consumption on account of war conditions and famine caused by two successive droughts.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Protectorates and represents 46 per cent. of the total value.

As compared with the preceding year, there is an increase of cwts. 4,291 or 5 per cent. in quantity and £270,791 or 63 per cent. in value, which means a rise of 55 per cent. in specific value. The average price in 1916 was 5½*d.* per lb., while during the year under report it reached to 15*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

With the exception of 200 cwts., the produce of British East Africa, all cotton originated in Uganda.

71 per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom and 29 per cent. to British Possessions.

The trade of hides and skins is one which has held an important place during the last five years in the list of exports, and represents £222,425 or 15 per cent. of the total during the year under report.

It is rather difficult to estimate the proportion of Uganda produce during the year under report, but an average of the last quinquennial period gives a ratio of 60 per cent. for East Africa hides and skins and 40 per cent. for Uganda produce.

The exports for hides and skins would have been far greater had it not been for restriction on exports and lack of shipping.

88 per cent. of the total quantity of hides and skins, valued at £197,277, went to the United Kingdom and the balance to India and Egypt.

The third largest item of export is fibre, valued at £202,328, and representing 13 per cent. of the exports.

The shipments of fibre are classified under the two headings of "Sisal" and "Other sorts," representing 90,332 cwts. (£197,473) and 2,771 cwts. (£4,855) respectively.

As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 24,682 cwts. or 36 per cent. in quantity and £72,373 or 56 per cent. in value, which means a rise of 15 per cent. in specific value.

All fibre was consigned to the United Kingdom.

Sisal has proved itself as an East African product. It will grow almost anywhere, and it is hoped that it will be able to compete successfully with manilla obtained outside the Empire.

59,111 cwts. of coffee representing £124,268 were exported. This shows a decrease of 12,719 cwts. or 18 per cent. in quantity and a decline of £47,878 or 28 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year. 54 per cent. was shipped to the United Kingdom and 33 per cent. to the Union of South Africa.

Coffee produced in British East Africa and Uganda is of the very highest quality, and given an adequate labour supply, it should undoubtedly take a very prominent place in the list of exports.

The export of carbonate of soda during the year amounted to 4,688 tons, valued at £111,322. 4,095 tons were exported to India, 302 to Egypt, 50 to the Union of South Africa, 50 to Ceylon, 167 to Zanzibar, and 23 tons to the conquered territory of German East Africa.

Shipments of this mineral produce show signs of taking a premier place in the list of exports. It occupied the fifth place during the year under review and is only awaiting sufficient labour and shipping facilities to be exported in very large quantities.

Grain and oil seeds occupied an important place in the list of exports prior to 1913–14, but during the year under review the exportable surplus was only valued at £2,034, 10 per cent. of the quantity shipped five years ago.

Potato shipments take the seventh place in the list of exports with a value of £19,203 for 55,946 cwts. The increase over the previous year is one of £8,984 or 88 per cent. in value and 6,550 cwts. or 13 per cent. in quantity.

The average price was 6*s*. 10*d*. per cwt. during the year, as against 4*s*. 2*d*. in the preceding year.

This industry, left to a large extent in native hands, has not progressed as well as it should have done. The seed used has deteriorated and the potatoes grown during the year were not up to standard. Large quantities were used locally for feeding troops, etc.

The export of copra receded from 28,748 cwts., valued at £28,784, to 19,285 cwts., valued at £18,599, showing a decrease of 33 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value when compared with the previous year.

26 per cent. of the quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, 40 per cent. to Italy, 21 per cent. to the Union of South Africa, 7 per cent. to France, and 6 per cent. to French Possessions.

Besides copra, there was an export of 207,780 coconuts, valued at £679, during the year to South Africa, India, Arabia, and other countries.

The by-product (coconut fibre) remains practically unutilised.

High shipping freights, lack of shipping, and periods of prohibition on export, all affected the exports of copra.

The exports of ivory originating in British East Africa and Uganda amounted to 396 cwts., valued at £17,326.

Of the total quantity exported during the year under review 95 per cent. was consigned to India.

The exportable surplus of mangrove poles (known locally as borities) increased from 757,487 to 934,955 in number, and the value increased from £14,224 to £14,400.

84 per cent. of the total quantity originated in the Lamu district; 85 per cent. of the quantity was taken to Arabia.

1,666 cwts. of rubber, valued at £14,026, were exported to the United Kingdom. Most of the rubber originated in Uganda.

Chillies, a semi-wild crop, thrive exceedingly well in Uganda. 7,396 cwts., valued at £12,696, were exported during the year.

The export of wool is gradually increasing. 3,031 cwts. valued at £12,341 were exported to the United Kingdom during the year.

94 per cent. of the total produce was consigned to the British Empire and 6 per cent. to foreign countries.

(B) SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by four lines of steamers from Europe this year—the Union-Castle, Messageries Maritimes, Marittima Italiana, and the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Line. Owing to the War the calls of the above steamers have been irregular, and the Marittima Italiana's steamers have ceased calling since December, 1917.

A branch of the British India Steamship Navigation Company's steamers still maintains a service with Bombay and Durban.

The total steam tonnage entered in the Ports of the Protectorate amounted to 515,750 tons gross, represented by 181 steamers, a decrease of 146,347 tons and 79 steamers compared with last year.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(A) INDUSTRIES.

The general prosperity of the Protectorate was well maintained. The high prices obtainable for sisal and flax caused a considerable increase in the cultivation and production of these fibres.

Restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of coffee again hampered the coffee growers, but the position was partially relieved before the end of the year and record prices were obtained.

Shipments of carbonate of soda more than doubled the record of the previous year.

The bacon industry appears now to be thoroughly established in the Protectorate and offers opportunities for quick returns from a small capital.

In spite of the high cost of materials a considerable amount of new building has been carried out, particularly in the capital, and local timber merchants have been unable to meet the demand.

Extensive outbreaks of disease and the failure of the short rains, causing a lack of grazing, rendered the year a bad one for the cattle industry generally.

(B) MINES AND MINERALS.

The continuation of the War and the consequent shortage of European miners and prospectors practically stopped all mining work. One firm made an effort to produce mica for war purposes but suspended operations on failing to make the venture pay.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(A) CROPS.

Climatic conditions were most adverse to agricultural operations. In the early portion of the year, excessive rains "drowned" the crops, and during the latter portion drought resulted in their general failure. A shortage of food ensued which necessitated large importations of maize by the Government, and the famine also caused a lack of seed for subsequent sowings. Great difficulties were encountered in the importation of agricultural implements. Shipping and export facilities were curtailed, coffee planters being peculiarly affected, but measures for relief were introduced and a certain quantity of coffee was sold in South Africa. Insects and fungus pests followed the drought, and stock diseases were rampant. Prices of agricultural produce consequently rose to heights previously unknown.

Coffee.—The lack of shipping and home demand for coffee beans gave rise to grave anxiety, and the Government held it imperative to make representations to the Home Authorities on the position of coffee planters in the Protectorate should they be prevented from exporting. These representations resulted in a certain number of facilities being granted and quantities of beans were exported and obtained record prices.

Many coffee plantations suffered severely from the drought, *Hemileia vastatrix*, a new disease *Phoma*, *Thrips*, *Antestia*, and other pests.

At the desire of a number of coffee planters and dealers an Ordinance regarding the registration of coffee plantations and dealers has been introduced and become law.

Maize.—This important crop suffered very severely through the adverse season, and the produce proved insufficient for local needs.

Wheat.—It is reported that the approximate area which is being put under cultivation is 10,000 acres. This area would have been much larger if a guarantee could have been given that the importation of implements and machinery would take place. Several varieties such as Golden Ball, Equator and the Kabete hybrids are proving most successful.

Potatoes.—There was during the latter months of the year under review a great lack of edible potatoes on the local markets, prices as high as Rs.15 per load of 60 lbs. obtaining.

Small quantities of seed were procured from Europe but adverse seasons at Kabete and the sudden rising of the lake at Naivasha which covered the potato field, have prevented the provision of the quantities of new seed it was hoped would have resulted from this importation.

Beans.—There has been a shortage of bean seed and seed was distributed of imported varieties such as Canadian Wonder and Rose Coco. A considerable improvement in the general standard of the bean crop of the Protectorate is anticipated.

As a measure of precaution the exportation of beans has been prohibited for the time being.

Sugar Cane.—Renewed activity of a practical nature is being displayed in sugar-cane-growing over a wide area of the Protectorate.

New trial plots with several varieties were laid out at the Experimental Farms at Kabete, Kibos, and Mazeras. Cane plants from these institutions are also much in demand. Among the districts where cane-growing has already been taken up are Kibos, Muhoroni, Koru, Donyo-Sabuk, Kyambu, and Masongaleni. Plots of cane for trial and nursery purposes have been established by planters in several parts of the Coast belt.

Companies and syndicates have been formed for the purpose of sugar-growing in the Protectorate, and other companies are in course of formation.

At the present time it is estimated there are about 250 acres of sugar cane being grown by Indian settlers in the Kibos locality.

In the Muhoroni District several settlers have established trial plots of sugar cane on their estates.

On the Koru Estate a field of Striped Ribbon and White Transparent varieties of cane is established, the plants having been supplied from the Government Experimental Station Mazeras. The growth of both varieties is excellent, but especially the Striped Ribbon, which is undoubtedly exceptionally well suited to the district.

In the valley between Muhoroni Railway Station and Koru an area of about 700 acres is established in sugar cane by Indian settlers.

The installation of a central factory in the district or an adjoining one would provide facilities for making sugar of first rate quality, and at the same time encourage cane-farming generally on the lower lands in the locality.

Swamp rice.—Over twenty tons of seed rice were imported from India for distribution or sale.

The resuscitation of rice-growing in parts of the Coast belt was continued by the Administrative Officers and the results were of an encouraging nature, the yield per acre being in some instances trebled owing to the practical supervision and assistance given.

Coconuts.—Although the extension of coconut planting was not as great as in the past few years, further progress was made and the established estates were all kept in cultivation as far as a somewhat lessened labour supply admitted.

Citrus and other Fruits.—The citrus industry is still in the experimental stage as regards export of the products and it is too early as yet to make any definite statement as to the prospects of the industry.

Precautionary measures against the introduction of insect and fungus pests have been taken. The cultivation of deciduous fruit trees continues to be a great success in the Machakos and Donyo Sabuk districts.

(B) STOCK.

Cattle.—Extensive outbreaks of disease were largely responsible for a bad year, but another important factor was the failure of the "short rains," with the consequent mortality from lack of grazing especially in the native reserves, the natives owning approximately 7-10ths. of the cattle in the Protectorate. The principal diseases were rinderpest, East Coast fever, pleuro-pneumonia, and anthrax. The economic loss was considerable.

The Veterinary Department was considerably understaffed owing to the number of officers who were engaged on military duty, with the result that no organised attempt could be made to deal with outbreaks of disease in native reserves. Every effort, however, was made to cope with outbreaks in the European-settled areas where movement of stock could be controlled. Over 31,000 head of cattle were double inoculated against rinderpest during the year.

East Coast fever spread considerably as, owing to the high price of cement, the erection of cattle-dipping tanks was practically suspended. This disease will continue to cause a considerable amount of anxiety to stock owners until dipping tanks have been erected along the main stock routes so that all cattle moving along these routes can be regularly dipped.

The military demands for transport oxen in the past resulted in a serious shortage of work oxen for agricultural purposes and it became necessary, owing to the shortage of shipping, to rely largely on locally-grown foodstuffs. Arrangements were made with the Military Authorities to sell untrained oxen to farmers to replace those which had been commandeered. In this way the agricultural requirements of the country have largely been met.

Although the cattle industry is one of the most important industries of this Protectorate it never can be developed to any great extent until there is a demand for meat for export purposes, and until dairying receives more attention. The meat at present available for export is of poor quality and could only be exported profitably in a canned condition.

The need for suitable pure-bred bulls was so great that arrangements were made to obtain a supply from South Africa, and some 73 head of pure-bred bulls were bought. With the provision of a sufficient supply of suitable breeding bulls for grading purposes the value of the stock industry could be greatly increased.

It is estimated that there are now over 2½ million head of cattle in the Protectorate and, after allowing for local requirements, losses from disease, etc., it is considered that upwards of 80,000 bullocks should be available annually for export. This would represent over 8,000 tons of beef worth at least £240,000.

From the point of view of meat inspection the chief drawback to East African meat is the prevalence of "measles" (a stage in the development of one of the human tapeworms), and it will be necessary to free our pastures of this parasite before the East African frozen meat trade can be placed on a firm basis.

Sheep.—The sheep industry, in as far as the European settled areas are concerned, has continued to give the same hopeful indications as in previous years.

Considerable losses among sheep have occurred in the Masai Reserve, which is the main reservoir for the supply of our native ewes. The cause of these losses was mainly *strongylosis* ("wireworm"). A remedy for this disease has been discovered at the Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratory, in South Africa, and experiments are being conducted in this country with a view to ascertaining if the doses recommended can be safely administered to native sheep. As soon as the proper doses have been ascertained little difficulty should be experienced in eliminating this disease, which is, at present, the cause of considerable anxiety to sheep farmers.

The export of wool both from pure-bred and grade sheep shows a marked increase over that of last year while the prices realised were considerably higher.

Pigs.—During the first six months of the year under review this industry was developing rapidly and besides satisfying local requirements large quantities of bacon and ham were supplied to the military. In the latter half of the year the supply of these products fell off considerably owing to the failure of crops and the consequent high prices ruling for food for fattening and finishing off pigs for slaughter. But the industry may now be said to be established, and, with the elimination of the Seychelles blood originally introduced and the breeding of only the best English breeds, it is anticipated that pig raising will become a very important accessory branch of farming on many of our holdings.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

KIBOS. *Beans.*—The shortage of food in the country and the consequent high prices beans are fetching have been the cause for closer attention being given to this crop, with the result that well over one hundred acres were put under the Canadian variety at Kibos, where the largest acreage recorded before was fifty.

Chillies.—The trials with chillies included the same varieties as heretofore. The results of the experiments were not so satisfactory as in previous years.

Cotton.—Since the outbreak of War interest in cotton cultivated by the natives has gradually been on the wane, especially in the Kisumu district, where, at one time, it disappeared altogether.

The experimental crop at the farm was smaller than heretofore and was planted as late as the end of June. The distance which has been found best in normal years to plant at Kibos is 5 ft. by 2 ft.

Maize.—Both on the farm and out in the Reserve a much larger acreage was put under maize during the year. Just as this acreage was the largest for the past ten years, so also was the yield on the farm the lowest recorded during that period. This again was due to too much rain at a critical stage of the growth of the crop.

Upland Rice.—During the past two seasons this experiment has been a failure. Although unlike the lowland varieties these rices could be successfully grown in normal years without the aid of irrigation any lengthy break in the rains is often fatal to the crop.

This year the experiment promised quite well right up to the "earing" stage, when, owing to the absence of rain, the panicles failed to develop seed, with the result that more than 75 per cent. of the seed heads were empty.

Sugar-Cane.—Sugar-cane-growing promises to supersede all other crops at Kibos. This crop, which appears eminently suited to the local conditions, has been gaining more and more popularity during recent years, where the manufacture of jaggery has now become one of the staple industries.

Tobacco.—This crop was badly damaged by standing water, which caused the premature yellowing of the leaves in the field; the percentage of mildew was also higher than heretofore.

The prospects of producing the finer types of tobacco at Kibos are poor but there seems every possibility of producing a class of tobacco suitable for the cheaper class of cigarettes often seen in the Kisumu markets and said to be the product of Muanza. The curing of the leaves was carried out as heretofore in a mud and grass hut, but, owing to the small quantity of leaves, much difficulty was experienced in curing them to the desired light brown colour.

Permanent Crops.

Coffee.—This experiment, despite various adverse conditions such as abnormal rains, alternating with leaf disease and drought, continues to attract attention.

Special attention was given to the matter of pruning and topping the trees, which appear to have had a decidedly beneficial effect on them. Leaf disease made its appearance in a mild form during the year but this was soon got under control.

Fruit Trees.

Citrus.—With the exception of two of the young grafted trees whose growth appears to have been arrested by the attack of a fungus disease, all the plants made good growth.

The citrus brown scale was much in evidence but was more or less confined to the imported lemons. The immunity of the ordinary rough lemon from the attacks of any kind is worthy of mention. Seedlings are being raised for providing stock for budding later.

Cashew.—The three plants in the fruit plot have now become fully established and produced a good crop of fruits.

Coconuts.—The old trees produced a few fruits which, owing to the drought, were rather undersized.

Mangoes.—All the young trees produced a small crop for the first time.

The other fruits of importance which produced good crops were bananas and pomegranates. The new banana plot planted on the south of the fruit plot is fast becoming established.

Agricultural School.

Work in connection with the school continued on the same lines as in the previous year, the greater portion of the time of the pupils being devoted to general farm operations. Boys showing any tendency to become expert at any special branch of work were selected, and given the chance to qualify in that special branch.

NAIVASHA. *Cattle.*—The pure bred Shorthorns and the Friesland cattle did well. They continue to be a success and are good breeders and milkers.

The pure-bred Hereford cattle did not come up to anticipations.

The pure-bred Ayrshire cattle again fulfilled expectations, the increase being splendid, and proved good milkers; the only cattle that compare with these in increase are the Friesland. All the milking breeds of cattle have given a much better return of calves than any of the beef breeds.

Grade Cattle.—The grade shorthorns are giving very satisfactory results.

The grade known as the Guernsey Shorthorn, *i.e.*, Guernsey on native and then Shorthorn on each cross afterwards are worthy of special notice for dairy farming.

The Friesland grades are bred from imported Cape Colony cows and are of good quality.

A Hereford bull was purchased at the Sydney Royal Show, in April, 1917. An Ayrshire bull was also purchased.

Sheep.—Many varieties of sheep are kept on the farm, including Pure Merino, Pure Suffolk, Pure Lincoln and Shropshire, and also each of these pure breeds crossed on the native ewes. The wool of the higher grade merino is practically pure merino wool.

The Suffolk cross on the native ewe gives a good mutton animal, and the demand for rams of this grade is very marked.

The crossing of the pure merino with the native sheep has been a success in every way.

The clip shorn in October, 1916, was well reported on. The lowest price received for locks, etc., was 10 pence per lb.

The sheep this year suffered from disease more than usual and the losses were high.

Goats.—The Angora and grade goats suffered badly with worms; otherwise they did well. The price obtained for the mixed grade mohair was 19 pence per lb.

The improvement on the native goat when crossed with the pure Angora is very marked, and in each successive cross this is more clearly seen.

Donkeys.—The crossing of the native donkey mares with the imported Catalonian Jack continues to be a success.

Ostriches.—These are still on the farm but owing to the War and fall in price nothing has been done with them lately.

The usual cultivation was done at the lake front but the rising of the lake destroyed all crops planted there.

KABETE.—Fairly good crops were obtained after the long rains of April, May, and June. During these months over 28 inches of rain were recorded, and on several days very heavy rain-fall was registered, notably 4·41 inches on 30th April.

An area of 20 acres of different varieties of maize was planted during the long rains; of this area only 5½ acres of "Hickory King" was harvested which yielded at the rate of eight bags (of 200 lbs. each) to the acre.

The rainfall was excessive at the time this crop was planted.

Eighteen acres of beans and peas were planted at various times.

"Canadian Wonder" beans, planted on 5th June and harvested on 2nd October, 1917, yielded eleven loads (of 60 lb. each) to the acre.

"Rose Coco" beans, planted on 1st June and harvested on 10th October, 1917, yielded eight loads per acre.

An acre of "Soya" beans, planted on 17th April and harvested on the 13th September, 1917, yielded 100 lb. of seed. This is the best success which has, so far, attended this variety of bean in our district.

"Telephone" peas took five months to grow and yielded 10 loads per acre.

Eight acres of wheat were planted in May, 1917, and yielded seven loads per acre.

A good sample of grain was obtained and, in spite of the season, rust did comparatively little harm.

Four acres of barley were planted, but the excessive rain seemed to do most harm to this crop.

Sugar cane gives promise of being a crop suited to vigorous growth in many parts of the country.

All the varieties on the farm have grown excellently.

The general health of the livestock was good.

(D) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

East Coast Fever.—During the period under review cases of East Coast fever occurred on several farms, hitherto free of the disease, in the Nakuru District. An outbreak also occurred in the Limoru clean area, involving three farms. In the Naivasha quarantine area, in February, two cases occurred in a herd of cattle which had been permitted to move from an infected area under the Dipping Rules. The remaining cattle were promptly removed by rail from the clean area and precautions were taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

East Coast fever has spread considerably in the Masai Reserve during the year. This is largely, if not entirely, attributable to the movement of large herds of slaughter cattle purchased from all parts of this densely stocked area to meet the military requirements.

The extension of East Coast fever in the European-settled areas during the past four years has mainly occurred through the illicit movement of cattle from infected areas. Contributory causes were the lack of dipping tanks and the scarcity of immune oxen as a result of the War.

The Kamiti testing area was closed down in May as the number of cattle produced for testing did not justify the employment of a Stock Inspector to supervise it. During April and May two cattle died on the area and thirty-two were released and branded as immune to East Coast fever.

During the year fourteen dipping tanks were inspected by engineers of the Public Works Department and eleven of these were passed as built in accordance with the Government plan and specification. A public dipping tank was built by the Government at Naivasha in March and two others are in course of construction at Machakos and Londiani.

The decrease in the number of private dipping tanks erected is attributable to the high prices of cement and to overcome this difficulty several stock owners have decided to erect tanks constructed of timber.

Rinderpest.—This disease was the cause of exceptionally heavy losses during the year. Extensive outbreaks occurred amongst native-owned cattle in the Province of Tanaland and in the Nandi, Machakos, Kenya, and Masai Reserves. From the Nandi, Machakos, and Kenya Reserves the disease spread to European farms in the Uasin Gishu, Lumbwa, Nyeri, Fort Hall, Ulu, Nairobi, and Kyambu Districts. Isolated outbreaks occurred at Ravine and at the Kabete Government farm. The Ravine outbreak was successfully dealt with by the use of serum only. At the Kabete Government farm 700 head of cattle were double inoculated, with a loss of 1·6 per cent.

During the period under review, 22,962 head of cattle, the property of settlers, squatters, and transport riders, and 8,374 cattle, the property of the Military Authorities, were double inoculated against rinderpest. Owing to the shortage of staff it was not always possible to detail a Veterinary Officer to enquire into the losses following inoculation but, so far as can be ascertained, the losses seldom exceeded four per cent. and in the majority of cases were below this figure.

Rinderpest Quarantine Stations were opened at Kipkarren (Nandi-Uasin Gishu border) and at Machakos during the year in order to allow of cattle being brought out of the infected areas of Machakos and Nandi.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—This disease spread considerably in the Masai Reserve during the year, and two outbreaks occurred on farms near Nairobi in March and June, 1917. One hundred and eighty-one head of cattle were slaughtered in suppressing these outbreaks, which apparently resulted from illicit movement of cattle from the Masai Reserve boundary.

A branch Veterinary Laboratory in the Masai Reserve for the investigation of pleuro-pneumonia and other stock diseases prevalent there is now in course of construction.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in March and April, 1917, on farms at Gilgil and Kinangop in the Naivasha District. The history of these outbreaks pointed to the disease having been introduced by a herd of trade cattle brought from the Northern Frontier District and sold at Naivasha on the 10th March. This suspicion was confirmed when information was received in June to the effect that the main stock route from the Northern Frontier was infected between Archer's Post and Rumuruti.

Anthrax.—Twenty-five cases of anthrax occurred amongst cattle in the Nairobi and Kyambu Districts during the year. Other outbreaks were reported from Machakos, Thika, Limoru, Escarpment, Elmenteita, Nakuru, Molo, Koru, and Songhor.

An outbreak of disease which occurred in April amongst Kongoni (hartebeeste) in the game reserve, near Nairobi, was diagnosed as anthrax.

Reports of anthrax were received from the Masai Reserve in April, June, September, and November, and in some cases natives were reported to have died of the disease.

Trypanosomiasis.—At the beginning of the year two farms in the Thika area, Fort Hall District, were in quarantine for trypanosomiasis. A Veterinary officer was detailed to inspect the cattle on these farms in October, and again in December, when moist blood films from all the cattle were examined microscopically, with negative results. In view of these findings, quarantine was raised in January.

Blackquarter (Quarter Evil).—Cases of this disease occurred on farms in the Naivasha, Nakuru, Lumbwa, and Ulu Districts. The Veterinary Laboratory issued 21,590 doses of blackquarter vaccine during the year.

Horse Sickness.—Fourteen deaths from horse sickness were reported by Veterinary officers in Nairobi during the year. A few cases were also reported to have occurred in the outlying districts, but it would appear that the losses from this disease have been less than in previous years.

Epizootic and Ulcerative Lymphangitis.—Twenty cases of ulcerative lymphangitis were treated with vaccine in the Nairobi Quarantine Station during the year; of these, eight recovered, ten died, and two are still under treatment. Dipping at seven-day intervals in cattle dipping fluid of three-day strength appeared to act as an efficient preventative and, in some cases, effected cures.

Ten cases of epizootic lymphangitis were treated with potassium iodide; one recovered, two died, four were sent to the Veterinary Laboratory, and three are still under treatment.

Glanders.—No case of this disease came under notice during the year.

Diseases of Sheep and Goats.—Sheep and goat scab, *strongylosis* (wire-worm), foot-rot, Nairobi sheep disease, and contagious (caprine) pleuro-pneumonia are prevalent in practically all the native reserves.

Strongylosis is the cause of considerable loss to European sheep farmers in the Protectorate.

Diseases of the Pig.—Swine Fever.—Outbreaks of this disease were reported during the year at Limoru, Parklands (Nairobi) and on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The mortality ranged from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent.

V.—FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year and no alterations were made in the forest boundaries. Statistics of forest areas therefore remain the same as last year.

Legislation has been introduced providing for the payment of a in the Nyika Native Reserve and despatched by rail. Rules were also promulgated to provide for the conservation of trees growing royalty on gum copal collected on a forest area, and on firewood cut on Crown lands not being within a forest area, in the neighbourhood of Nairobi.

Timber.

The local timber trade was brisk throughout the year, the demand being constantly in excess of the supply. In spite of climatic conditions, the year was the most prosperous one ever experienced by the local timber trade.

389,121 cubic feet of timber were sold, as compared with 447,778 cubic feet in the preceding year, a decrease of 58,657 cubic feet, accounted for by the fact that 54,200 cubic feet of Muzaiti timber which were sold in 1916–1917 have not yet been felled. 52,634 cubic feet of timber were issued free to Government Departments, free timber permit holders and natives.

During the year ending 31st December, 1917, the quantity of timber from the Grogan Forests, on which the royalty payment is based, amounted to 99,020 cubic feet, a decrease of 52,155 cubic feet, as compared with the preceding year. The area clear-filled was 182 acres. The decreased output is mainly attributable to adverse weather conditions which necessitated the closing of the only set of mills operating in the forest, that at Maji Mazuri, for four months. Difficulties were also experienced in the transport of the timber to the Railway line.

The Timber Market.

Owing to the high cost of corrugated iron there was a largely increased demand for roofing shingles. Large quantities of " Boriti " were cut in the Lamu mangrove swamps and at Ngoneni in anticipation of a big demand for them at Persian Gulf ports. This demand did not materialise.

Towards the end of the year there was a rise in the selling prices of all timbers except Muzaiti. Other prices remained high.

The Nairobi prices at the end of the year were as follows per ton of 50 cubic feet :—Cedar, Rs.144 ; Podo, Rs.120 ; Msharagi, Rs.144 ; Mueri, Rs.144, and Muzaiti, Rs.240.

Stocks of imported timber were low. During the year under report only 183 tons valued at £2,288 were imported, as compared with 925 tons, valued at £9,790 in 1916–17.

During the year timber to the value of £2,074 was exported, an increase of £2,011 over the value of timber exported during 1916–17.

Saw-Mills.

Twelve saw-mills were operating in the Government forests during the year.

Railway Fuel.

Camps were maintained at Molo, Elburgon, and Escarpment for the supply of wood fuel to the Railway, and a camp was opened at Londiani in October for the supply of wood fuel to the Uganda Railway Marine Department.

Forest Fires.

During the last seven months of the year dry-weather conditions prevailed, and in spite of all precautions several fires occurred causing a great deal of damage.

Silviculture.

A total area of 1,126 acres was planted, as compared with 1,077 acres in the previous years.

Revenue.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £11,900 10*s.* 4*d.*, as compared with £11,359 3*s.* 3*d.* in the preceding year. The amount of net cash revenue after deducting expenditure, was £1,538.

Expenditure.

The net expenditure amounted to £10,442, as compared with £10,166 in 1916–17.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(A) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.

The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that normal conditions would have prevailed and that an increased gross revenue would have resulted from a gradual increase in the prosperity and development of the country. They provided for an expenditure of £512,838, and a gross revenue of £800,000. These figures were subsequently revised when it became evident that the gross revenue would fall far short of the estimates, and estimates of expenditure went down to £432,000, gross revenue being estimated at £635,000. The total revenue for the year actually amounted to £647,086, and the actual expenditure was £438,100.

The net earnings for the year were £208,986, a decrease of £142,839, as compared with the net earnings in 1914–1915. They represent a profit of 3·21 per cent. on the total outlay on the Railway and Steamer service as against 5·41 per cent. in 1916–17 and 4·13 per cent. in 1915–16. Of the receipts, 38 per cent. were on account of military traffic.

The gross revenue was second in amount only to that of the previous year, which still remains the highest on record.

The total tonnage handled was 221,601, as against 328,130 last year, a decrease of nearly 32 per cent.

The total goods receipts were Rs.4,625,345 compared with Rs.6,761,060 last year and Rs.5,582,690 in 1915–16.

Coaching receipts increased from Rs.3,499,651 to Rs.3,634,455.

The tonnage carried by Lake steamers decreased from 38,696 to 37,815.

Owing to the War, traffic on the Lake has been easily moved with less than half the fleet. Three steamers were running on regular sailings, while two, together with lighters, have been continuously employed in carrying repatriated porters, recruits, and general cargo.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 95,087, as against 60,331 for 1916–17.

Oil fuel is burnt on three of the steamers, and an oil installation was placed in the "Winifred" during the year.

Magadi Railway.

The result of the past year's working of the Magadi Railway showed a loss of Rs.157,562. Only 6,111 tons of soda were conveyed to the coast.

Busoga Railway and Marine and the Port Bell-Kampala Railway.

Coaching traffic on the Busoga Railway shows a slight decrease of Rs.2,976, as compared with the previous year, and on the Port Bell-Kampala Railway there was a decrease of Rs.5,606.

The working of the Busoga Railway Marine was greatly handicapped by the exceptionally high levels that have been experienced on Lake Kioga.

(B) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 115 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 89 are in East Africa, and 26 are in Uganda. There are 39 Money Order Offices and 108 Telegraph Offices.

The total Post and Telegraph Revenue of the two Protectorates amounted to £66,116 0*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with £58,738 5*s.* 10*d.* in 1916-17.

The Departmental expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates, amounted to £72,639 6*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with £62,014 18*s.* 9*d.* in 1916-17, an increase of 17·13 per cent. Of the total expenditure, £12,840 represents the capital cost of new telegraph and telephone lines and wireless stations, of which sum £11,865 was spent in East Africa and £975 in Uganda.

Postal Matter.

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets dealt with during 1917-18 is estimated at 7,677,407 of which 1,941,084 were official or soldiers' letters. This total represents an increase of more than 44 per cent. over the returns of the pre-War year 1913-14.

Parcel Post.

102,936 parcels were dealt with in the combined Protectorates, as compared with 124,004 in the preceding year, a decrease of 17 per cent. This decrease is attributable to the suspension after October, 1917, of Parcel Post from India. The parcels imported from abroad were valued at £134,264, as compared with £145,023 for the previous year—a decrease of 7·42 per cent. The Customs duty collected at the Post Office amounted to £15,937.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The number of deposits made during the year was 15,202, as compared with 7,970 for the previous year, but the total amount deposited fell from Rs.904,225 to Rs.811,685. This apparent anomaly is attributed to the largely increased use of the Post Office Savings Bank made by the men of the K.A.R. Withdrawals numbered 2,961, a decrease of 387, or 11·56 per cent., as compared with similar transactions during the preceding year. The actual sum withdrawn exceeded that for the previous year by Rs.58,287 or 7·40 per cent.

On March 31st, 1918, there were 6,222 active accounts with a balance due to depositors of £77,713. The corresponding figures for March 31st, 1917, were 5,049 active accounts with a balance of £77,780.

Telegraphs.

During 1917–18, the telegrams transmitted, including an estimated traffic of 76,804 (with military and private messages) received from military lines in German East Africa, amounted to 603,127. The number of telegrams forwarded on the service of Government Departments other than those in German East Africa, is estimated at 172,824, of which 105,331 were military messages.

Wireless Telegraph Construction.

A wireless station was erected at Kismayu, the actual time occupied in the erection of the plant, including the construction of concrete foundations, being 69 days from the date of the arrival at Kismayu of the engineer in charge. The station was opened for State traffic on January 15th.

Telephones.

Additional public facilities were provided within the business zones at Nairobi and Mombasa, 45 public telephones being installed at the former, and 7 at the latter.

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(A) Public Health.

The general tenour of the reports from almost all districts was that, on the whole, the public health of the country was exceptionally good. Malaria, as usual, was common everywhere, and but few districts escaped dysentery and the occurrence of sporadic cases of small-pox. Cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared at widely separated centres, cases being reported from Nandi, Machakos, Nairobi, Mombasa, and the Tana River. Plague made its appearance on the Kisii and Maragoli Hills of Kavirondo, and at Kyambu, Nakuru, and Mombasa. The desert areas suffered notably from beri-beri. A small epidemic of influenza was reported from Meru.

(B) Sanitation.—1. Preventive Measures.

Malaria.

Considerable activity has been maintained in cleaning drains filling in excavations and oiling in the principal towns in the country.

Plague.

This disease reappeared in Mombasa on April 25th, 1917. Further cases were discovered on May 19th, and it appeared at intervals in various localities subsequent to that date. Of the 101 cases recorded 84 with 78 deaths were among the uninoculated and 17 cases with 10 deaths among those who had received prophylactic protection.

In Nairobi the case incidence was somewhat higher. The disease originated in the Indian Bazaar and spread rapidly to other quarters of the town and to the native villages on its perimeter. 20,776 rats were caught, of which 37 were found to be infected.

The total number of inoculations against plague was 100,214, as against 18,273 in 1916, and 6,878 in 1915.

Small-pox.

There is evidence to show that there is a recrudescence of this disease in the Kenya Province and in Nairobi. 297,303 vaccinations were performed, as compared with 977,055 in 1916.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

796 cases with 615 deaths were reported from twelve districts extending from the Coast to Lake Victoria. This is a considerable increase over every year since 1913.

Dysentery.

There were 2,613 cases observed, with 160 deaths. In addition to these the Medical Officers of Health have reported 2,559 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa in the townships of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu.

2.—General Measures.

Sewage Disposal.

No water-borne system of sewage disposal has been established in any of the chief towns; nor have any works for the treatment of sewage been constructed.

Night soil is disposed of by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cesspools, or distribution on the ground.

Scavenging.

With the exception of Kisumu, where the Conservancy Department is under the direction of the Health Office, executive control in other towns is vested in other authorities.

The disposal generally adopted is by means of dumping, burning or burial.

Water Supply.

The supplies to the principal towns in the country remain in the same state as last year. Owing to financial restrictions it has been found impossible to safeguard them further by means of filtration, increased storage areas, chemical treatment, protection of the intake and gathering grounds.

Drainage.

4,043 yards of new drains in Nairobi, and 207 yards in Kisumu were constructed during the year. The work of cleansing ditches and drains falls largely upon the Health Office staffs in the towns.

This work has been well organised and sustained and has been of material benefit, as the bulk of the sullage water and effluents from settled areas is discharged into earth drains.

Bush Clearing.

This important work has been actively prosecuted in most of the townships; in some places where this activity has not been supervised and controlled by the Health Offices, monetary grants have been made by the Division for the maintenance of working gangs. The number of acres kept clear was 782, 4,182, and 179 in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu, respectively.

VIII.—NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The year under review has again been one of activity connected with military requirements. The demands made for porters for the Carrier Corps have been larger than ever, and it has also been necessary to collect oxen for military transport and supplies. In spite of the compulsory recruitment of carriers, no untoward incidents occurred and the work of the district officials, Chiefs, and native authorities is worthy of the highest praise. Though depleted in numbers the Administrative Staff has carried on its duties in the development of the natives as in the past, and normal progress has been made.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(A) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European School.

(1) *Nairobi Division "A" School.*—In spite of the shortage of staff and changes in temporary teachers a satisfactory standard was maintained. Examination results were satisfactory, particularly in the Fourth Standard.

Additions were made to the buildings in April 1917, accommodation being provided for about 20 extra pupils by an increase of class rooms, dormitories, and dining hall.

(2) *Nakuru Division "A" School.*—The progress of this school has been satisfactory.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—This school continues to make good progress and is well supported on the Plateau.

Additional accommodation was provided for the staff, and funds were sanctioned for a commodious boarding house which is now nearing completion.

Indian Schools.

(4) *Nairobi Division "B" School.*—This school has maintained a satisfactory standard under the Indian Headmaster. The school accommodation has been well filled throughout the year, and a number of children are on the waiting list.

(5) *Mombasa Division "B" School.*—This school showed a great improvement during the year under a trained and qualified Headmaster. Criticism and demonstration classes for teachers were started, with good results.

The present unsatisfactory building will shortly be replaced by the new Allidina Visram High School.

Arab School.

(6) ***Mombasa Division* "*C*" *School.***—This school does not increase in size to any extent, as the Arab population is anxious that Arabic shall be taught and the Koran Schools absorbed. When this is done, a large influx may be anticipated.

Native School.

(7) ***Machakos Division* "*C*" *School.***—This school, during the absence of the Headmaster, was carried on in a very creditable manner by native teachers.

Grants-in-Aid.

Grants for Education have been given to Nairobi High School for the maintenance of a European Kindergarten, and an indulgence grant to Missions to enable them to continue their technical training, which had lapsed owing to the absence of native pupils with the Carrier Corps.

(B) MISSIONS AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Seyidie Province.

The Missions in the Mombasa District belong to the Church Missionary Society and the Roman Catholic Mission; there are also three schools in Mombasa, viz., the Government Arab School, the Indian School and the Buxton High School.

Ukamba Province.

In the Nairobi District the Church Missionary Society and St. Austin's Catholic Mission have maintained their progress.

There are, in all, ten Mission Stations, with 23 village schools in the Kikuyu District.

The African Inland Mission has four stations in the Ulu District and one in the Kitui District, but the organisation of schools has been considerably upset by the War. Results of mission teaching in the Kitui District are not encouraging.

A valuable service was rendered to the Government by the recruitment, in April 1917, of a battalion of carriers from the Mission Stations under the leadership of Dr. Arthur of the Church of Scotland Mission, for service in German East Africa.

Kenya Province.

The call for carriers took away pupils from all Missions to such an extent that work became stationary until the end of March, when repatriated carriers began to return.

Naivasha Province.

Two branches of the African Inland Mission are established, one near Kabarnet and the other in Elgeyo, but their labours have not as yet had an appreciable effect on the natives.

Masai Reserve.

There is still a school at Ngong, the number of pupils averaging 40 during 1917–18. At this school the Masai are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and receive some instruction in agriculture. The Masai themselves offer little encouragement to Missions.

Nyanza Province.

The various Missionary Societies maintain schools in most cases they also have day schools in charge of native teachers. In the North Kavirondo District alone there are night schools under direct European control, and 121 in charge of native teachers. The natives as a whole are anxious to be taught, and a marked improvement in civilisation is noticeable among mission pupils.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

(A) LANDS.

Revenue.—The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000, of which £21,257 were actually collected, the deficit being principally due to causes arising out of the War, such as shortage of staff, the absence of a large number of lessees on Active Service and the postponement of contemplated sales of land.

The actual amounts of £338 in respect of Freeholds and Homesteads, and £2,095 in respect of Stand Premia were collected.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to £7,583, showing a saving in the estimate of £1,719.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of grants made during the calendar year 1917 was 98, totalling 242,244 acres, compared with 97 grants the previous year, comprising 519,154 acres. Of the figure 98, 79 represent grants under licence agreement and old leases for which new leases were issued in substitution in 1917; the actual number of new grants was, therefore, only 19, representing 70,210 acres, and of these 19, 14 grants were farms (9 being old outstanding claims finally settled). The remaining 5 grants were 5 plots granted for special purposes such as Missions, sports grounds, etc.

Land available for Allotment.—There are some 850 farms surveyed and available for allotment.

A start has been made on the examination of cases of plots on which development should have been effected before August 1914. The work is in progress and should, when completed, effect an increase in revenue due to imposition of penalty rents where such are incurred.

Owing to the large numbers of cases of acquisition of land in Mombasa in connection with the town planning of the island, and the high prices realised, a Land Assistant was posted to Mombasa.

Coast Land Settlement.

Revenue.—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs.23,680.87, as against Rs.10,053.50 in 1916–17. The increase in revenue was due mainly to the increase in fees paid on Certificates of Title issued, viz., Rs.19,127 as against Rs.5,098.

The amount of revenue outstanding on account of Certificates issued, Court costs, etc., now amounts to Rs.40,881.58 as against Rs.26,896.58 outstanding on the 31st March, 1917.

Of the latter amount Rs.1,113 was collected during the year under review and Rs.859 was written off, so that the actual new money owing to Government for the year was Rs.15,957.

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all headings amounted to Rs.168,131.99 as against Rs.103,475.61 last year.

A considerable increase has been incurred under Survey, which is partially accounted for by the fact that a sum of Rs.27,000, being a third share of Head Office expenses, has been charged to the Land Settlement vote for the first time.

General.—A Chairman has been appointed with control of all the Arbitration Boards in Seyidie Province.

It has not yet been found possible to complete the demarcation of the Digo Reserves.

(B) SURVEYS.

The Staff of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch was on active service throughout the year. Almost all cadastral work was suspended owing to shortage of staff, 60,000 acres only being surveyed; the cost of survey per acre was consequently higher than in previous years. Deed plan work has been kept up to date.

XI.—GAME.

Revenue from licences remained low but showed a slight increase over the previous years. Only one sportsman's licence was issued, but the return from the front of some of the residents in the Protectorate has caused an increase in the number of other licences issued.

Game Reserves.

Northern Reserve.—No reports have been received of the Northern Reserve during the year.

Southern Reserve.—Satisfactory reports have been received in regard to the condition of nearly every species. Rhinoceros are still scarce, but giraffe, elephant, buffalo, eland, oryx, and other animals are increasing in numbers.

Principal Game Districts.—Favourable reports have been received from all the principal game districts. But little shooting has taken place and, in spite of the drought, satisfactory increases in all species except rhinoceros have been noticed. Elephant have given a certain amount of trouble in settled areas and in the coconut plantations near Lamu.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The authorised expenditure, as sanctioned in the Estimates for the year, was £138,473. Additional sums which became available during the course of the year, brought the total authorised expenditure to the figure of £147,850. The total actual expenditure was £112,944, or £34,906 less than the votes sanctioned.

The non-completion of the sanctioned programme was unavoidable under the prevalence of war conditions, which affected so adversely the Department's supply of skilled and unskilled labour, and of trained supervision. Fifteen members of the European Staff remained on military duty during the year. The demands of the Carrier Corps for native labour brought civil work to a standstill in a number of directions. Indian artizans also were almost unobtainable for civil employment as much higher wages were offered in the areas under full military occupation.

Among the major works of the year the principal one was a further instalment of Nairobi drainage (£5,661). This included the completion of the Victoria Street sewer by the construction of a length of 1,605 feet varying in size from 5 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 6 inches to 3 feet by 3 feet. Surface drains to a total length of 594 feet were also laid. A start was made with the development of a new Native Quarter at Nairobi. A system of murrum roads was laid out and constructed to a total length of 4·2 miles while concrete drains for the removal of storm water were constructed to a total length of 9,168 feet. In addition a considerable mileage of tributary earth drains was provided.

There were also provided a complete building for the wireless station at Kismayu (£4,079) including accommodation for machinery equipment and staff; additions to the Government School at Nairobi (£1,341); two staff quarters at Mombasa (£1,520); two at Nairobi on which £1,138 was spent without their being completed before the end of the year. A large boarding house was started for Eldoret School, but only £811 was spent before the end of the year. An extension at an estimated cost of £1,467 to the Court House at Nairobi for the accommodation of the High Court was started just before the end of the year, the expenditure being £93. A masonry office at Meru Station cost £1,092.

The expenditure on the maintenance of roads and bridges was £17,029 and that on new roads and bridges was £9,036. The most important item under this head was a new permanent bridge over the Ruiru River on the Fort Hall Road. This consists of two reinforced concrete elliptical arches of 60 feet span, and expenditure on it up to the end of the year amounted to £2,838. In Mombasa Island £1,112 was spent on reconstruction. Three bridges were built in the settled area near Muhoroni (£1,211), where the resident settlers gave assistance with the transport of materials, and thirteen other bridge projects were dealt with. A new line of road was opened from the direction of Limoru into Nairobi through the settled area in the vicinity.

The revenue derived from the Mombasa Water Supply project during the period of fifteen months from January 1st, 1917, when regular revenue accounts were opened upon the completion of construction operations, up to March 31st, 1918, was £5,711.

XIII.—POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December, 1917, was 5,362. Of these 2,357 were adult males, 1,529 were adult females, and 1,476 were children of both sexes. Of the adult males 2,096 were British and 261 were of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows:—

Government Officials	641
Planters and Farmers	1,011
Commercial	473
Missionaries	126
Professional Men	57
Unclassified	49

The population according to Provinces is set out in the following statement :—

Province	Euro-peans	Indians	Goans	Arabs	Other Races	Natives	Total
Nyanza	382	1,861	138	68	15	1,055,968	1,058,432
Ukamba	2,614	5,981	1,189	47	—	358,608	368,439
Seyidie	333	4,851	540	4,239	23	166,372	176,358
Kenya	301	322	47	5	—	776,905	777,578
Naivasha	1,656	508	123	23	11	87,637	89,958*
Tanaland	13	726	34	1,954	6	38,336	41,069
Jubaland	25	343	21	1,014	2	9,648	11,053
Northern Frontier District	20	6	5	5	—	89,646	89,682
Masai Reserve ..	18	95	29	3	12	39,043	39,200
Total ..	5,362	14,693	2,126	7,358	69	2,622,163	2,651,771*

(*) Excluding Turkana.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No	Colony, &c.	Year
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	,,
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	,,
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	,,
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	,,
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	,,
997	Basutoland	,,
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	,,
1001	Hong Kong	,,
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	,,
1004	Malta	,,
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	,,
1007	Ceylon	,,
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands	1918
1010	St. Helena	,,
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1012	Ashanti	

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1073.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1918-19.

(For Report for 1917–18 see No. 1013.)

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No. 1073.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE FOR 1918-19.*

(*Colonial Office Note :—Now known as the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.*)

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure sanctioned at the opening of the year amounted to £1,675,123, of which £1,592,090 was authorised to be spent out of the year's revenue by the Appropriation Ordinance, 1918, and £83,033 was carried forward from the previous year's votes for completion of works in the 1917-18 programme, to be met from Surplus Balances.

The Supplementary Estimates provided for expenditure of £236,819, which was not authorised by the Appropriation Ordinance. Of this £221,596, including War Bonus for the Staff, was to be met from Surplus Balances, £3,000 from a fine on the Aulihan Somalis, and £12,223 was to be met from Savings which were expected to amount to £102,111. The total expenditure then anticipated was £1,726,798.

The total actual expenditure amounted to £1,570,705, of which £1,363,649 was a charge against the revenue, and £207,056 (including £155,973 charged to War Expenses) was a charge against Surplus Balances. In order to make a satisfactory comparison with the amount authorised it is necessary to deduct therefrom the sum of £95,734, the total unexpended balance of the year's votes which require to be carried forward to complete the 1918-19 programme, and to add to the actual expenditure the sum of £33,600 deferred charges on account of Military Expenditure. The total year's expenditure is then found to be more than the total amount sanctioned at the opening of the year by £24,916, but to be less than the aggregate expenditure provided for in the original and supplementary estimates by £109,792.

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15, No. 881 [Cd. 8172-7].

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The following table shows the Expenditure for the last six years :—

	£
1913–14	1,115,899
1914–15	1,151,730
1915–16	1,072,917
1916–17	1,197,396
1917–18	1,490,571
1918–19	1,570,705

FINANCIAL POSITION ON MARCH 31ST, 1919.

The net excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March was £434,294.

This figure is arrived at as follows :—

		£
Excess of Assets on 1st April, 1918..		456,296
Total Expenditure 1918–19	£1,570,705	
Total Revenue 1918–19	£1,548,703	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		22,002
Balance		£434,294

From this Surplus the following amounts must be deducted in order to ascertain the financial position :—

	£
Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted	95,734
Expenditure in connection with military patrols to be adjusted in 1919–20 accounts	33,600
Receipts from stand premia on farms and town plots earmarked for road construction	19,964
	£149,298

This leaves an available Surplus of £284,996, which is less than the available Surplus at the end of the previous year by £77,533, but it exceeds the anticipated Surplus on which the estimates for 1919–20 are based by £109,750.

(b) CURRENCY.

The total value of the Currency Note Circulation on the 31st March, 1919, was Rs.1,17,13,500, an increase of Rs.33,83,000 on the circulation at the end of the previous year.

(3040) Wt.5414/129 625 5/21 Harrow G.75/1921

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(*a*) TRADE.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Customs Departments of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates as from 1st April, 1917, separate statistics relating to the trade of each Protectorate are not available.

The following particulars, therefore, refer to the total trade of the two Protectorates :—

Gross receipts from import and export duty during the year under review amounted to £346,216, from which should be deducted the sum of £75,654 refunded in respect of goods in transit, re-exported, etc., the net Customs revenue therefore being £270,562. Of this amount two-thirds is credited to the East Africa Protectorate and one-third to Uganda.

There was a considerable decrease on export duty, which was due to lack of shipping facilities, large stocks of all varieties of produce, including hides and skins which are the principal source of export remaining on hand at the close of the financial year. It is confidently expected that a complete recovery in the export trade will take place during 1919–20.

Imports.—The total value of commercial imports during the year increased from £2,809,681 to £3,397,810, thus showing an increase of £588,129, or 21 per cent. The imports were the highest in value on record and would have shown an increase of 36 per cent. had it not been for the high rate of exchange ruling during the year, viz.: 1s. 6d. = Re.1, while conversion from rupee to sterling currency was made at 1s. 4d. = Re.1 for statistical purposes.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports, amounting to £912,467, or 27 per cent. of the total trade imports, as compared with £950,608, or 34 per cent., in 1917–18. This decrease represents 4 per cent. in value and 31 per cent. in quantity, thus indicating an average rise in price during the year of 40 per cent. Of the various descriptions of cotton textiles, unbleached piece goods to the value of £263,514, or 29 per cent. of the total value, were imported, by far the greatest proportion (£158,575) originating in India, the second largest supplier being the United States of America (£51,116), followed by the United Kingdom (£30,138) and Japan (£22,624). Imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics amounted in value to £613,682, showing an increase of £136,496, or 28 per cent., over the preceding year. Ninety-five per cent. of this amount is represented by goods originating in the United Kingdom.

Grain and flour represent the second item in importance and constitute 11 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity increased by 92,460 cwt., or 32 per cent., and the value by

£163,320, or 73 per cent., the disparity between the two figures indicating a general rise in price of 31 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Rice, as usual, takes the first place under this head in quantity as well as in value, 215,124 cwt. costing £219,180 being imported as against 170,756 cwt. to the value of £140,615 received in 1917–18.

Wheat flour comes next in importance under this heading, 93,027 cwt. to the value of £107,206 being imported, showing an increase of 35,570 cwt. or 61 per cent. in quantity, and £53,958 or 101 per cent. in value over the importations during 1917–18. Of the total quantity of grain and flour imported, 86 per cent. originated in India.

Spirituous liquors, including wines and spirits, ale and beer, formed the third group of imports (in importance as regards value), 216,059 gallons to the value of £218,155 being imported during the year as against 144,943 gallons to the value of £97,487 in 1917–18. Ale and beer show the largest increase under this head, representing 34 per cent. of the total quantity and 14 per cent. of the value. 74,363 gallons worth £30,248 were imported, 49 per cent. originating in the United Kingdom, 37 per cent. in the Union of South Africa, and 13 per cent. in Japan. Importations of whisky show a quantitative increase of 11,602 gallons, or 21 per cent., and an advance of £52,498 or 102 per cent. in value, thus indicating a rise in price of 67 per cent. With the exception of 254 gallons, all whisky was imported from the British Empire. Imports of wine show an increase of 15,219 gallons or 73 per cent. in quantity, and £18,103 or 118 per cent. in value. Of this quantity 48 per cent. was consigned from the Union of South Africa, 20 per cent. from Italy and 18 per cent. from France. Brandy shows an increase of 15,455 gallons, or 130 per cent., in quantity and £26,322 or 258 per cent. in value over the importations of the previous year.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes ranked next in importance. 1,401,661 lb. to the value of £184,242, being imported, an increase of 540,673 lb. in quantity and £94,492 in value over 1917–18.

A decrease of 12 per cent. in the quantity of sugar imported is shown, 78,997 cwt. to the value of £104,614 being received during the year under report. Of this total 83 per cent. originated in Mauritius, Java, which had hitherto been the principal source of supply, furnishing 15 per cent. only. The decrease in quantity imported may be ascribed rather to shortage of supply than to any increase in local production or diminishing demand.

With regard to the countries of origin of trade imports the share of the United Kingdom, prominent as it was in past years, advanced from £1,253,695 in 1917–18 to £1,619,993 in the year under review and represented 47·68 per cent. of the total value of goods imported. British possessions contributed 31·26 per cent., or £1,062,245 as against £839,659 in 1917–18.

Of the balance of 21·06 per cent. from foreign countries, 7·14 per cent. was received from the United States of America, 2 per cent. from Japan, and 1·68 per cent. from Holland. Trade with Japan has increased considerably, being negligible in volume prior to the War, whereas some diminution in the trade with Holland has to be recorded.

The value of the imported goods subsequently re-exported amounted to £726,280, a considerable advance on any previous year. This was mainly due to the fact that large quantities of imported goods were re-shipped to and received from the conquered territory of German East Africa.

Transit traffic decreased from £556,869 to £425,583, or by 13 per cent. These figures should, however, be considered in conjunction with the figures relating to re-exports, and it will thus be seen that little, if any, diminution in this traffic has occurred.

Exports.—Since 1st April, 1917, the exports of produce originating in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates have been shown under one heading, exports of produce originating in the conquered territory of German East Africa, Belgian Congo and the Sudan being registered separately.

Produce of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates to the value of £2,231,827 was exported during the year under review as against £1,543,104 in 1917–18, an increase of £688,723 or 45 per cent. From German East Africa produce to the value of £231,590 was exported from this Protectorate as compared with £165,500 during the previous year.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports and represents 48 per cent. of the total value. The quantity exported was 109,179 cwt. of a declared value of £1,064,065 or £9 14s. 11d. per cwt., an increase as compared with the previous year of 13,905 cwt. accompanied by an advance in price of £361,290 or 32 per cent. in specific value. With the exception of 337 cwt., the produce of this Protectorate, all cotton exported originated in Uganda. Fifteen years ago the export of cotton from the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates did not exceed 500 cwt., whereas shipments during the year under review totalled more than 100,000 cwt. This is, however, still very far from what the country is capable of producing, and it is confidently expected that the encouragement afforded to native growers both by Government and by the enhanced prices realized will result in a largely increased output for export. As regards countries of destination, cotton to the value of £540,648 was consigned to the United Kingdom, and £522,535 to India and Burmah, as against £472,396 and £229,475 respectively in 1917–18.

The second place in the list of exports is taken by coffee, which represented 15 per cent. of the total value of shipments. A striking increase in the export of this product has taken place, 139,404 cwt., valued at £327,880, being shipped during the year, as against 59,111 cwt., valued at £142,268 exported in 1917 and 1918. The increase of 80,293 cwt., or 136 per cent. in quantity, is due in part to the fact that stocks from previous years were held over for lack of shipping tonnage, but after this factor has been given due consideration it is evident that the production and export of coffee is increasing enormously. Of the total quantity exported 97,330 cwt. were consigned to the United Kingdom, 22,164 cwt. to Egypt, and 9,763 cwt. to the Union of South Africa.

Carbonate of soda is next in importance in the list of exports, 240,133 cwt. valued at £269,258 having been shipped during the year as compared with 93,755 cwt. valued at £111,322 shipped during the previous year. Sixty-three per cent. was consigned to British Possessions and the remainder to foreign countries. Practically the whole of this product is obtained from the natural deposits of soda at Lake Magadi.

Fibre, which includes sisal fibre and flax, represented 10 per cent. of the total exports, 117,442 cwt. valued at £234,814 being shipped during the year. As compared with the previous year an increase of 24,339 cwt. or 26 per cent. in quantity and £32,486 or 16 per cent. in value is shown. Of the total quantity exported 112,007 cwt. valued at £224,025 was sisal fibre.

The increasing importance of flax-growing in this Protectorate is very noticeable, 5,065 cwt. valued at £10,049 being exported during the year, whereas no flax was exported prior to 1916. It may be anticipated that this commodity will shortly occupy a prominent place in the list of exports. The enhanced demand coupled with a grave shortage in the world's supply, should result in a continuance of the high prices now ruling, thereby giving a decided impetus to what is already a most promising industry.

The export of hides and skins shows a retrogression, the value of such exports being £150,012 as compared with £222,425 in 1917 and 1918. It is probable that the export of this commodity would show a better result had it not been for restricted opportunities for shipment. Eighty-two per cent. of the quantity of hides exported was shipped to the United Kingdom and 16 per cent. to Italy. Forty-three per cent. of skins was shipped to the United Kingdom, 38 per cent. to India and 19 per cent. to the United States of America.

The value of combined exports was distributed in the following proportions among the various countries trading with this Protectorate :—United Kingdom, 53·5 per cent. ; British Possessions, 37·6 per cent. ; Japan, 3·8 per cent. ; Italy, 2·3 per cent. ; United States of America, 0·5 per cent. ; France, 0·5 per cent. ; other foreign countries, 1·8 per cent.

General Summary of Trade.—Total trade imports amounted to £3,397,810, an increase of 21 per cent. over the previous year, trade exports being valued at £2,498,574, or 43 per cent. above the figures for 1917–18. These figures indicate an adverse balance of trade of 26 per cent. as compared with 38 per cent. in the previous year. By including imports and exports of all descriptions, such as Government stores, material for the Uganda Railway, etc., the total value of imports amounted to £4,567,419, and exports £2,498,574, indicating an adverse balance of 45 per cent. as against 71 per cent. in 1917–18.

The adverse balance of trade is, however, rather apparent than real; a large proportion of imports is represented by industrial and agricultural machinery and implements, live stock for breeding purposes, etc., all of which are in the nature of capital expenditure likely to yield a handsome return in the shape of increased exports.

(*b*) Shipping.

Shipping, which was disorganised owing to war conditions, began to show signs of improvement towards the end of the year, but a still further decrease in arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels has to be recorded.

A fairly regular service of steamers of the Clan Ellerman Harrison Line was maintained with Mombasa (Kilindini) but through the exigencies of the war vessels of the Union-Castle, British India Steam Navigation Company, Messageries Maritimes and Marittima Italiana Lines, previously trading regularly between this Protectorate and Europe, called only at irregular intervals.

The service of steamers between East Africa and Bombay, although curtailed, was maintained with fair regularity by a branch of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The total steamers tonnage entered in the coast ports of the Protectorate amounted to 365,472 tons gross, a decrease of 150,278 tons.

III. INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(*a*) Industries.

(*See* under Agriculture.)

(*b*) Mines and Minerals.

The continuation of the War stopped practically all mining work by private enterprise.

The demand for mica by the Ministry of Munitions resulted in the Administration undertaking the development of this mineral. Mining was carried out at Sultan Hamud and on the slopes of Mount Kenya at Chuka. A total of approximately 20 tons of rough mica was mined and 2 tons finished by cutting was sent to England.

Development may be said to have reached a paying stage when owing to the Armistice the demand ceased and work was stopped.

IV. AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

(*a*) CROPS.

The adverse conditions, which prevailed last year, continued and caused a considerable set-back to agricultural industries. The difficulties previously experienced in the importation of machinery were only partially overcome. The drought and the various insect pests which follow in its train caused severe damage. A serious epidemic of influenza overran the country during the year and added to the difficulties of development.

Coffee.—Considerable damage was caused by "thrips" and by the failure of the rains throughout the year. *Hemileia Vastatrix* (Leaf Disease) appeared only in a mild form; it has been found that if proper means of restraint are used, the fungus can easily be kept under control.

The acreage under coffee has not increased greatly, owing to the attention which is being paid to the flax industry in many districts; but the Protectorate coffee readily commands the highest prices on the London market.

Flax.—The flax industry has barely passed the experimental stage; but the acreage under cultivation has been greatly increased, and a number of factories for dealing with the crop on a large scale have been erected in the Highlands of the Protectorate. The situation, at the present time, is most favourable for the development of the crop and great interest is being taken in the industry. Home spinners have given excellent reports on the working qualities of the East African fibre.

Sisal.—This industry continued to flourish to a marked degree during the year, and several new estates were put under cultivation. The average monthly output was about 500 tons. Prices in the Home markets ruled very high.

Maize.—The crop was severely affected by the drought and the yield was much below the normal.

In order to relieve distress due to famine among the native population, Government imported large quantities of maize from South Africa, which was retailed to natives.

Potatoes.—The crop was scarce throughout the year and prices ruled high.

Sugar Cane.—In spite of the serious drought sugar cane has given good results at the Government Experimental Station. In August, 1918, the Chief of the Economic Plants Division made an inspection of the Kibos and Kibigori districts and reported that the soil and climatic conditions were highly favourable to the successful cultivation of sugar cane. As there was a prospect of cultivation being undertaken on a large scale, cuttings of several varieties have been in request for planting purposes, but development has been delayed.

Swamp Rice.—The cultivation of this crop is almost entirely in the hands of natives. Owing to lack of seed in the Protectorate, some 22 tons of Swamp rice seed were imported from India and distributed, but the crop suffered severely from drought.

Coconuts.—Attention, during the year, was directed towards keeping the established plantations in good order rather than to new development.

Fruit.—In several districts in the Highlands good crops of apples, peaches, and plums were harvested. Oranges and other members of the citrus family also gave good results. There is a good local market for all fruit, and further attention is being devoted to this branch of agriculture.

(*b*) Stock.

Cattle suffered considerably from the long drought ; many old cattle died and young stock received a severe check.

Unfortunately rinderpest broke out in the Rift Valley, with the result that double inoculation was considered advisable on most farms.

The demand for pure bred bulls was very keen and further consignments were imported from South Africa. The supply was far short of the demand, and another consignment is being selected in South Africa. The principal breeds used for grading are Shorthorn, Friesland, Ayrshire and Herefords. All these breeds cross well with the native cow, and results show a marked improvement both in beef and milk.

Sheep.—The sheep industry covers a very limited area from Kijabe to Elmenteita, Molo district, Laikipia and West Kenya. Excellent results are still being obtained from grading up with the Merino ram. There is a keen demand for mutton grade rams.

Wool sent to the London market has realized good prices.

Scab causes the sheep farmers considerable anxiety and expense, and the sheep require regular dosing for internal parasites.

Pigs.—The pig industry has received a severe set-back, owing to the high price of maize. Many farmers were forced to dispose of their stock. Those who have continued should now do well, as 50 cents. per lb. live weight is a very high price. Wild pigs died in large numbers near Naivasha in September and October from swine fever or rinderpest.

Donkeys.—The crossing of the native donkey with Catalonian Jack has proved a great success. The progeny of the Catalonian Jack, mated with the half-bred donkey mares, shows a marked improvement on the half-breds.

(c) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Kabete.

Maize.—An area of 42 acres was planted during April, 1918, the varieties being "Hickory King" and "Iowa Silver Mine." The former yielded 6½ bags of 200 lb. to the acre and the latter 5 bags.

Beans.—Forty-three acres were planted in April. They were harvested in four months and yielded 6 bags of 200 lb. to the acre.

Wheat.—Twenty-five acres were planted and harvested in four months, the average yield being rather less than 400 lb. to the acre, and the maximum yield 650 lb. to the acre.

Potatoes.—A considerable acreage was planted with "King of the Early." The crop was planted in September and grown under irrigation, yielding at the rate of 5 tons per acre.

Tea.—The trees withstood the drought satisfactorily, and it is possible that they may do quite well under more favourable conditions.

Coffee.—The trees were damaged by "thrips," and the yield during the year was very light.

Sugar Cane.—One acre of each of the following varieties was planted in April, 1918:—"Seely Seedling," "No. 3,922," "No. 156," and "No. 1,528"; all varieties have given good results.

Naivasha.

Cattle.—Stock has experienced the worst year in the history of the farm. The young stock suffered severely and received a set-back, from which they will take a long time to recover.

Rinderpest made its appearance during August and September.

Sheep.—In spite of the drought the sheep have been fairly healthy.

Two Suffolk rams were imported from South Africa to mate with grade Suffolk ewes. This produces a good grade Suffolk ram, which is in great demand.

The two Lincoln rams imported from Australia in 1917 have been mated with grade Lincoln Merino ewes. The progeny appear to lack constitution. Forty-nine bales of wool weighing 21,964 lb., and one bale of mohair weighing 464 lb. were despatched to London on 1st January, 1919.

Donkeys.—The new Catalonian Jack crossing with the half-bred mares shows a marked improvement, but the increase is disappointing.

(*d*) DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Diseases of Cattle.

East Coast Fever.—During the year under review, 141 outbreaks of East Coast Fever were reported; of this number, 41 occurred on the Uasin Gishu Plateau, where infectivity has greatly increased owing to illicit movement of stock and insufficient attention being paid to the strength of dipping fluids.

Two outbreaks occurred in each of the clean districts of Limoru and Elmenteita. All native reserves are infected areas, and it is reported that the disease has increased considerably in the Masai Reserve.

An endeavour was made to re-infect the Kamiti testing area, which had been out of use for 18 months. Susceptible animals placed on the area have, with few exceptions, failed to contract the disease. It is hoped to open this boma for testing immunity during the next year.

Fourteen dipping tanks were inspected by Engineers of the Public Works Department and twelve of these were passed as having been built in accordance with the Government plan and specification. A public dipping tank was built at Gilgil. There are now 160 dipping tanks in the country.

Rinderpest.—During the year disease was widespread. In some cases the disease is said to have spread by infected eland and warthog. During the period under review, 69,493 head of cattle, the property of settlers, squatters and transport riders, were subjected to double inoculation against rinderpest. Owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to detail a Veterinary Officer to enquire into losses following inoculation, but so far as can be ascertained the mortality rarely exceeded 5 per cent., the average losses reported being 2 per cent.

In certain areas higher rates of mortality were experienced, reaching 11·5 per cent. at Naivasha. This was, on enquiry, found to be due to infection of redwater and anaplasmosis and insufficient care as to grazing at the critical period.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.—Several outbreaks in the settled areas have been reported and dealt with during the year. The disease is still rampant in the Masai Reserve, where it was found that, from a mob of 3,332 apparently healthy oxen collected at random, 889 showed, on post mortem examination, lesions of varying degrees of severity of pleuro-pneumonia.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—In March outbreaks of this disease were reported throughout the country. This disease runs a very mild course, affects stock of all ages, and causes no mortality.

Anthrax.—Twenty-seven cases were reported during the year. The disease was dealt with by double vaccine inoculation. Two forms of anthrax are found throughout the country, the splenic and the subcutaneous. The former shows no clinical symptoms and the animal is usually found dead ; in the subcutaneous form diffuse swellings are found in different parts of the body and in many cases the animal recovers. Native cattle show a degree of natural resistance, as the disease is known to exist in nearly all Native Reserves.

Trypanosomiasis.—Five outbreaks occurred at Thika and may have resulted from one of two causes :—

(1) A latent infection from a previous outbreak, transmitted mechanically by such means as the ordinary *Stomoxys* biting fly.

(2) Direct infection from the bite of tsetse-fly.

It was proved that at least one outbreak coincided with the near encroachment of buffalo from the Ithanga hills. Tsetse-flies will follow herds of buffalo for some miles ; and it can be assumed, in certain cases at least, that the tsetse-fly was the primary cause of infection. Other minor outbreaks occurred in Nairobi and Uasin Gishu.

When the presence of tsetse-fly is negatived on an infected estate, it must be assumed that the ordinary blood-sucking fly is the active agent in spreading the infection from some imported infected animal. Support is lent to this theory by the fact that, in certain infected farms, where regular dipping was practised, cases rapidly diminished in number and the disease ultimately disappeared.

Colon Bacillosis.—In dealing with this disease a standard Colon Bacillosis vaccine is issued by the Laboratory with satisfactory results.

Anaplasmosis.—There is evidence that this disease is considerably on the increase among grade and imported stock.

Redwater.—Outbreaks were reported from Gilgil, Naivasha, Muhoroni, Molo and Uasin Gishu. Trypanblau is a specific in the treatment of the disease.

Black Quarter.—Vaccination has proved very satisfactory, with the result that no outbreaks of importance have been notified during the year.

Diseases of Equines.

Horse Sickness.—No case was reported in Nairobi during the year, as compared with 14 cases in the preceding year. Three cases were reported from the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

Glanders.—One case was found among military horses ; the incontacts were malleined and no reactions resulted.

Lymphangitis.—This disease has shown a marked tendency in the last two years to spread throughout the Protectorate Whereas the number of cases treated was about the same as in the preceding year, the fresh areas affected have increased considerably.

A successful treatment for epizootic lymphangitis has been found to be Mercury Biniodid or Potassium Iodide dissolved in water, and given daily until the lesions begin to reduce, which in mild cases usually takes place in a month.

The vaccine treatment for ulcerative lymphangitis is still fairly satisfactory. Counter-irritation in the case of thickened legs has given good results in conjunction with vaccination.

Diseases of Sheep and Goats.

Heartwater.—An outbreak of Heartwater was reported from the Rift Valley and heavy losses resulted, in spite of dipping at fourteen days' interval. There were few cases of diseases of sheep and goats reported during the year; this is attributed to the abnormally dry weather.

Diseases of the Pig.

Swine Fever.—Outbreaks of swine fever were reported. No advance has been made in obtaining a preventive serum against this disease, as little success has attended the numerous experiments carried out at the Veterinary Laboratory at Kabete.

V.—FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year and no alterations were made in the forest boundaries.

Legislation has been introduced making it illegal to place honey "barrels," or search for honey in any forest area except under licence, on account of the great damage caused by reckless use of fire by honey-hunters.

Provision has also been made for the payment of a royalty on timber and firewood cut in the Nyika Reserve for use outside the Reserve.

Timber.

The demand for local timber continued to be in excess of the supply.

Saw milling machinery has been difficult to acquire.

459,944 cu. ft. of timber were sold, compared with 389,121 cu. ft. in 1917–18.

17,836 cu. ft. of timber were issued free to Government Departments, free timber permit holders and natives, compared with 52,634 cu. ft. in 1917–18.

During the year ending 31st December, 1918, the quantity of timber sold, including the output of the mills working the forests, the subject of the Grogan licence, amounted to 459,944 cu. ft., as compared with 389,121 cu. ft. in 1917.

Saw Mills.

Eleven saw mills were operating in the Government forests throughout the year.

Railway Fuel.

Camps were maintained at Molo, Elburgon and Escarpment for the supply of wood fuel to the railway.

2,696,536 cu. ft. of wood fuel were taken over by the railway from contractors cutting in Government forests, as compared with 2,625,496 cu. ft. in the previous year.

The total quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway throughout the whole length of the line was 5,433,912 cu. ft., as compared with 5,037,497 cu. ft. in 1917–18.

Forest Fires.

The year was most disastrous as far as fires were concerned owing to the long drought.

At Kijabe 50 acres of cedar forest were destroyed and in Njoro district 50 acres of scrub forest and 60 acres of bamboos were destroyed. In the Sclater Road district of the Tinderet forest, 30 acres, which were being exploited for timber, were practically destroyed.

Many other small fires, doing much damage, were caused by native honey-hunters—especially in Naivasha District.

Silviculture.

The year was not propitious for planting owing to the deficiency of rain everywhere except on the coast.

The total area planted was 1,066 acres of which 599 acres was re-afforestation of areas cut over for railway fuel.

Revenue.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £11,911 as compared with £11,980 in the preceding year. Revenue derived from royalties on mangrove bark showed a large falling-off, due to the lack of shipping prohibiting export.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £13,788 as compared with £11,276 in 1917–18. A sum of £820 was contributed by the Uganda Railway towards the cost of replanting areas felled for the supply of wood fuel. The nett cost was, therefore, £12,968.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.

The year under review was again influenced very considerably by military operations, more especially towards the latter part when demobilization took place; the result of the work compared with the Estimates is as follows :—

	Actual.	*Estimates.*
	£	£
Expenditure ..	493,213	520,892
Gross Revenue	645,468	750,000
Nett Revenue	152,255	229,108

giving a deficit in nett Revenue over the Estimates of £76,853.

Goods Receipts increased to Rs.4,922,994, from Rs.4,625,345 in 1917–18, and Coaching Receipts decreased to Rs.3,208,135 from Rs.3,634,455 for last year.

During the year £174,349 or 27 per cent. of the gross receipts were derived from military traffic.

The gross revenue was the third highest on record, being £1,618 less than 1917–18.

The nett earnings showed a further decrease, being £56,731 less than in 1917–18: they represent an interest of 2·33 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 3·21 per cent. in 1917–18 and 5·41 per cent. in 1916–17. The lower percentage of this year is due entirely to the increased cost of working.

The total tonnage handled was 237,976 as against 221,601 last year and 328,130 in 1916–17.

Marine Department.

Owing to the war, traffic on the lake was again low and has been handled with two ships and tugs with lighters, the steamers "Winifred," "Sybil" and "Nyanza" being laid up for the whole year.

The "Nyanza" has been fitted with the oil fuel installation; this now gives a total of four steamers so fitted.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 62,852, as against 95,087 for 1917–18.

The tonnage carried by the Lake Steamers was 39,521, the highest figure since 1914–15.

The Steamboat earnings came to Rs.882,254, against last year's figures of Rs.938,352; passengers earned Rs.334,233 and goods Rs.542,747, against Rs.360,504 and Rs.542,987 for 1917–18.

Expenditure has dropped from Rs.853,820 in 1917–18 to Rs.822,999, owing to the decrease in mileage run, but the cost of maintenance and general stores, owing to the high prices of all materials, has increased.

Busoga Railway and Marine.

For the first time in the history of this Railway a sum of Rs.114,750 interest on the capital cost has been included in the expenditure, therefore no correct comparison can be made with the workings of previous years without deducting this amount from the expenditure.

The statement of receipts and expenditure shows a nett loss of £9,251 against last year's nett profit of £876, but if the Loan Charges are deducted the nett loss only amounts to £1,601.

Receipts show a decrease of Rs.6,740, due to the poor cotton crop, which earned Rs.23,000 less than in the previous year.

Excluding Loan Charges, expenditure shows an increase of Rs.30,419, principally due to the high cost of rations and material used in the maintenance of rolling stock and steamers.

In the Marine Department passenger earnings showed an increase as compared with last year—Rs.38,186 against Rs.30,981—whereas merchandise decreased from Rs.143,126 to Rs.125,284 due to the poor cotton crop.

Port Bell-Kampala Railway.

This Railway also has had to bear for the first time an expenditure of £1,645 on account of Loan Charges; if this sum were excluded the nett earnings would amount to £1,236 against £1,268 for the previous year.

Coaching traffic increased by Rs.3,500 and goods by Rs.1,500.

(*b*) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 118 Post Offices and agencies, of which 92 are in this Protectorate and 26 in Uganda.

There are 41 Money Order Offices and 110 Telegraph Offices. The development of the Post and Telegraph system has been arrested owing to the War, and a considerable expansion of existing services will have to be provided for as soon as circumstances permit.

The total Postal and Telegraph Revenue of the two Protectorates amounted to £74,950, an increase of 13·3 per cent. on £66,116, the revenue in 1917–18.

The departmental expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance, in both Protectorates, amounted to £68,299 as compared with £72,639 in 1917–18, a decrease of 5·97 per cent.

Postal Matter.

The number of letters, postcards, newspapers and book packets dealt with during 1918–19 is estimated at 7,386,245, of which 1,649,922 were official and free (soldiers) letters.

Parcel Post.

During the whole of the year under review parcels post from India was suspended; there is accordingly a decrease in the number of parcels dealt with in the two Protectorates. The number for this year was 93,713, as compared with 102,936 in 1917–18, a decrease of 9 per cent. The parcels imported from abroad were valued at £171,321. The Customs duty collected by the post office amounted to £15,704.

Money Orders.

The money order business shows an increase in value, but a decrease in the number of orders. The increase in the value of orders occurred mainly in respect of remittances to the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, and is attributed to the favourable rate of exchange between East Africa and countries of sterling currency.

Post Office Savings Bank.

As in the preceding year, the amount withdrawn exceeded that deposited. This was due mainly to the closing of 3,000 accounts standing to the credit of native troops of the King's African Rifles.

Telegraphs.

During the year 636,073 telegrams and cablegrams were dealt with, as compared with 603,127 in 1917–18. The total includes 60,424 telegrams received from Conquered Territory. The number of telegrams forwarded on the service of other Government Departments was 171,623, of which 107,692 were military messages.

Wireless Telegraph.

The wireless stations erected at Mombasa and Kismayu were opened for public traffic.

Telephones.

Towards the end of the year it was possible to obtain a certain amount of telephone material from the military, and, in consequence, development of public facilities was recommended on a limited scale, which resulted in 68 additional telephones being installed for private subscribers.

VII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(*a*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

It may be said that the general health of all sections of the community, almost without exception, during the year, was exceptionally bad. There was a considerable addition to the number of cases treated, which, even allowing for the normal rise in attendance at hospitals consequent on the development of the country, was much above the average. The mortality was abnormal, due to a variety of explainable causes which could not be controlled. The effects of the year's work was further reflected in the increase of the invaliding rate amongst the official class. Stoppage of leave, the withdrawal of every available man either from his billet here or who might have been selected to fill that post from home, resulted in the retention of an understaffed, overtaxed body of war-stale Government servants to carry on the administration of the country.

Briefly, the conditions which so adversely affected the country were the universal drought throughout the greater part of the year, due to the failure of both rains; and the consequent famine conditions which greatly stimulated the continued existence of the usual communicable diseases. It became apparent that the return of large numbers of discharged soldiers and Carrier Corps porters had, and is having, its inevitable effect on the country; this, in spite of the most admirable efforts of the work of the medical staff of the Carrier Corps. It was not possible for the civil department to take over the segregation of disease "carriers." Thus it was that various diseases became especially prominent. The rapid spread of *tuberculosis* is becoming a serious menace. Equally with the rest of the world, this Protectorate was devastated by *influenza*, which swept like a tidal wave to its very confines, practically exhausting itself after nine weeks. Generally speaking, the most noticeable thing about it was that its virulence was more deadly in the colder up-country regions than in the moister and hotter coast areas. One condition which the progress of medical work during the War has demonstrated very clearly is the enormous liability of the African to helminthic affections. Fully three-quarters of the native population is infected, and the question of *ankylostomiasis* alone must have a marked bearing on the labour market. In fact, it is possible that the African lethargy inherent in this tropical region is largely dependent on this cause.

(*b*) SANITATION—(1) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Malaria.

In the principal towns trained anti-malarial gangs are employed clearing drains, filling in excavations, and oiling water.

Plague.

Rat trapping and systematic investigation have been continued throughout the year though the Coast and Nairobi were free and only one case was reported from Kisumu and eight at Nakuru. Voluntary prophylactic inoculations have been popular among Asiatic communities.

Small Pox.

A satisfactory vaccine has not yet been prepared that affords complete immunity.

The experience gathered is that no strain, whether from overseas or locally prepared, has been successful over a prolonged period unless it has been reinforced. Generally a new strain has been substituted for the old.

(2) GENERAL MEASURES.

Sewage Disposal.

No advance has been made as regards the disposal of sewage by water-borne system or other treatment. The disposal of night soil by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, collection in cesspools, or distribution on the ground are in no instance satisfactory, and within some of the more settled areas constitute a danger to the public health.

Scavenging.

With the exception of Kisumu, the responsibility for conservancy in the chief towns is vested in local authorities. The disposal generally adopted is by means of dumping, burning or burial.

Water Supply.

The supplies to the principal towns remain in the same state as last year. Financial restrictions have obviated their safeguarding by means of filtration, chemical treatment, and protection of intake and gathering grounds.

Drainage.

Five hundred yards of new drains have been constructed in Mombasa and 44 yards in Kisumu. The Health Office staff have continued the work of clearing earth drains and channels for the public benefit.

Bush Clearing.

The Health Office staff have continued this important work in the chief townships, and in places where it has been impossible to supervise the work monetary grants have been made for the maintenance of gangs.

VIII. NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

The year bore heavily on the native population owing to the famine and the influenza epidemic. Administration, therefore, already hampered by depletion of staff and with many officials long overdue for leave, was carried on with some difficulty. The relations with natives were peaceful, with two exceptions. A raid by Loita and Purko Moran into the Occupied Territory rendered an armed patrol necessary; peaceful conditions were quickly restored. A raid by the Elgeyo upon the Plateau farms was quickly followed by the recovery of the cattle and the imposition of a fine.

IX. EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

European Schools.

(1) *Nairobi Division " A " School.*—The shortage of staff has been serious and influenza prevented the holding of examinations. Structural additions include a new Staff double bungalow, dining room and bath rooms.

(2) *Nakuru Division " A " School.*—The work of this school has been satisfactory. A house for eight boarders was opened.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—The improvement in this school has been very marked. A house to accommodate 48 boarders is under construction.

Indian Schools.

(4) *Nairobi Division " B " School.*—This school has maintained a satisfactory standard. All available accommodation has been filled, necessitating a waiting list for pupils.

(5) *Mombasa Division " B " School.*—The progress of this school has been maintained. Further accommodation is required.

Arab School.

(6) *Mombasa Division " C " School.*—Examinations at this school showed good results. Attendance has increased from 15 pupils in 1914 to 69 in 1919. Discipline and general tone has improved.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

Increasing interest in education is being taken by natives, particularly of the Kavirondo, Kikuyu and Akamba tribes.

A satisfactory report was received from the Headmaster of the Machakos Industrial School.

The Church Missionary Society's Stations at Maseno, Kikuyu, and Mombasa, each received a grant of £600 towards the foundation of training colleges for native teachers, who are in great demand.

X. LAND AND SURVEYS.

(*a*) LANDS.

Revenue.—The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000, of which £23,925 was actually collected.

£616 was collected on freeholds and homesteads, where £100 only was estimated. This was due to purchasers paying their balances in lump sums on converting leasehold land into freehold.

£12,405 was collected from stand premia, where £4,000 only was estimated. This increase was due to the sale of residential plots in Mombasa in September which was not anticipated in the Estimates.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the year amounted to £7,562, showing a saving in the estimate of £1,523.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of alienations for 1918 was 89, totalling 177,435 acres, compared with 98 grants in the previous year comprising 242,244 acres.

Of these 89, 75 represent grants in substitution for licences, agreements, old leases of farms and plots, and sub-divisional new leases for which new titles were issued in 1918, so that the actual number of new grants was only 14, representing 56,198 acres. Of these 14, 10 grants were farms and 4 business, sports, and other plots.

Coast Land Settlement.

Revenue.—The total revenue during the year amounted to Rs.31,953, an increase over 1917–18 of Rs.8,272.

The revenue outstanding on account of certificates issued, Court costs, etc., amounts to Rs.29,531 as against Rs.40,881 outstanding on 31st March, 1918.

Expenditure.—The expenditure amounted to Rs.55,016.

(*b*) SURVEYS.

No actual field work was carried out during the year, but in January the Deputy Director returned to duty from active service and was followed by his surveyors. The whole staff had been on active service since August, 1914.

Trigonometrical Work.

(*a*) Major and minor triangulation has been completed on the following areas :—

(1) Lake Magadi to the Uganda Railway which was run and completed before the outbreak of war. There was a triangular error of 2″·25.

(2) Extension of the Protectorate triangulation from the Athi Plains Base Extension into Conquered Territory to Lolkissale, south of Arusha. There was a triangular error of 4″·37.

(*b*) The total area covered by major triangulation is approximately 10,000 square miles.

(*c*) In the course of the period under review an extremely useful series of triangles was observed by officers of the Land Survey serving with the King's African Rifles. The area covered is to the West of Lake Rudolf from the Turkwell River north to the Soudan Boundary and was about 20,000 square miles in extent with a triangular error of about 30″. Twenty-nine points were fixed by triangulation.

Topographical Work.

From June, 1914, to the outbreak of war the plane tablers were employed on the survey of the Kericho sheet, and had completed about one-third of the sheet when they were mobilized These sheets are still incomplete.

In the course of the military operations a considerable amount of new survey was carried out between Kajiado and Mount Kilimanjaro.

In the Turkana District, west of Lake Rudolf, a useful series of topographical sheets was surveyed and drawn, based on the Turkana triangulation mentioned under Trigonometrical Work.

Drawing and Compilation for Printing.

The following sheets have been sent to the War Office for printing during the period under review :—

1 : 250,000 $\frac{\text{S.A.37}}{\text{B.}}$ Kenya. (Final Sheet.)

1 : 500,000 $\frac{\text{N.A.36,}}{\text{E. \& F.}}$ $\frac{\text{N.A.37.}}{\text{W.\&X.}}$ In one sheet covering 4 square degrees.

Thanks to the courtesy of the Commandant, King's African Rifles, and his loan of two non-commissioned officers, the whole of the sheets in the Northern Frontier District were recompiled early in 1919. The new compilation is still far from satisfactory, but it is hoped that a second revision of this compilation which is now in progress will produce a set of sheets which will be worth printing.

XI.—GAME.

Revenue from Licences was only £1,909, the lowest figure during the last ten years.

No Sportsman's Licence was issued during the year ; but there was a slight increase in the number of Residents' Licences due to the return of many of the local residents from the front.

GAME RESERVES.

Northern Reserve.—The Northern Reserve has been heavily poached by the Turkana and other hunters, and, at present, it is quite impossible to do anything to prevent it.

Southern Reserve.—The reports on elephant in the Southern Reserve are most satisfactory ; the herds driven in by war conditions seem to have settled down in their new quarters.

Satisfactory reports of the number of young animals have been received, and it looks as if a good breeding herd had taken up its abode in the Reserve.

Satisfactory reports have been received as to the numbers of rhinoceros, giraffe, buffalo, eland and various other animals.

GAME OUTSIDE THE RESERVE.

Considerable damage has been done by elephants on the Coast, but, generally, it may be said that elephants have been less troublesome than usual. The increase is still maintained and, though there is not a great amount of heavy ivory, there are certainly more warrantable bulls than there were a few years ago. Rhinoceros have probably decreased in numbers. Roan continue to increase slightly. Hippopotami have suffered badly in the Athi and Tana Rivers, where they fall an easy prey to the native with poisoned arrows. The ordinary game is still plentiful, though, naturally, there is a considerable decrease in numbers in all settled areas.

XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to £174,671, of which sum "Major Works" accounted for £31,310. The principal item of expenditure under the latter head was the sum of £10,598 expended upon the enlargement and equipment of the Veterinary Pathological Depot at Kabete. Among other outstanding works may be mentioned additions to the European School at Nairobi; school buildings on the Uasin Gishu; an extension to the High Court at Nairobi, and work at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Nairobi. Quarters for Government Staff at Nairobi and Mombasa were provided to a total value of £3,604, and various engineering works in the Native Reserves cost £2,299. Work was begun upon additions to the Lunatic Asylum, Nairobi.

Among "Minor Works" may be mentioned a branch Veterinary Laboratory in the Masai Reserve; a new Police Station on the West side of Nairobi; Mycological Laboratory; extension to Chemical Laboratory; a wing comprising quarters for nursing sisters at the European Hospital, Nairobi; additions to European School, Nakuru; additions to the Arab School at Mombasa; and preliminary work in connection with a Cottage Hospital, Eldoret.

On New Roads and Bridges expenditure occurred on 28 small items to a total value of £11,022. Expenditure for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges amounted to £35,146. The administration of the Mombasa Water Supply remained in the hands of the Department, and the revenue accruing from the operation of this project more than sufficed to pay interest and sinking fund on the Loan Vote for the project, and to maintain existing works satisfactorily.

XIII. POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December, 1918, was 5,570. Of these 2,493 were adult males, 1,523 were adult females, and 1,554 were children of both sexes. Of the adult males 2,276 were British and 217 were of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows :—

Government Officials	598
Planters and Farmers	1,195
Commercial	498
Missionaries	123
Professional Men	57
Unclassified	22

The population according to Provinces is set out in the following statement :—

Province.	Europeans.	Indians.	Goans.	Arabs.	Other races.	Natives.	TOTAL.
Jubaland ..	17	301	17	1,284	16	13,316	14,951
Nyanza	314	1,873	156	63	13	1,073,947	1,076,366
Tanaland ..	14	712	40	1,564	6	40,223	42,559
Naivasha ..	1,919	690	141	29	3	115,128	117,910
Ukamba ..	2,530	6,154	951	47	19	357,363	367,064
Seyidie	377	5,188	619	4,467	34	159,923	170,608
Northern Frontier District ..	17	3	6	10	—	89,406	89,442
Kenya	316	311	50	2	135	705,720	706,534
Masai	66	175	40	2	10	41,353	41,646
TOTAL ..	5,570	15,407	2,020	7,468	236	2,596,379	2,627,080

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1037	**St. Vincent**	**1918–1919**
1038	**Gilbert and Ellice Islands**	,,
1039	**St. Helena**	**1919**
1040	**Weihaiwei**	,,
1041	**Nyasaland**	**1918–1919**
1042	**Turks and Caicos Islands**	**1919**
1043	**Grenada**	,,
1044	**Bermuda**	,,
1045	**Basutoland**	**1919–1920**
1046	**Cyprus**	,,
1047	**Fiji**	**1919**
1048	**Straits Settlements**	,,
1049	**Ceylon**	,,
1050	**Gibraltar**	**1919–1920**
1051	**Somaliland**	,,
1052	**Zanzibar**	**1919**
1053	**Gambia**	,,
1054	**Uganda**	**1918–1919**
1055	**Malta**	,,
1056	**Swaziland**	**1919–1920**
1057	**Bechuanaland Protectorate**	,,
1058	**Ashanti**	**1919**
1059	**Bahamas**	**1919–1920**
1060	**British Solomon Islands**	,,
1061	**Seychelles**	,,
1062	**Mauritius**	,,
1063	**St. Vincent**	**April-December 1919**
1064	**Nigeria**	**1919**
1065	**Sierra Leone**	,,
1066	**Gold Coast**	,,
1067	**Jamaica**	**1919–1920**
1068	**British Guiana**	**1919**
1069	**Trinidad and Tobago**	,,
1070	**British Honduras**	,,
1071	**Hong Kong**	,,
1072	**Barbados**	**1919–1920**

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	**Imperial Institute**	**Rubber and Gutta-percha.**
83	**Southern Nigeria**	**Mineral Survey, 1910.**
84	**West Indies**	**Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.**
85	**Southern Nigeria**	**Mineral Survey, 1911.**
86	**Southern Nigeria**	**Mineral Survey, 1912.**
87	**Ceylon**	**Mineral Survey.**
88	**Imperial Institute**	**Oilseeds, Oils, etc.**
89	**Southern Nigeria**	**Mineral Survey, 1913.**
90	**St. Vincent**	**Roads and Land Settlement.**
91	**East Africa Protectorate**	**Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.**
92	**Colonies—General**	**Fishes of the Colonies.**

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1089.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

(*Now known as Kenya Colony and Protectorate*).

REPORT FOR 1919-20.

(For Report for 1918-19 see No. 1073.)

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No. 1089.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE* FOR 1919-20.

(*Colonial Office Note :—Now known as the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.*)

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) General Revenue and Expenditure.

The total expenditure sanctioned amounted to £1,752,965 Owing to a decrease in Railway Revenue during the first part of the year, it was considered necessary to recast the Estimates after the second reading and the Appropriation Ordinance, 1919, was not passed until 19th January, 1920. No Supplementary Estimates were prepared.

The total actual expenditure amounted to £2,024,861, exclusive of £190,172 estimated for the King's African Rifles.

For purposes of comparing the total expenditure with the estimate, of £1,752,965, there must be added to the expenditure the sum of £274,698, made up of the £190,172 estimated for the King's African Rifles and £84,526, the unexpended balance of votes on uncompleted works, which is to be carried forward to be expended in the year 1920–1921. £82,900 must be deducted, being the amount of expenditure sanctioned to be met from surplus balances, which is made up of £43,557 expenditure against unexpended balances of votes carried forward from previous years, £33,262 for expenses of Somali, Masai, Elgeyo and Turkana Operations in 1918–19, which was debited too late for inclusion in the accounts of that year, and £6,081 for Acquisition of Land. The resulting figure £2,216,659, is £463,694 in excess of the

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*A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15, No. 881 [Cd. 8172-7].

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estimate. Of this excess £427,885 is accounted for by War Bonus to the staff.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £1,726,435, including £23,461, the proceeds of sales of farms and town plots, which was earmarked for special purposes and was not available for meeting general expenditure. This was £70,720 more than the estimate and an increase of £177,732 over the Revenue of the previous year, which had been the highest previously recorded. It was, however, £298,425 less than the expenditure.

The following table shows the Expenditure and Revenue for the last six years :—

	Expenditure.	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1914–15	1,151,730	984,756
1915–16	1,072,917	1,165,561
1916–17	1,197,396	1,533,783
1917–18	1,490,571	1,368,329
1918–19	1,570,705	1,548,703
1919–20	2,024,861	1,726,435

Financial Position on March 31st, 1920.—The excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1920 was £135,868. This figure is arrived at in the following manner :—

		£
Net Assets on 1st April, 1919		434,294
	£	
Expenditure 1919–20	2,024,861	
Revenue 1919–20	1,726,435	
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue		298,426
		£135,868

From this surplus the following amounts must be deducted in order to ascertain the financial position :—

	£
Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted	84,526
Estimate of Military Expenditure for 1919–20	190,172
Balance of Stand Premia Fund	24,008
	£298,706

This leaves a deficit of £162,838. It was estimated when the Estimates for 1919–20 were compiled that the year would close with a balance of £77,996 in hand. The charge for War Bonus, for which no provision was made in the Estimates, covers more than the difference.

All conversions in the accounts between Sterling and Rupee figures have been made at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the Rupee.

(*b*) CURRENCY

The total value of the Currency Note circulation on the 31st of March, 1920, was Rs. 1,10,88,000, a decrease of Rs. 6, 25,500 from the circulation on the same date of the previous year.

The following new Legislation relating to Currency was passed during the year :

On 7th November, 1919. *Proclamation under the Customs Amendment Ordinance,* 1915.—The exportation of One Rupee notes of the Government of India was prohibited in order to prevent a shortage of currency, further supplies being unobtainable from India.

On 23rd December, 1919. *Proclamation under the Customs Ordinance,* 1910.—The importation of gold coins coined at the Royal Mint and its branches, was prohibited, in order to prevent unjustifiable profits on sovereigns, of which the legal tender value in the Protectorate was Rs. 15 each, and which could be obtained outside at a cost of approximately Rs. 8/50.

On 11th February, 1920. *The Gold and Silver Currency Ordinance,* 1920.—This prohibited the melting down, and using otherwise than as currency, of any gold or silver coin which was current in the Protectorate, or in the United Kingdom, or in any British Possession.

On the same date. The Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes Ordinance, 1920.—By this measure such notes became legal tender in the Protectorate at the rate of £1 sterling for Rs. 8/50. The object and immediate effect was to keep the sterling exchange rate of the Rupee at 2s. 4d., and to break away from the Indian rate, which had risen to 2s. 7d.

On the 2nd of March, 1920. *The East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council,* 1920, provided for suspension of encashment of Currency notes by Proclamation, confirmed the validity of the Bank of England and Treasury Notes Ordinance, laid down that settlement of debts contracted in terms of Rupees and before the 21st of November, 1919, could be effected with Bank of England and Treasury notes at the rate of one pound for every Rs. 9/25 instead of Rs. 8/50, and that notes of florin denominations should be legal tender.

On the 23rd March, 1920. *Proclamation under the East Africa and Uganda Order in Council* 1920.—By this the obligation of the Currency Commissioners to exchange notes for coin under Article 14 (3) of the East Africa Order in Council 1905 was suspended with a view to husbanding the supply of coin in the Protectorate.

Rate of Exchange.—At the beginning of the year the sterling rate of exchange for the Rupee quoted by the Banks stood at 1s. 6d. The following rises took place during the year: 16th May, 1919—1s. 8d.; 11th August, 1s. 10d.; 17th September, 2s.; 27th November, 2s. 2d.; 12th December, 2s. 3d.; 19th December, 1919, 2s. 4d. At this point the rise was checked by the passing of the Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes Ordinance 1920 and a reduction to 2s. was effected on March 31st, when the intentions of the East Africa and Uganda Order in Council (No. 2) of 1920 were made known.*

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

(*a*) TRADE.

Particulars under this head refer to the total trade of the East Africa Protectorate and Uganda, whose Customs Departments are amalgamated.

Gross receipts from imports and exports amounted during the year under review to £338,377, from which should be deducted the sum of £63,338 refunded in respect of goods in transit, re-exported, etc. The net Customs revenue therefore amounted to £275,039, a small increase of £4,477 over the previous year; of this amount two-thirds is credited to Kenya and one-third to Uganda.

The actual receipts from Import and Export duties during the year under report exceeded the Estimate by £24,439.

Imports.

The total value of trade imports during the year decreased from £3,397,810 to £3,119,536, *i.e.*, £278,274 or 8 per cent. This decrease is more apparent than real owing to the increased value of the rupee conversion having been made throughout at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling.

The following statement shows the principal articles of merchandise imported into the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates during the year ended 31st March, 1920, and the percentage of the United Kingdom in relation to the whole of manufactures and produce :—

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* This Order provided for the replacement of the Indian rupee as the standard coin by a British East Africa florin, with a fixed sterling value of one-tenth of a pound sterling.

Description.	Total value.	Value of imports from the United Kingdom.	Percentage of the United Kingdom's share to the total value.
	£	£	%
Cotton piece goods	747,614	253,414	34
Grain and flour	213,446	893	—
Machinery and parts thereof	149,448	128,160	86
Vehicles and parts thereof	149,024	68,211	46
Provisions	142,591	62,561	44
Spirits, Wines, Ale and Beer	140,813	75,361	54
Sugar	128,375	24	—
Implements, Agricultural	117,555	77,685	66
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	111,501	68,920	62
Oil, petroleum	102,979	114	—
Bags and Sacks	92,461	2,577	3
Building materials	74,989	50,455	67
Cutlery and Hardware	43,133	22,144	51
Iron and Steel Manufacture	41,607	26,996	65
Haberdashery and Wearing Apparel	37,107	22,743	61
Stationery and Paper Printing	35,001	24,505	70
Cotton Manufactures, Unenumerated	34,728	21,464	62
Tea	30,349	—	—
Leather and Leather Manufactures	29,231	10,765	37
Silk Manufactures	23,472	1,641	7
Drugs and Medicines	22,893	18,840	82
Oils, fats and grease, other sorts	22,598	8,448	37
Arms and Ammunition	21,263	15,829	74
Animals, living	20,971	2,388	11
Matches	19,658	—	—
Soap	15,666	6,840	44
Porcelain, China and Earthenware	11,807	4,476	38
Salt	10,374	8	—
Implements, other sorts	8,710	6,509	75
Miscellaneous, including Parcel Posts	132,830	75,530	57
All other sorts	387,342	161,165	42
Total	£3,119,536	£1,218,666	39

Cotton piece goods continue to constitute the most important class of imports. They were valued at £747,614 and represent 24 per cent. of the total trade imports.

As compared with the previous year the decrease in value is one of £164,853 or 18 per cent., and in quantity 797,222 yards or 3 per cent. This means an average decline in price of 15 per cent.

Speculation and overstocking of cotton goods have been taking place and a slump in imports must therefore be expected.

Of the various descriptions of cotton textiles, unbleached piece goods to the value of £491,185, or 73 per cent. of the total value, were imported, by far the greatest proportion (£311,085) originating in India. The second largest importer was the United States of America (£111,253), followed by Japan (£38,028), and the United Kingdom (£28,552). Imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics amounted in value to £242,442, showing a decrease of £371,240 or 60 per cent., as compared with the previous year's imports: 92 per cent. of this amount is represented by goods originating in the United Kingdom, which totalled £223,087.

The second largest item of value is grain, which forms only 7 per cent. of the total trade imports. The quantity declined by cwts. 188,921 or 50 per cent. and the value by £173,309 or 45 per cent. This disparity between the two figures shows a rise in price to the extent of 10 per cent.

Rice as usual takes the first place in quantity as well as in value and represents 45 per cent. in quantity and 47 per cent. in value of the total grain imports. The decrease is one of cwts. 129,576 or 60 per cent. in quantity and £120,381 or 55 per cent. in value.

The second place is occupied by "flour and wheat meal," which shows a decrease of cwts. 15,907 or 17 per cent. in quantity and £17,123 or 16 per cent. in value, as against the importations in the past year.

In other varieties of grain there is also a decrease of cwts. 43,438 or 61 per cent. in quantity and £35,805 or 59 per cent. in value, the difference between the two ratios of percentage marking a rise of 5 per cent. in specific value.

Eighty-four per cent. of the total quantity of grain imported during the year came from India. The fall in importation must be attributed to high prices prevailing which compelled natives of Africa who had acquired a taste for imported rice to fall back on local produce.

The third group in order of value is "Machinery and Parts thereof."

The consignments show an increase of £35,404 or 31 per cent. over the past year's imports, and are the highest on record. They are seven times as large as those of 1910. These figures show that development on a large scale is contemplated.

The share of the United Kingdom in the supply was £128,160 or 86 per cent., followed by £13,765 or 9 per cent. from the United States.

The imports of vehicles and parts thereof show an increase of £47,072 over the previous year, the total value being the highest on record.

The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 46 per cent., that of the United States 41 per cent.

Spirituous liquors, including wines and spirits, ale and beer, come sixth in order of value with a total of 164,523 gallons, valued at £140,813.

The quantity of sugar imported decreased by 21,486 cwts. or 24 per cent.; 36 per cent. of the total quantity came from Java, 25 per cent. from Mauritius, 21 per cent. from Portuguese East Africa and 16 per cent. from the Union of South Africa.

Importations of agricultural implements showed an increase of £34,309 or 41 per cent. over the previous year; 66 per cent. (£77,685) of the total was imported from the United Kingdom and 29 per cent. (£34,261) from the United States of America.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes show a decrease of 724,888 lbs. or 52 per cent. of the total quantity and £72,741 or 39 per cent. in value. Cigarettes represent 64 per cent. of the total imports in value and 41 per cent. in quantity. The demand for cheap cigarettes amongst the natives is increasing in a remarkable manner.

The United Kingdom contributed 39·07 per cent. of the total value of imports of private merchandize; British Possessions 36·31 per cent.; the United States of America 9·73 per cent.; Japan 3·01 per cent., France 1·40 per cent., and Holland 1·37 per cent.

The value of imported goods subsequently re-exported amounted to £757,730, a considerable advance on any previous year. This was mainly due to large quantities of stocks being sent to the Tanganyika Territory. £381,876, or more than half the total, is represented by cotton piecegoods.

Transit traffic increased from £425,583 to £801,180; the latter amount includes £123,827 being produce imported from the hinterland of the conquered territory of German East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

These figures should be considered together with the figures for "re-exports," a very considerable amount of goods being now re-exported from the Protectorate to the Lake Districts of the Tanganyika Territory.

Exports.

Since April 1st, 1917, the exports of produce originating in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, have been shown under one heading, exports of produce originating in the conquered territory of German East Africa,* the Belgian Congo and the Sudan being registered separately.

Produce of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates to the value of £3,006,997 was exported during the year under review as against £2,231,827 in 1918-19, an increase of £775,170 or 35 per cent. From German East Africa produce to the value of £509,937 was exported from this Protectorate, as compared with £231,590 during the previous year.

The relative importance of shipments of produce during the last two years is as follows :—

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Protectorates and represents 47 per cent. of the total exports.

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of cwts. 35,672 valued at £361,682. The average lowest price was 5½d. in 1916, while the highest average price of 21d. per lb. was reached during the year under review. With the exception of cwts. 645 the produce of East Africa, all cotton originated in Uganda.

Cotton to the value of £947,724 was consigned to the United Kingdom and £412,905 to India and Burmah, as compared with £540,648 and £522,535 respectively in 1918-19.

Shipments of hides and skins take the second place in order of value and represent 16 per cent. of the total.

The large increase of £338,791 or 226 per cent. over the previous year is partly due to the high prices ruling during the year but mainly due to better shipping facilities and cessation of war restrictions on exports.

Seventy-four per cent. of the quantity of hides were shipped to the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. to Italy, and 11 per cent. to France. 46 per cent. of the total shipments of sheep skins went to the United Kingdom and 30 per cent. to the United States, who purchased from us for the first time: 35 per cent of goat skins were consigned to the United Kingdom, and 59 per cent. to the United States.

Shipments of coffee take the third place in order of value.

The trifling decrease of cwts. 16,942 in the exports is not due to diminished production but to the fact that in the previous year accumulated stocks held, owing to war restrictions, were shipped, thus increasing abnormally the shipments during that year.

The declared value averages 69s. 3d. during the year as against 47s. 4d. in the previous year.

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* Now known as the Tanganyika Territory.

Cwts. 107,676 or 88 per cent. of the quantity were consigned to the United Kingdom, and cwts. 6,711 or 6 per cent. to the Union of South Africa and the balance among various countries.

Maize is again figuring prominently in the list of exports. Cwts. 145,554 were exported during the year, valued at £51,491. With better means of local transport, reduced freights, both Railway and Steamer, and reduced costs of handling and shipment at the port, there is a promising future for the export of this product from East Africa.

Of the total quantity, cwts. 102,190 or 30 per cent. were exported to the United Kingdom followed by cwts. 94,666 or 28 per cent. to the British Possessions and cwts. 104,953 or 37 per cent. to Italy and Italian East Africa.

Carbonate of soda has taken the fourth place in order of value.

Cwts. 93,260 or 44 per cent. were exported to Norway and cwts. 87,953 or 41 per cent. to Japan.

Fibre, which includes sisal fibre and flax, represents 4 per cent. of the total exports. The quantities and values exported were, Sisal, cwts. 83,920 (£122,558); Fibre—other sorts, cwts. 2,925 (£4,053); Flax, cwts. 8,155 (£11,577).

As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of cwts. 22,442 or 19 per cent. in quantity and £96,626 or 41 per cent. in value.

All fibre was consigned to the United Kingdom.

Sisal has proved itself as an East African product. It will grow almost anywhere and it is hoped that it will be able to continue to compete successfully with hemp obtained from outside the Empire.

The increasing importance of flax-growing in the East Africa Protectorate is very noticeable. The enhanced value obtained from 1918 to 1920 undoubtedly encouraged development which was carried out on a large scale.

The value of combined exports was distributed in the following proportions among the various countries trading with this Protectorate:—

United Kingdom, 59·2 per cent.; British Possessions, 22·5 per cent.; France, 4·8 per cent.; Italy, 4·2 per cent.; United States of America, 3·9 per cent.; Japan 0·5 per cent.; other foreign countries, 4·9 per cent.

General Summary of Trade.

Total trade imports amounted to £3,119,536, a decrease of 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Trade exports were valued at £3,563,724, or 43 per cent. above the figures for

1918-19. A balance of trade has thus been obtained in favour of East Africa amounting to £444,188 or more than 12 per cent. The adverse balance of trade during 1918-19 was 26 per cent., and in 1917-18 was 38 per cent.

Fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee are estimated to have caused a reduction of the value of trade imports by 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. At the same time stocks of produce accumulated during the War, were exported owing to improved shipping facilities and the high prices which could be obtained at the time.

(*b*) SHIPPING.

There was a satisfactory increase in shipping facilities during the year as compared with the previous twelve months: the tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared in the ports of the Protectorate being 911,018, as compared with 455,916 tons in 1918-19.

A regular service of steamers between Bombay and Durban, calling at Mombasa en route both ways, was maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Vessels of the Union-Castle Steamship Company, British India Steam Navigation Company and Messageries Maritimes called at irregular intervals to and from Europe, whilst steamers of the Marittima Italiana made 13 calls, and cargo steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison line 33 calls, at Mombasa.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

(*a*) INDUSTRIES.

From the point of view of agriculture the year has been prosperous owing to favourable seasons and considerable development has taken place: regarded from the stock-owner's point of view the outlook is unpromising owing to the wide-spread ravages of disease.

An interesting feature is the erection of a Natalite factory. The attempt to institute a meat canning factory has so far been unsuccessful, no satisfactory tenders having been received.

Generally there are signs of revival and expansion after the stagnation caused by the War, though whether these will survive the depression consequent upon a lengthy period of hostilities remains to be seen.

No innovation in native industries has occurred during the year under review, but the normal development in agriculture has occurred. Native herds, in particular those of the Masai, have suffered severely from cattle diseases.

(*b*) MINES AND MINERALS.

Up to 31st March, 1920 there was little active prospecting carried on. The mining rights over the mica area previously worked for the Ministry of Munitions were sold, but the purchaser has been absent from the country, and the mineral has not been further exploited.

The mica mines at Sultan Hamud, which were also worked for the Ministry of Munitions, were closed down.

A discovery of manganese was reported near Takaungu but no developments have taken place.

Graphite has been mined in the locality of the Thwaki River, east of Machakos, and has been reported to exist in quantities which would repay working.

During the year six graphite claims were registered in the Nyeri District, one graphite claim in the Machakos District, and two mineral lime claims were registered at Mile 38 of the Magadi Railway in the Naivasha District.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

GENERAL.

The East African Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formed during the year with a view to the control and management of Agricultural Shows and allied activities. The first post-war Agricultural Show was held in October, 1919. In collaboration with this Society the Department of Agriculture started an East African Stud Book. Preliminary steps were taken towards the preparation of an Agricultural Census.

(*a*) CROPS.

The year was a good one for farming operations, good yields were obtained from the chief crops, and no serious diseases or pests were noticed.

Coffee.—Coffee trees revived after the severe drought of the previous year and the almost entire destruction of the foliage by "thrips." A record yield was obtained and the quality of the crop was remarkably high. The highest price realised was £202 per ton for pea berry. It is estimated that the area under coffee has increased to 22,000 acres of which 13,000 are in the Kyambu District.

Flax.—The flax industry was stimulated by the high prices obtained, and a large amount of capital has been invested in it. A large quantity of the seed sown in 1919 led to unsatisfactory results; many growers suffered loss and the industry thereby received a setback.

Maize.—The shortage caused by the 1917–18 drought was more than made up, and a surplus was available for export. The quality of maize produced on European holdings compares favourably with that produced in other countries.

Wheat.—In some districts wheat of good quality is grown and the efforts of the Agricultural Department and private enterprise have succeeded in producing rust-resisting varieties. The supply from local sources, however, remains insufficient for local consumption.

Sisal.—Companies and individuals who are in a position to operate on an extensive scale are increasing the area planted.

Sugar Cane.—The area planted is extending, and steps have been taken to establish a sugar factory near Kibos.

Coconuts.—The area planted with palms on estates under European ownership is being extended along the coastal belt.

Citrus and other Fruits.—The supply of fruit of different kinds for local consumption has increased, but there is at present no promise of an export trade being established.

(*b*) STOCK.

Cattle.—The position in respect of stock-breeding cannot be regarded as satisfactory. There is no assured market for a supply of beef cattle beyond the limited needs of local consumption. The dairying industry is progressing but it cannot achieve large proportions until an export trade has been established.

Eighty outbreaks of rinderpest occurred on European holdings. These were, except in a few cases, successfully dealt with by double inoculation and the use of anti-rinderpest serum. This disease is widespread throughout the Native Reserves. 30,102 head of cattle were treated with double inoculation before being permitted to move on to European areas. The average mortality was 2·5 per cent.

Serious outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia occurred in Native Reserves and spread among European-owned stock.

In three districts which had hitherto been regarded as free of East Coast fever, six outbreaks occurred. Experience has shown that on farms where dipping is carried out efficiently the losses from this disease are not of serious consequence. Progress is being made with the erection by the Government of public dipping tanks along the main stock routes. Twenty-four have been completed or are in the course of erection.

Investigations show that outbreaks of trypanosomiasis in areas where tsetse fly were not to be found were due to mechanical transmission by means of other blood-sucking flies.

A fair estimate of the needs of the country in respect of meat for local consumption is shown by the returns of animals slaughtered in the towns of Nairobi and Mombasa. The figures are as follows :—

	1919–20.		1918–19.	
	Nairobi.	Mombasa.	Nairobi.	Mombasa.
Cattle	7,025	3,232	5,567	3,712
Sheep and Goats	23,422	8,335	19,930	11,714
Pigs	493	Nil.	427	Nil.
Camels	Nil.	6	Nil.	36

Equines.—Ninety-five horses and 41 mules were reported to be infected with ulcerative lymphangitis during the year. Treatment with vaccine gave good results in the early stages of the disease but few cures were obtained in cases of old standing. Eighteen cases of epizootic lymphangitis came under observation. More than 40 deaths occurred from horse sickness, mostly in the months of May and June in the Nairobi and Lumbwa Districts.

Pigs.—Three outbreaks of swine fever occurred, two in Naivasha District and one on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. In other respects pig-breeders had a successful year.

Poultry.—Fifteen outbreaks of Kikuyu fowl disease occurred resulting in each case in heavy mortality. Fowls can readily be rendered immune against this disease ; but some time elapses before immunity is produced, and the results of vaccine treatment are not very satisfactory in flocks already infected.

Brands.—One hundred and twenty-five brands were registered during the year. Six were transferred, 50 were cancelled and 252 branding irons were issued.

Research Division.—The Research Division has been engaged chiefly on the production of serum and vaccines. The Veterinary Pathologist has succeeded in elucidating the causes which were responsible for heavy mortality in rinderpest inoculation, and has improved the means available hitherto in respect of pleuro-pneumonia inoculation by the production of a vaccine from a pure culture virus.

Outbreaks of heartwater and blue tongue in sheep and tuberculosis in cattle from Uganda were also investigated.

235,617 doses of anti-rinderpest serum, 3638 doses of pleuro-pneumonia vaccine, 18,740 doses of anthrax vaccine, 12,360 doses of blackwater vaccine, and 10,905 doses for Kikuyu fowl disease were produced in addition to other vaccines.

Entomology.—Investigations were made upon outbreaks of trypanosomiasis along the Nzoia and Rongai Rivers and in the Kericho District. Work has also been done on the flax caterpillar. Favourable reports were received from the Imperial Institute upon the cocoons of mulberry silk-worms.

(*c*) EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

A hostel was erected with the aid of two memorial grants at Kabete. Courses of instruction in agriculture and allied subjects were given for the benefit of new settlers.

The Naivasha Stock Farm has not yet recovered from the severe drought of the previous year. Two sales of stock took place during the year and cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys to the value of £6,896 were sold.

Meteorological.—Observations were made at 180 Rainfall stations and 21 Temperature stations.

The Rainfall for the year 1920 at the following stations was :—

Mombasa	55·28	Inches.
Lamu	42·03	,,
Kismayu	9·79	,,
Voi	19·80	,,
Makindu	44·78	,,
Nairobi	47·16	,,
Fort Hall	46·72	,,
Meru	44·97	,,
Nyeri	50·46	,,
Rumuruti	25·04	,,
Nakuru	34·23	,,
Lumbwa	32·71	,,
Eldoret	43·79	,,
Kisumu	41·65	,,

V.—FORESTS.

During the year the policy was initiated wherever possible of calling for tenders for the exploitation of forest areas. This ensures greater fairness in the disposal of such rights and a larger revenue to the colony from the sale of forest products at proper market rates.

Timber.—The demand for local timber increased largely during the year and several new mills began operations.

The quantity of timber sold including the output of the mills working the forests, the subject of the Grogan licence for the calendar year 1919, amounted to 810,932 c.ft. as compared with 459,944 c.ft. in the previous year.

The quantity of timber issued free to Government Departments, free-timber permit holders and natives increased by

9,000 c.ft. over that issued free the previous year, but the number of poles showed a decrease of 71,000 owing to the cessation of the demand for military purposes.

Twenty-nine free-timber permits were issued, 11 permits lapsed on the expiration of the period for which they were issued, and there were 94 permits in use at the end of the year.

There were 21 saw-mills operating in the Government forests at the end of the year.

Firewood.—The total quantity of firewood sold was 1,233,706 c.ft. an increase of 52,731 c.ft. over the previous year.

The quantity supplied free to Government and Military Departments shows a great reduction from 345,368 c.ft. to 82,481 c.ft. owing to the practical cessation of the military demand. The supply to the Kilindini Base was also discontinued, and the fuel camp at Mwachi was closed.

Railway Fuel.—As the labour supply became more normal and contractors were in a position to maintain the supply of wood fuel to the railway, the Departmental camps were closed, at Escarpment in October, Mau Summit in December and Molo at the end of March.

During the year the total quantity of wood cut by the Department was 942,393 c.ft. of which 760,189 c.ft. were taken over by the railway. The balance had not been taken over at the end of the year.

The total quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway from all sources during the year was 8,242,145 c.ft. as compared with 5,433,912 c.ft. in 1918-19.

Forest Fires.—During the dry season numerous fires were reported, but in nearly every case, where they occurred in forests in charge of Foresters, were got under control before serious damage was done.

Silviculture.—The policy has been continued of planting as far as possible the more valuable indigenous timbers such as cedar, podocarpus, mueri, muhugu, in preference to exotics. Unfortunately these trees are rather uncertain seed-producers so that it is not possible to raise them every year in anything like sufficient quantities, and the balance of the area to be planted has to be completed with exotics such as eucalypts. With the object of spreading the stock of indigenous plants over as large an area as possible they are being planted with various exotics as nurse trees, but such mixtures are still in the experimental stage as to the best nurse trees and the best method of mixing.

The total area planted during the year was 1,049 acres of which 718 acres were re-afforestation of areas cut out for railway fuel.

SURVEYS.

A detailed survey of the southern part of Tinderet Forest, comprising 117 square miles was made.

A similar detailed plan was made of the Ngong Road Forest.

TROUT ACCLIMATIZATION.

The hatchery remained closed throughout the year but the buildings and all ponds, overflows, etc., were kept in good order.

The trout in the Gura River in the Nyeri Native Reserve below the Forest Boundary have increased largely in numbers.

REVENUE.

The total cash revenue for the year amounted to £15,875 as compared with £11,911 in the preceding year; an increase of £3,964. The revenue derived from the sale of timber shows an increase of £4,579.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £15,361 as compared with £13,788 for the year before.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(*a*) RAILWAYS.

Uganda Railway.—The gross revenue from the Uganda Railway and branches during the year 1919–20 amounted to £592,391 (as against an estimate of £779,000), whilst the expenditure totalled £529,809 (as against an estimate of £572,836), giving a net revenue of £62,582, which is £143,582 less than estimated net revenue.

The drop in receipts is accounted for by the decrease in military traffic owing to the cessation of the War, and the rise in expenditure was due to the increase in cost of materials and stores.

Owing to the increased cost of working the rate of interest on capital outlay, as represented by the net savings, has been dropping steadily during recent years, and for 1919–20 was under one per cent., as compared with over five per cent. a few years ago.

No increase in railway rates has yet been introduced, but a surcharge on all imports carried on the railway produced a sum of Rs. 1, 641,118, which has not been included in railway revenue.

The total tonnage lifted on account of public merchandise decreased from 237,976 tons in 1918–19 to 233,844 tons in 1919–20, but the total ton mileage rose from 53,437,269 to 54,218,334, and the earnings per ton mile from 8·88 to 9·37 cents.

There was a slight decrease in the cost per train and engine mile due to decreased consumption of coal, wood-fuel being more plentiful than in the previous year.

Coaching receipts decreased from Rs. 3,208,135 in 1918–19 to Rs. 2,115,560 in 1919–20, a falling-off of over a million rupees. Goods traffic on the other hand brought in Rs. 5,227,579 as against Rs. 4,922,994 in the previous year, an increase of over 300,000 rupees.

The length of open line including the Thika branch remained the same as in the previous year, viz: 618 miles. The Magadi Railway, 91 miles in length, is also maintained by the Uganda Railway Administration, making a total of 709 miles. The line generally has been kept in good running order.

A shortage of power rendered it difficult to deal with the traffic, but the arrival of 34 new locomotives towards the end of the year, relieved the situation considerably and enabled a daily service throughout the whole line to be instituted.

An increase in the supplies of wood-fuel from 53,512 tons to 69,647 tons enabled a reduction to be made in the consumption of coal, of which 12,869 tons was used as compared with 15,531 tons in the previous year. Experiments were begun in equipping locomotives with an oil-burning installation.

LAKE STEAMERS.

Traffic on Lake Victoria has not yet reached the pre-war volume and has been easily handled by three steamers only of the fleet.

The mileage run amounted to 71,598 as against 62,858 in 1918–19.

Earnings increased from Rs. 882,254 to Rs. 952,315, although there was a considerable drop in the passenger traffic receipts.

(*b*) POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

The East Africa and Uganda Post and Telegraph services comprised 121 Post Offices and Agencies, distributed between the two Protectorates as follows :—

	Post Offices and Agencies.	Money Order Offices.	Telegraph Offices.
East Africa	95	30	88
Uganda	26	11	28

The total Post and Telegraph revenue of the two Protectorates amounted to £92,686, an increase over the previous year of over

23 per cent. The total departmental expenditure for the same period, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in both Protectorates, was £88,545, showing an increase as compared with 1918–19, of over 29 per cent. A sum of £33,344 expended on War Bonus is not included in the above total of expenditure, but on the other hand the receipts do not include the value of free official services, estimated at £42,419 for the year.

The East Africa Protectorate was responsible for 85 per cent. of the revenue and 80 per cent. of the expenditure of the department, and the Uganda Protectorate for 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Postal Matter.—The number of letters, post-cards, newspapers and book packets dealt with during 1919–20 is estimated at 7,172,959, of which it is computed that 1,539,922 were official and free letters.

The increase in the postal revenue, which amounted to 39 per cent. over that of 1918–19 was mainly due to an increase in postal rates, viz: from 6 cents to 10 cents per half ounce in respect of inland letters and letters addressed to countries included in the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme, and a clearance fee of 50 cents levied on parcels imported through the post and detained by the Post Office for Customs examination.

Parcel Post.—During the year under review 98,569 parcels were dealt with, an increase of 5 per cent. Of this number 73,111 were posted or delivered in East Africa, a decrease of 3½ per cent., and 25,458 in Uganda, an increase of 42 per cent. Parcels from the United Kingdom decreased in number considerably, but the resumption of the Parcel Post service from India in July, 1919, resulted in a large increase in parcels from that country.

Parcels imported from abroad were valued at £189,846, an increase over last year of nearly 11 per cent. The Customs Duty collected by the Post Office amounted to £18,024.

Money Orders.—The value of money orders issued totalled £402,230 as against £320,627 in 1918–1919. This increase was mainly in respect of remittances to India, 17,655 orders amounting to £204,012 having been issued, and is attributed to the fact that for a time the local banks refused to issue drafts on India.

During the year the rate of exchange as between rupee and sterling currency rose from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 9d., and to avoid loss to the East Africa Protectorate and to stop exchange profiteering, the issue of money orders was suspended towards the end of the financial year.

British postal orders to the value of £25,625 were issued and paid during the year, an increase in value of 88 per cent. over the preceding year.

Post Office Savings Bank.—As in the two previous years the amount withdrawn exceeded that deposited. This is attributed to the favourable rate of exchange as between East Africa and countries having sterling currency, which caused heavy withdrawals for the purpose of remitting to the United Kingdom and South Africa.

At the end of the year there were 3,481 active accounts open with a balance due to depositors of £57,748.

Ocean Mail Service.—The uncertainty of steamer movements has resulted in an unsatisfactory overseas mail service. Various routes were tried and that via Bombay was adopted during the earlier part of the year; but advantage was taken later of the fact that vessels sailing from Durban with South African coal for Red Sea ports called at Mombasa on the return journey, to revert to the pre-war arrangement of landing at Aden the mails brought from Europe by the P. & O. vessels.

It is to be hoped that an aerial mail service via the Nile route may prove to be a practical possibility in the not far distant future.

Inland Mail Services.—The resumption of a daily passenger train service on the Uganda Railway permitted of an augmentation of local postal services by the inclusion of a travelling post office on every passenger train between Nairobi and Kisumu. This facilitated the sorting and distribution of correspondence addressed to destinations en route.

Telegraphs.—An interuption of the submarine cable between Mombasa and Zanzibar during the first three months of the year resulted in a considerable decrease in cable traffic, which, however, was more than made up by the increase during the remaining nine months, the result for the whole year being an increase of nearly 11 per cent. over the previous twelve months.

Charges for cablegrams were reduced, first to Rs. 1/70, and later to Rs. 1/40, a word for messages to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

Government Cable Traffic showed a decrease, due to a reduction in the number of military messages. The same applies, in greater degree, to Government inland telegraph traffic, which showed a very marked diminution.

Paid inland telegrams in the two Protectorates increased from 206,228 in 1918–1919 to 213,802 (East Africa 159,384 and Uganda 54,418) in 1919–1920.

Steps have been taken to increase the supply of trained Native African Telegraphists by establishing telegraph classes at Mission Schools, and the results have proved satisfactory.

Telegraph construction work during the year comprised the erection of a fourth wire from Naivasha to Nakuru, and a fourth wire between Kisumu and Kibigori. A line from Eldoret to Soy was also constructed.

Wireless Telegraphs.—The wireless stations at Mombasa and Kismayu worked satisfactorily throughout the year. Plant for four additional stations is available, but has not yet been erected.

Telephones.—Expansion of public facilities was undertaken in the East Africa Protectorate on a limited scale, 57 additional telephones being installed for private subscribers and 33 for Government Departments.

VII.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The influx of new settlers brought an increased demand for native labour which was well met.

Rumuruti, the administrative centre on Laikipia, was re-opened after an interval of six years, and a new station was opened in the Trans-Nzoia District.

Registration of natives commenced, 19,204 being registered in the Ukamba Province, 14,803 in Nyanza, and over 6,000 in the Kenya Province. The Turkana District was placed under military control.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

(*a*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the whole the year 1919 was more favourable to the health of all classes than the preceding year, 1918, when famine and pestilence wrought much havoc. Though the total number of cases treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries is practically the same, the number of deaths recorded declined by over 60 per cent., as shown below :—

Year	Cases	Deaths
1918	122,643	2,030
1919	122,901	1,253

Amongst officials, European and non-European, the daily average on sicklist has declined, but it is to be regretted that the number of invalidings and deaths of European officials increased, the numbers being 38 invalidings and 15 deaths, as against 33 and 10 respectively in 1918. The ravages on health caused by military service, and the heavy strain occasioned by overwork on account of the service being understaffed during the War, can be considered as contributory causes of the increased invaliding and mortality amongst European officials during 1919.

The number of patients treated in the two European Hospitals at Nairobi and Mombasa increased from 396 in 1918, to 500 in 1919. Of this latter number 209 were officials and 291 belonged to the general European population.

Malaria was the principal cause of admission to hospital. The number of deaths of European Hospital patients declined from 33 in 1918 to 24 in 1919; of these latter 8 were officials.

The total number of Europeans, officials and non-officials, medically treated was 3,588, of whom 1,273 were treated as in-patients.

In Native civil hospitals and dispensaries 14,371 in-patients (a decrease of nearly 3,000 compared with the previous year), and 95,574 out-patients were treated. Deaths numbered 1,112, as against 1,706 in 1918.

DISEASES.

Plague.—An outbreak occurred in the Kisumu area in May, 1919, and up to the end of the year 182 cases, of which 159 were fatal, were noted in the Lake Province. A few cases occurred also at Nairobi and Mombasa. The total for the Protectorate was 207 cases with 175 deaths. The total number of prophylactic inoculations was 31,046 as compared with 37,430 in 1918.

Small-Pox.—This disease appeared sporadically in all parts of the Protectorate, and 543 cases with 168 deaths were reported, as compared with 2,576 cases reported in 1918. Of these 543 cases 8 were Europeans, with no deaths.

The total number of vaccinations performed was 263,829 as against 428,079 in 1918.

The Vaccination Ordinance is now operative in practically the whole of the country. Native vaccinators are trained at the Health Office, and then detailed for duty wherever their services may be required. Financial restrictions have precluded the appointment of trained overseers whose services would be of great advantage, as hitherto little opportunity has been afforded of estimating the results of vaccination in out districts and of correcting faulty technique in the operators. Trained Native vaccinators working under proper supervision would exert a beneficial effect in conferring immunity on the general population.

Owing to the same cause (financial restrictions) it has been found impossible to conduct experiments in preparation of a suitable vaccine strain or to estimate the causes that undoubtedly influence the potency and immunity conferring powers of any one strain or groups of strains.

Influenza.—Though the pandemic practically ended in December, 1918, localized outbreaks occurred in 1919; but generally speaking the type was not severe and the death rate was only 47 per 1000. The total number of cases reported was 2,278 with 111 deaths.

Dysentery.—As in previous years the prevalence of this disease calls for comment.

Dysentery of bacillary origin is responsible for by far the larger number of cases.

It is interesting to note that since the cessation of hostilities in this country two years ago bacillary dysentery is steadily declining.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The prevalence of this disease is declining, there being a marked dimunition in its incidence since the pandemic of 1913.

Enteric.—77 cases with 17 deaths were recognized during the year; of these 35 cases with 7 deaths occurred in Nairobi.

Voluntary inoculation against enteric is not popular in the Colony: only 22 persons submitted themselves for inoculation during the year.

(*b*) SANITATION.

Sewage Disposal.—No schemes for water-borne disposal are in operation in any of the towns as a general measure; though in Nairobi there is a growing tendency for private individuals to use the septic tank system.

A movement is on foot to dispose of the sewage from the new factory and godown areas in Nairobi by means of a water-borne system and septic tank disposal and subsequent irrigation.

Sewage is in the majority of cases disposed of by dumping in the sea, trenching, incineration, cesspool collection or distribution on the ground.

Water Supply.—The supplies in the principal towns are controlled by Government. During the year it has been impossible to effect any improvement with regard to storage treatment (filtration or chemical) or in protecting gathering grounds or intakes.

Drainage.—No new masonry drains were constructed at Kisumu or Mombasa; in Nairobi 5,771 yards.

Special gangs of workmen are employed at the principal towns whose duties include those of cleaning drains, regrading, and general repairs. The necessity for this becomes more obvious year by year.

Bush Clearing.—This is another activity largely dependent on the Health Office. Grants are made from the Sanitation Funds to Administrative officers in certain centres in order to undertake the work.

Housing.—Areas for native and Asiatic locations are being included in all town-planning schemes, but the development of these locations has not yet been possible for financial reasons.

Inspection of commercial premises is part of the duties of the Health Officers who issue licences prior to occupation. In addition the Sanitary Inspectors are regularly employed in general inspection of all premises in townships.

During the year 4,900 samples of mosquitoes were brought into the Health Office for identification: the percentage of anopheles in relation to the total number of samples was 2·25.

General.—A large amount of work was performed by the Health Department in the way of inspection of slaughter houses, aerated water factories, dairies and milk supply, and food supplies, and in the disinfection of premises, ships and dhows, railway trucks, carts, hides and skins, etc.

Bills of Health were issued to 193 steamers and 787 sailing vessels at the ports of Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu.

IX.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following Government Schools were in operation during the year:—

	Average Number on Roll.
European:	
Nairobi "A" School..	180
Nakuru "A" School..	48
Eldoret Central School	58
Indian:	
Nairobi "B" School..	167
Mombasa "B" School	141
Arab and Native:	
Mombasa Arab School	69
Machakos Native School	70

The average number of pupils on the rolls of Government Schools has decreased slightly as compared with the previous year. A large number of pupils were withdrawn from the European School at Nairobi to complete their education in England or South Africa. Lack of accommodation prevented the admission, to any considerable extent, of children under seven years of age to European and Indian Schools, while the majority of children are removed at 14 years of age, either for the purpose of continuing their education elsewhere or of earning wages.

The general cost of education per pupil has increased very considerably.

The revenue from tuition fees shows an increase over the preceding year, but amounted to less than 5 per cent. of the expenditure, as against 7 per cent. previously.

The average cost per pupil in all schools amounted to over £20 as compared with £14 odd in the Transvaal, South Africa.

The total expenditure, including grants in aid to private and mission schools, was Rs. 293,852.

(*b*) MISSION AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Nairobi High School (European) which had an average attendance of 23 pupils, received a grant in aid of Rs. 3,250. Dutch Schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau received grants totalling Rs. 4,390.

Twelve African Police Schools, with a total average attendance of 364, received grants amounting in all to Rs. 1,892.

Grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 29,870 were made to Native Technical and Industrial Schools maintained by various Mission societies. At these Mission schools, in addition to general elementary education, pupils are trained in carpentry, masonry, brickmaking, tanning, printing and other trades.

In addition there is a large number of native schools under the ægis of various mission societies all over the Protectorate, the teachers at which are natives educated at Mission centres.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

(*a*) LAND.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The estimated revenue in respect of rents was £25,000. The amount estimated was £27,157.

The estimated revenue from land sales was £50 in respect of " freehold and homesteads " and £4,200 from " stand premia on farms and plots." The actual sums obtained were £142 and £23,319 respectively.

The total revenue for the year was £50,618 and the total expenditure £9,162 or £940 less than the estimate.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of alienations for 1919 was 118, area 181,502 acres, compared with 89 grants the previous year, totalling 177,435 acres.

Of these 118, 88 represent grants in substitution for licences, agreements, old conveyances of farms and plots, and subdivisional new leases for which new titles were issued in 1919, so that the actual number of new grants was only 30, representing 64,529 acres.

The total area alienated is now 4,285,235 acres.

Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme.—An ex-soldier settlement scheme was undertaken during the year. Selection boards were established in London and Nairobi to examine the military record and financial qualifications of applicants. The scheme provided for the alienation of 1,053 farms on a purchase system and of 257 small free farms, covering in all an area of 2,500,000 acres. Alienation was also made to syndicates of four or more qualified applicants. More than 2,200 applications were received and dealt with.

This scheme covered probably the whole of the land available for allotment and as a period of one year has been allowed for the selection of farms by successful applicants no statement of land remaining available can be made.

Revenue.—The total Revenue collected from fees amounted to Rs. 15,025 as against Rs. 31,953/50 in 1918-19.

The decrease in Revenue is accounted for chiefly by a falling off of receipts of certificates and survey fees. Very few certificates were issued pending the application of "The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1919."

Expenditure.—The expenditure under all headings was Rs. 54,223/04 as against Rs. 55,015/99 the previous year.

(*b*) SURVEYS.

During the year under review the Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch was separated from the Cadastral Branch of the Survey Department.

The Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey became a separate department.

The Cadastral Branch was attached to a remodelled Land Department as the Land Survey Branch of the Department.

The Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey Department carried out major and minor triangulation in the Voi-Taveta and Teita areas.

XI.—GAME PRESERVATION.

An increasing interest on the part of settlers in game preservation is apparent.

There is no indication of any serious reduction in numbers of game by disease, and no evidence that pleuro-pneumonia, which has caused serious losses amongst cattle, attacks game.

Lions appear to be numerous ; also elephants in the northern area. Rhinoceros have been reduced in numbers probably owing to the high price which their horns command.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The authorized expenditure as sanctioned in the Estimates was £189,041, of which sum a programme of scattered major works accounted for a total of £19,503. These included a Cottage Hospital at Eldoret, additional work on the Veterinary Pathological Depôt at Kabete, additions to the Lunatic Asylum, additional buildings to the Reformatory at Kabete, further preparation of the site for the new Native Quarter at Nairobi, additional staff quarters at Mombasa, and further work on the distribution system of the Mombasa Water Supply. A new workshop was provided for the Department's African apprentices whose former depôt had been taken over for military purposes.

On new roads and bridges work was done on 22 different projects at a total expenditure of £18,499. The principal items were a bridge of nine spans and of 297 feet total length on masonry piers and with a concrete deck across the Athi River, a bridge over the Nzoia River (£1,090), a bridge over the Thika River (£1,406), the macadamising of some two miles of the main coast road to the north of Mombasa and of a portion of Corporation Road Mombasa. Work on the maintenance of existing roads cost £42,389. This was a larger grant than in any previous year, and allowed of a distinct measure of improvement being exhibited on many of the roads.

The Mombasa Water Supply was maintained in a satisfactory condition at an expenditure of some £2,142, while the revenue accruing from the sale of water reached the figure of £7,156, a higher total than in any previous year. From this sum payment of interest and sinking fund on the loan for the work was made to the amount of £4,050.

The Transport Department was this year absorbed into the Public Works Department in the form of separate Animal Transport and Mechanical Transport Branches. The fleet of Government cars distributed in various localities, numbered 61. A central garage and workshops were built in Nairobi.

XIII.—POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st December, 1919, was 5,914. Of these adult males numbered 2,924, adult females 1,543, and children 1,447. Of the adult males 2,742 were British and 182 of foreign nationalities. They were classified as follows :—

Government Officials	671
Planters and Farmers	1,188
Commercial	833
Missionaries	110
Professional men	91
Various	31
Total	2,924

The total estimated population of the Protectorate was as follows :—

	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1919
Europeans	5,570	5,914
Indians	15,407	16,706
Goans	2,020	2,393
Arabs	7,468	9,567
Other Races	236	237
Natives	2,596,379	2,684,847
Total	2,627,080	2,719,664

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC,

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1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	1919–1920
1056	Swaziland	"
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	"
1061	Seychelles	"
1062	Mauritius	"
1063	St. Vincent	April–December 1919
1064	Nigeria	"
1065	Sierra Leone	"
1066	Gold Coast	"
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	"
1070	British Honduras	"
1071	Hong Kong	"
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	"
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	"
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	"
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
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1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920

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83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
From EDWARD A. FOLEY,
Agricultural Commissioner,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

No. 1122.

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1920-21.

(For Report for 1919-20 see No. 1089.)

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No. 1122.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA* FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

I.—FINANCIAL.

A.—General Revenue and Expenditure.

The sanctioned expenditure for the year 1920-21 amounted to £3,192,327, and the actual expenditure to £2,976,960. Before comparing the latter figure with the former, account has to be taken of the fact that the King's African Rifles expenditure for the last three months of the year, estimated at £43,277, is not included. The sum of £91,166 has also to be added to the expenditure, and £126,781 deducted therefrom, the former amount representing the unexpended balance of votes on uncompleted works to be carried forward to 1921, and the latter being a similar item carried forward from 1919-20 to 1920-21. After taking these factors into consideration the resulting figure is £2,984,622, a saving of £207,705 on the sanctioned estimates.

The total Revenue for the year amounted to £2,978,785, being £389,133 more than the previous year, but £213,542 short of [illegible] estimated Revenue.

The following table shows the Expenditure and Revenue for the last six years:—

	Expenditure. £	Revenue. £
1915-16	1,609,375	1,748,341
1916-17	1,796,094	2,300,674
1917-18	2,235,856	2,052,493
1918-19	2,356,057	2,323,054
1919-20	3,037,291	2,589,652
1920-21	2,976,960	2,978,785

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* *Colonial Office Note.*—Formerly known as the East African Protectorate. By the "Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920," the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd of July, 1920, and henceforth the Sultan's mainland dominions are styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya.

A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914-15 [Cd. 8172-7].

(6873) Wt. 9155/451 625 7/22 Harrow G.75

Financial Position on 31st March, 1921.

The Assets exceeded the Liabilities on 31st March, 1921, by £205,627, the figure being arrived at as follows:—

		£
Net Assets on 1st April, 1920		203,802
Revenue, 1920-21	£2,978,786	
Expenditure, 1920-21	£2,976,961	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, 1920-21		1,825
		£205,627

In order to ascertain the actual financial position the undermentioned contingent liabilities must be taken into consideration, and, after doing so, the result is a deficit of £240,049. Compared with 1919-20, there is a slight improvement, as the deficit as at 31st March, 1920, was £244,257.

	£
Unexpended balance of votes for works sanctioned but uncompleted	91,166
Estimate of Military Expenditure for 1919-20 for which no debits have been received	285,258
Outstanding debit for King's African Rifles Expenditure for last three months of 1920-21, based on proportion of the past nine months	43,277
Balance of Stand Premia Fund	25,975
	£445,676

B.—CURRENCY.

Under the East Africa and Uganda Currency Order in Council (No. 2), 1920, the Indian rupee was replaced by a British East African florin, ten being the equivalent of one pound sterling. Conversions between sterling and local currency in the Colony's accounts prior to 1920-21 were made at one shilling and fourpence to the rupee, but from the 1st April, 1920, onwards at two shillings to the rupee or florin, and when comparing the sterling figures of the year under review with those of previous years 50 per cent. should be added to the latter in order to obtain a correct comparison.

The figures quoted in this Report have been so treated.

Under Clause 9 of the Order in Council referred to above, the East African Currency Board, London, were empowered to take over the powers, rights, duties and obligations of the local Currency Board, and the transfer was effected on the 31st July, 1920. The new Board also took over from the Treasurer the liabilities in respect of subsidiary coinage, and the whole currency of the Colony is therefore in their control.

The following new Legislation relating to currency was passed during the year:—

ON THE 26TH APRIL, 1920, THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY ORDER IN COUNCIL (No. 2), 1920.

This Order provided for the coining of a British East African Florin to be the standard coin, and for references to rupees or to pounds sterling in contracts, etc., to be interpreted as if these were substituted references to florins at the rate of one florin to one rupee or ten florins to one pound. It provided also for subsidiary coins, for transferring the powers and duties from the existing Currency Board to a new Board, when constituted, and for the repeal of former currency legislation with a proviso that existing arrangements remained in force until others, to take their place, were completed. This Order was not published in the Colony until June, 1920, and was brought into force by a PROCLAMATION UNDER THE ORDER DATED THE 19TH JULY, 1920.

ON THE 11TH MAY, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY ORDER (NO. 2), 1920.

New Currency notes of the East African Currency Board, of denomination of one rupee, were made legal tender for payment of any amount.

ON THE 19TH JULY, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1910.

The importation of the silver rupee of British India and of notes of the denomination of one rupee issued by the Government of India was prohibited, because the exchange value of the rupee in India fell below two shillings, the exchange value given for the rupee in Kenya by the Currency Board.

ON THE 4TH AUGUST, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

Restrictions on the exportation of gold coin and bullion were removed in order to give holders of gold coin, which were no longer legal tender, opportunity for disposing of them.

ON THE 27TH AUGUST, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

Restrictions on the exportation of Indian one rupee notes were removed, there being no longer the necessity for conserving the supply of this form of currency as one rupee notes of the East African Currency Board were available.

ON THE 27TH OCTOBER, 1920, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY (NO. 2) ORDER, 1920.

Treasury Notes and Bank of England Notes ceased to be legal tender.

ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1920, THE CURRENCY NOTES ORDINANCE, 1920.

This made provision for the issue of currency notes by the East African Currency Board on behalf of the Government, to be expressed in terms of florins or pounds at the rate of ten florins to the pound.

ON THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1920, THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND TREASURY CURRENCY NOTES REPEAL ORDINANCE, 1920,

repealed the Ordinance by which Bank of England and Treasury Currency Notes had been made legal tender for any amount at the value of Rs.8.50 for one pound.

ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1921, PROCLAMATION UNDER THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA CURRENCY (No. 2) ORDINANCE, 1920.

One rupee notes of the Government of India ceased to be legal tender.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

A.—TRADE.

The Customs receipts during the financial year amounted to £660,112, and the refunds to £63,609, calculated at fl.10 to £1. The net revenue from Customs duties therefore amounted to £596,503, an increase of £183,944, or 45 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and it includes £45,250 due to an enhanced rate of specific duty on spirituous liquors brought into force on 5th May, 1920, from five florins to fifteen florins per gallon.

Imports.—The total value of commercial imports during the year under review increased from £4,679,304 to £6,911,858. It shows an increase of £2,232,554, or 48 per cent., over the previous year.

Cotton textiles still continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports. They were valued at £1,353,490, and represent 20 per cent. of the total trade imports. As compared with the previous year, the increase in value is one of £232,069, or 21 per cent., and in quantity the decrease is one of 1,036,902 yards, or 5 per cent., thus giving an average rise in price to the extent of 27 per cent.

The imports of other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, printed and dyed manufactures, amounted to £433,092, showing an increase of £69,429 over the previous year.

Of these imports, 81·3 per cent. came from the United Kingdom; India occupied the second place, being represented by £43,699, or 10·1 per cent.; Holland the third, being represented by £22,181, 5·1 per cent.

The second largest item in order of value is the group of "Machinery and parts thereof," which form 9 per cent. of the total imports.

Eighty-three per cent. of the total machinery came from the United Kingdom, followed by 12 per cent. from the United States.

The third group in order of value is that of "Vehicles and parts thereof," valued at £468,015, and represents 7 per cent. of the total merchandise. The increase as compared with the previous year is one of £244,479, or 109 per cent.

Importation from the United Kingdom amounted to 59 per cent., and from the United States 29 per cent.

The imports of "Building materials" increased from £112,484 to £377,531, or 236 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The value of imports of private merchandise (excluding Government and Railway importations, goods in transit, telegraph materials and specie) was distributed among the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries in the proportion of 51 per cent., 26 per cent., and 23 per cent. respectively.

The share of the United Kingdom, prominent as it was in the past years, has since the War increased enormously with a value of £3,516,075.

The imports of £6,911,858 are the highest on record. Had it not been for general trade depression in the latter part of the year under report, the figures would have been still larger.

Exports of Imported Goods.—Consignments of imported foreign goods which are subsequently re-exported to foreign ports are allowed full drawback of duty previously paid.

The trade is chiefly carried on through the port of Mombasa, which continues to act as a receiving and distributing centre between East Africa and the neighbouring territories of Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, Uganda, and the Belgian Congo.

The re-exports during the year under report receded from £1,136,595 to £685,267, a decrease of £451,328 as compared with the previous year, and represent 10 per cent. of the total imports.

Transit Trade.—The imports under this heading decreased from £1,201,770 to £670,650; the latter amount includes £31,454, being the value of produce imported from the hinterland of the Tanganyika Territory.

Exports.—Prior to April, 1917, Uganda collected its duties on produce, and hence statistics were recorded separately. Since then Kenya and Uganda have become one for Customs purposes, and exports of produce from the two Dependencies are shown under one heading.

Produce from the Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa), the Belgian Congo and the Soudan is registered separately.

The combined exports from Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £4,699,498, a rise of £189,003, or 4 per cent., over the previous year.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Dependencies and represents 67 per cent. of the total value.

As compared with the previous year, there is an increase of 38,528 cwt., or 26 per cent., and £1,056,641, or 49 per cent., in value, which means a rise of 18 per cent. in specific price. The average price in 1916 was 5½*d*. per lb., while during the year under report it reached to 25*d*. per lb.

With the exception of 1,615 cwt., which was produce of Kenya, all cotton originated in Uganda.

Fifty-nine per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 35 per cent. to British Possessions, and 6 per cent. to foreign countries.

The second largest item in order of value is coffee, which represents 12 per cent. of the total exports.

The quantity increased from 122,462 cwt. to 158,267 cwt., or 29 per cent., but the value declined from £635,820 to £574,884.

The average declared value was 48*s*. 5*d*. during the year under report, as against 69*s*. 3*d*. in the previous year.

Eighty-two per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. to the Union of South Africa, and the balance to various countries.

The third largest item of export is the group of grain and oil seeds, representing 448,915 cwt., valued at £275,789.

The increase in quantity is one of 106,571 cwt., or 31 per cent., and in value £23,882, or 9 per cent.

Twelve per cent. of the total quantity was exported to the United Kingdom, and 64 per cent. to British Possessions.

The fourth largest item of export is fibre, valued at £205,710, representing 4 per cent. of the total exports.

The shipments of fibre are classified under the headings of "sisal," "fibre, other sorts," and "flax," representing 114,045 cwt. (£183,683), 5,628 cwt. (£8,787), and 8,094 cwt. (£13,240), respectively.

Shipments of hides and skins, which played a prominent part in the exports in previous years, received a set-back, and the value decreased from £733,204 to £149,339 during the year under report.

Eighty-one per cent. of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. to Italy, and 3 per cent. to France.

The quantity of carbonate of soda increased from 210,880 cwt. to 256,579 cwt., but the value decreased from £220,063 to £107,166 during the year under report.

Seven per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, 26 per cent. to India, 37 per cent. to Norway and Sweden, and 19 per cent. to Japan.

The exports of ivory originating in Kenya and Uganda declined from 1,006 cwt. to 428 cwt. during the year under report.

Twenty-four per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of rubber show a decrease of 126 cwt., or 5 per cent., in quantity, and £1,367, or 6 per cent., in value as compared with the previous year.

Chillies, a semi-wild crop, thrive exceedingly well in Uganda, 3,793 cwt., valued at £13,735, being exported during the year.

The exports of copra receded from 33,219 cwt., valued at £58,506, to 9,343 cwt., valued at £13,681, during the year under report.

Twenty per cent. of the quantity was exported to the Union of South Africa, 27 per cent. to Zanzibar, and 46 per cent. to France. Besides copra, there was an export of 114,938 coconuts, valued at £835, chiefly to India, the Union of South Africa, and Arabia.

The by-product, coconut fibre, remains practically unutilized, although coir rope, which might be made locally, is being imported from India.

The export of wool declined from 3,071 cwt., valued at £21,864, to 1,362 cwt., valued at £13,345.

Shipments of potatoes amounted to 29,449 cwt., showing a decrease of 2,198 cwt. as compared with the previous year; 5,810 cwt. were shipped to India, 6,698 cwt. to Zanzibar, and 3,073 cwt. to the Union of South Africa.

The exports of mangrove poles (locally known as borities) decreased from £23,204 to £7,550.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the total originated in the Lamu District, 8 per cent. in the Malindi District, and the balance mainly from Vanga and Kismayu.

Seventy-three per cent. of the total was consigned to Arabia, 18 per cent. to India, and the balance to Italian East Africa.

B.—SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by five lines of steamers from Europe during the year ending 31st March, 1921,—the Union-Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Marittima Italiana, and Clan Ellerman Harrison. The Marittima Italiana's service has been increased by extra steamers which now proceed as far as Durban, calling here both ways.

A new line of steamers from Europe, the "Dutch East Africa Line," began to call here in January, and have continued to call monthly. It is expected that this service will be increased.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers still maintain a regular service with Bombay and Durban.

The coast traffic was carried out by the vessels of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers, and has been fairly regular. The Zanzibar Government steamers also made thirty calls.

III.—INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

A.—Industries.

See under Heading IV, Agriculture and Stock-raising.

B.—Mines and Minerals.

Considerably more interest has been shown by the general public in mining matters during the past year than has previously been the case.

Nine hundred and seventy-four prospecting licences were issued, and 322 claims registered; of the latter, 166 were gold and 93 precious stones.

Apart from a small quantity of graphite, no minerals have been produced, except for assay purposes.

A gold rush occurred north of Mount Kenya in April, and a diamond rush near Donyo Sapuk in May of the same year. Activity has now ceased in both localities.

There is every evidence of great prospecting activity, which can be gathered from the fact that from 1912 to 1920 only 81 claims were registered in all, while for the past twelve months the figure is 322.

IV.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

A.—General.

Considerable activity in agricultural development was witnessed in the early part of the year. A number of new settlers arrived to take up agricultural holdings, chiefly under the "Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Ordinance." Much new capital was introduced into the country, estimated at £4,000,000 between March, 1920, and February, 1921. The effect of this was to create a sense of prosperity, but towards the close of the year depression set in, the influx of fresh capital ceased, primary products could only be sold at greatly reduced prices, and in some cases, notably in that of flax, trade had become so stagnant that land could not be sold even at low prices. Nor at any time when values had greatly decreased was relief obtained in the high costs of marketing through a reduction in ocean freights, which in several cases represented too high a proportion of the selling price of the product.

The first impression made upon the producer by these reduced values was that in some cases the Colony's chief agricultural products could no longer be produced at a profit. The abnormally high prices, which ruled during the War and for some time afterwards created rather false hopes, were responsible for an outlay in capital expenditure and working costs which, in the light of subsequent events, was not justified. In some cases, too, land was bought at a price too high to enable it to be made a sound proposition, notably in the case of holdings upon which development had already taken place and which had reached the producing stage. The period of depression will not be without its benefits if it has taught land-holders and managers the lesson of economy. There is already evidence that that result has been achieved, and costs of production have been much reduced. In the end, the question of agricultural production in Kenya will resolve itself into whether or not the Colony can compete with other countries on the oversea markets. The advantages which it possesses in respect of soil fertility, favourable climatic conditions, and cheap unskilled labour can only point to the conclusion that in respect of its main crops the settler can compete favourably with producers in other countries of coffee, sisal, maize, flax, and certain oil-seeds, provided always that he is not handicapped by railway and ocean freights. The trade in agricultural exports is passing through a somewhat difficult, unsatisfactory, but, it is hoped, transient stage. The practice of the producer shipping his own produce directly or indirectly obtains to a degree which is not in the best interests of the agricultural industry. Under these conditions more capital is required or has to be raised to finance the proposition, and the view is held that the farmer should concern himself solely with the production of the primary product and that marketing of it should remain in the hands of those who understand the business. Not until the farmer is able to sell his produce at its full market value, delivered, say, f.o.r. at his station, and receives payment in cash when the goods are delivered, will the trade be on a satisfactory basis.

The scale of production has hitherto been so limited that firms have not been disposed to establish buying agencies in this Colony, but there is evidence of a movement in this direction, and it may be expected that conditions and facilities offered will improve in the future.

In respect of certain products, *e.g.*, bacon and dairy produce, the Colony has recently reached the stage when it has been able to satisfy local demands, and there is a small and growing surplus available for export. Here again a difficulty obtains which can only be overcome when the volume of the trade increases and becomes substantial. In the case of dairy products it is desirable that consignments of uniform and reliable quality be exported, but in the absence of central or co-operative butter and cheese factories this cannot be achieved. The bacon industry is in a fair way to establish an export trade. During this transition period such markets as can be secured in supplies to ships and to ports along the eastern coast are being developed, but the demand from these quarters is comparatively small.

Economic Surveys.—Economic surveys were made of the areas covered by the projected new railway lines from Nakuru to Soy and from Thika to Nyeri.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society.—A successful show of agricultural products was held at Nakuru. The Society has undertaken the compilation and publication of a " Stud Book " for the different classes and breeds of pure-bred farm live stock, and the first volume has been published.

Agricultural Census.—The Statistical Ordinance of 1918 was applied in respect of agricultural, dairying and pastoral industries, and a Statistical Branch of the Department was created. The first report on the Agricultural Census has been published.

The total area of land available for European settlement was 6,060,000 acres on 30th June, 1920. On that date 3,157,400 acres, or 52 per cent. of the total, were in occupation. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the area occupied. The total area under cultivation was on that date 176,290 acres, representing 5·58 per cent. of land occupied and 149 acres of cultivated land per occupier. It should be noted that large tracts of land are devoted solely to stock-raising.

The total number of European owners, occupiers or managers in occupation of land, and owners of live stock, was 1,182 on 30th June, 1920. A number of new " soldier settlers " to whom land was allotted in 1919 are not included. The total number would appear to be small, but it should be noted that partnerships, syndicates and companies working one or more holdings are enumerated singly for purposes of this census.

Agricultural Legislation.—The Cleansing of Cattle Ordinance passed its third reading in 1920, but in the absence of funds out of which loans could be granted for the construction of dipping tanks, as provided in the Ordinance, it cannot be put into operation. A Bill dealing in comprehensive manner with the grading and inspection of agricultural export produce has been introduced into the Legislative Council. For financial reasons it was found impossible to apply the Coconut Preservation, Coconut Trade, and Native Liquor Ordinances. Attention is being given to a revision of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance of 1906 and 1908, and the rules thereunder. Steps are being taken to draft an Agricultural Pests Ordinance, which will deal with the control and eradication of plant diseases and insect pests, and will provide means for the inspection of nurseries and plantations.

B.—CROPS.

In respect of crop yields and quality the farming year under review has varied considerably in different areas of the country.

The area under the principal crops on land in European occupation on 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Maize	32,109	Wheat	4,613
Sisal	30,698	Barley	586
Coffee	27,813	Oats	484
Flax	24,174	Beans and Peas ...	925
Wattle	11,565	Potatoes	177
Coconuts	9,272	Lucerne	342
Sugar-cane	691	Rubber	2,381
Cotton	459	Fruit	2,081

Coffee.—The earlier crop of coffee was abundant and of high quality, but on account of dry conditions and tree exhaustion the later crop was light and of low quality. The actual yield of "clean" coffee for the year 1919–20 was 71,970 cwt.

Flax.—Generally throughout the Colony the flax crop was good, but in some districts considerable areas suffered from caterpillars. The expectation of high prices caused a large increase in the area of flax sown. As at 30th June, 1920, 24,174 acres were sown with this crop. During the previous twelve months 9,297 acres had been sown and harvested. The average yield per acre from that area was:—

Flax	1·70 cwt.
Tow	2·35 ,,
Linseed	1·32 bags of 180 lb.

Sixty-eight flax mills, representing 1,274 scutching wheels, have been erected to deal with the crop. A great deal of capital has been invested in the flax industry, but on account of the depression in the flax trade further progress has been arrested, and many growers have deferred the scutching of the previous season's crop.

Maize.—The crop of maize harvested at the end of 1919 and early in 1920 was probably a record one for the Colony. A surplus of 164,000 bags was exported for the year ending June, 1920. Unfortunately, the yield from the 1920–21 crop in the chief area of European production was low, and the surplus available for export in that year from both European and native areas was considerably reduced. For the year ending June, 1921, 75,000 bags of maize were exported. From an area of 32,167 acres planted and harvested during the year ending 30th June, 1920, the high average yield of 9·87 bags (200 lb.) per acre was obtained.

Sisal.—The total area under this crop at 30th June, 1920, was 30,698 acres, of which 16,693 acres were under three years of age. Twenty-one sisal factories, with a capacity of 52·5 tons of fibre per diem, have been established. During a period when prices fell considerably, production in the factories was restricted, but growers have given close attention to reducing costs of production, and the industry now seems to be fairly profitable, despite the fall in values.

Wheat.—The wheat crop did not suffer as much as in other years from rust, and consequently the yield was higher and the quality better than usual. During the year ending 30th June, 1920, 5,614 acres had been harvested, but a further area of 4,613 acres had been sown as at that date. Within the farming year the total area sown with this crop was about 10,000 acres. The average yield from the areas harvested was only six bushels (loads) per acre, the low yield being due chiefly to rust and drought, which were prevalent in many districts. The succeeding crop harvested during the period under review gave a higher yield, but in regard thereto figures are not yet available. The local production of wheat is short of the present needs for consumption by about 60,000 bags. The difficulty at present is not one primarily of production but of milling.

Beans and Peas.—The export trade fell off considerably on account of the heavy drop in prices, but with lower costs of marketing attention may again be given to these useful rotation crops.

Sugar-cane.—An area of land extending to 6,000 acres and situated near Kibos has been alienated for the purpose of sugar production, and a mill is about to be erected of a capacity sufficient at least to meet the total needs of the Colony and neighbouring territories in respect of " crystallized sugar."

Coconuts.—As at 30th June, 1920, 421,186 coconut palms were planted in European-owned plantations. For the most part they had not yet reached the bearing stage, but within the next few years there should be a considerable increase in the production of copra. The area under coconuts in the hands of non-Europeans is considerable.

Cotton.—The high prices ruling for cotton in 1919 and early in 1920 caused some attention to be given to this crop by European farmers, and 459 acres had been planted at 30th June, 1920.

Citrus and other Fruits.—Fruit-growing is receiving comparatively little attention. The demand is restricted to the needs for local consumption.

The manufacture of lemon squash and lime-juice was started, but unfortunately the enterprise was not successful and operations ceased. Efforts are, however, being made to manufacture citric acid in a concentrated form for export, and there is promise that growers of lemons and limes, who are not far distant by road or rail from the factory, will find a ready market for these fruits.

Labour Supply.—The average number of native labour employed monthly on European holdings during the year ending 30th June, 1920, was 45,005 men, 3,917 women, and 4,787 children; total, 53,709.

C.—NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

It will be understood that native agricultural production can only be estimated. The estimates furnished by District Officers in respect of produce sold by non-Europeans are as follows:—

Maize	750,000 bags
Sorghums, Millets, etc., M'tama	475,000 ,,
Sim-sim	20,000 ,,
Rice	5,200 ,,
Other grain	490,000 ,,
Pulse	200,000 ,,
Potatoes	40,000 ,,
Cotton	1,000,000 lb.
Copra	1,500 cwt.
Bananas	5,000,000 bunches.

The remarkable fertility of the soil of the areas comprising the native reserves is evidence of great potential production. Considering that, exclusive of the pastoral area of fully nine million acres, the area occupied by the native tribes is approximately eight times as great as that in European occupation, viz., 24,280,000 acres and 3,157,000 acres respectively, it will be seen that in order to develop the agricultural resources and wealth of the Colony and Protectorate it is essential that native agriculture should be fostered.

In any circumstances progress must inevitably be comparatively slow among tribes which have so recently come into touch with civilization and whose methods and outlook cannot be easily changed. To succeed in effecting a substantial improvement in native agricultural practice and in increasing production a large number of instructors will be required.

An increase in native production should be directed towards an output of produce which can be exported. Crops such as maize, sorghums and millets, ground-nuts, sim-sim, cotton, beans and peas, fall under that category, while in respect of rice there is large scope for production to satisfy the local demand.

Rice.—A considerable quantity of seed of the best varieties was procured and distributed among native growers. Attention has also been given to growing the crop in the Meru and Kavirondo districts. The coastal belt is undoubtedly capable of producing large quantities of rice, particularly the Tana and Sabaki valleys. Extensive irrigation works and an increase in the present native population would, however, be necessary to make any such scheme practicable.

Cotton.—A large extension of the area under cotton was made in the Kavirondo Native Reserve. A considerable quantity of seed was imported from the United States of America and distributed among growers.

D.—LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Interest has for a few years past chiefly centred around the establishment of a Meat Canning and Freezing Works. Government offered an extensive area of land situated in a good pastoral area, but all attempts to get firms to interest themselves in the project failed, chiefly because of the absence of an assured market for the output of the factory.

Farm accounts prove that the future of the cattle-breeding industry lies in the development of the dairying industry, for which the pastoral and climatic conditions of extensive areas of the settled portion of the Colony are suited, rather than in beef-raising. Sheep-breeding, whether for wool or mutton production, is not likely to be pursued on an extensive scale when compared with certain other countries. The areas suited to sheep are restricted to parts of the Rift Valley and to the plains of West Kenya and northward into hitherto unsettled portions of the Colony. Experience shows that in most flocks there is a heavy mortality from parasitic diseases, and in some seasons blue tongue is a contributory cause. With the facilities now being afforded by Government in respect of blue tongue vaccine and a specific against parasitic diseases the losses should, with good management, be considerably reduced. The demand for horses and mules is so restricted that the breeding of them is not likely to be largely pursued. Pig-breeding, rearing and fattening has made marked progress during the last year. Pigs thrive remarkably well in most parts of the country, though individual owners occasionally suffer a heavy loss from an outbreak of swine fever.

The total heads of stock of different kinds as at 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

	European owned.	Non-European owned (estimated).	Total.
Cattle	137,604	2,372,037	2,509,641
Horses	1,269	71	1,340
Mules	996	279	1,275
Donkeys	902	31,578	32,480
Camels	—	103,152	103,152
Sheep	101,256	2,426,554	2,527,810
Goats	2,654	3,576,055	3,578,709
Pigs	9,450	—	9,450
Poultry	29,354	—	29,354

E.—VETERINARY SERVICES.

Rinderpest.—Outbreaks of rinderpest on " European " holdings numbered 54, as against 80 in the previous year. In connection with these outbreaks 7,726 head of cattle were either " double inoculated " or treated with " serum alone."

In the Kikuyu Reserve, 19,619 head of cattle were double inoculated again, with a low mortality of 9 per cent. A new departure was made in carrying out " double inoculation " against rinderpest and inoculation against pleuro-pneumonia simultaneously. Apparently the results were entirely satisfactory.

Pleuro-pneumonia.—Thirty-six outbreaks of this disease were detected in five districts in the settled areas, and the disease is believed to exist in six of the native reserves. The number of cattle inoculated during the year against pleuro-pneumonia was 44,042. With the use of the " pure culture " vaccine now being used, the mortality has been reduced to about 1 per 1,000.

East Coast Fever.—With the exception of the Northern Frontier District the area of the Colony in which east coast fever is not widely spread is comparatively small, and there is reason to believe that those so-called " clean areas " are liable to become infected. Until dipping is systematically practised throughout the country and circumstances allow the " Cattle Cleansing Ordinance " to be put into operation, it is feared that little progress can be made against this disease.

There is little change to be recorded in respect of other diseases.

Research Division.—Experiments and investigations were undertaken on :—

1. Rinderpest immunization.
2. The utilization of sheep for supplying virulent blood at centres distant from the laboratory.
3. The preparation of Pleuro-pneumonia vaccine in bulk.
4. Immunity conferred by inoculation—Exposure experiment —Pleuro-pneumonia.
5. Serum diagnosis of Pleuro-pneumonia.
6. The preparation of a vaccine against Anaplasmosis of cattle.
7. Swine diseases.
8. Dipping of sheep and goats.
9. Curative treatment of Ulcerative Lymphangitis in equines.

The quantity of sera and vaccines issued during the year amounted to some 303,484 doses.

A noticeable advance has been made in the reduction of losses from inoculations against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia to a negligible percentage.

F.—ENTOMOLOGY.

Research Work.—Special attention was paid to :—

1. Insects and stored products.
2. Sericulture.
3. Flax caterpillars—particularly regarding measures for combating.
4. Coconut beetle—trapping experiments—life-history.
5. Insects affecting coffee—parasitizing of.
6. Garden crop insects, particularly—
    The Diamond-back Moth.
    The Bagrada Bug.
    The Turnip Saw-fly.
    Cutworms.

G.—MYCOLOGY.

A number of farms were visited to make observations of conditions prevailing where certain diseases were reported and for the purpose of giving advice.

H.—STOCK AND EXPERIMENT FARMS AND STATIONS.

Naivasha.—A large number of female stock have been culled and sold, and as far as financial provision has permitted they have been replaced by pure-bred stock. A considerable improvement has consequently been effected in the quality of the stock.

Kabete.—Educational.—Courses of instruction in agriculture, including the following subjects:—Agriculture, including special instruction in Coffee, Flax; Stock—Veterinary science, Agricultural chemistry, Entomology, Plant Diseases, Horticulture, Dairying, Building Construction, Medical Hints and Hygiene, were held and were well attended chiefly by newly arrived ex-soldier settlers.

Crops and Experiments.—The main crops of the farm are flax, wheat, maize and coffee. In all, 200 acres are under cultivation.

Stock.—Most of the cross-bred stock has been sold, and there have been established small herds of pure-bred Friesland and Ayrshire cattle, transferred from Naivasha farm, and Berkshire and Large Black Pigs, chiefly imported from South Africa.

Eldoret.—Two holdings in extent 3,510 acres have been reserved for purposes of this farm. Circumstances prevented operations being commenced until November, 1920, when land was cleared for cultivation and a beginning was made in laying out the farm.

Mazeras.—The Mazeras farm, which serves the coastal area, has been remodelled, being laid out in divisional sections and plots. Attention is being paid chiefly to economic plants for native agriculture. At present, varieties of muhogo, m'tama, rice, sugar-cane, bananas, pineapples, sweet potatoes, tobacco, beans and coconuts are under propagation and trial.

Plants and seeds are distributed to both European and native growers.

Kibos.—During the season under review weather conditions were unfavourable at Kibos, but the higher parts of Kavirondo, owing to better rainfall, produced excellent crops.

Special attention is being paid to native food crops, and many varieties are under trial prior to recommending generally what to plant. The crops dealt with comprise beans, chillies, maize, rice, ground-nuts, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee and fruits.

Distributions of 5,000 lb. of rice seed, 6,000 lb. ground-nuts, and other seeds and plants were made.

There has been established on the farm a lecture-room and housing accommodation for young men from the Native Reserve for the purpose of training them in agricultural practice. Natives of a superior type with some education are being selected, and after two years' training on the Kibos farm will, if required, become native instructors under the Department.

I.—METEOROLOGICAL.

Observations were taken and recorded for 180 "Rainfall Stations" and 21 "Temperature Stations." A Meteorological report for the year 1920 has been compiled and published.

During the year ending March, 1921, 40 new rainfall stations were spread throughout the country, representing 17 districts.

V.—FORESTS.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year; certain alterations were made in the forest boundaries, and altogether some 2,000 acres were excluded from the Forest Reserves.

The following estimate of the areas of forest was made:—

Merchantable forest (including bamboo forest)	3,600 sq. miles.
Unprofitable or inaccessible forest	1,500 sq. miles.
Percentage of merchantable forest to agricultural land	7·63 per cent.
Percentage of total land area covered by forest in the Colony	2·08 per cent.

Timber.—The local timber trade was brisk at the commencement of the year, but owing to the general financial depression it slackened considerably. In spite of the slackness of trade prices for local timbers were well maintained.

Saw-mills.—Three new saw-mills were set up in the Government forests during the year, and at the end of the year there were twenty-four mills operating in the forests.

Empire Timber Exhibition.—A collection of twenty-one different timbers of the Colony was exhibited in the Exhibition held in London in July. Much interest was evinced by visitors to the Exhibition in the Kenya Colony timbers and especially in the pencil cedar wood.

Bamboos for Paper Pulp.—A consignment of 500 culms of bamboo having been sent to the Imperial Institute for investigation as a source of paper-pulp material, a very promising report was received, and further investigations as to the growth and areas available for exploitation were in progress at the end of the year.

Silviculture.—A total area of 1,045 acres was planted. A largely increased area was planted with the more valuable indigenous timber trees in mixture with eucalypts; the results of this method so far obtained fully justify its general adoption in all the highland forests.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

A.—Railways.

The estimates for the year's working were based on the assumption that additional revenue would accrue from the introduction of revised rates, but, as it was not thought advisable to increase the rates to the extent considered necessary, the revenue obtained fell considerably short of the amount estimated. The estimates provided for an expenditure of £1,067,488, and a gross revenue of £1,409,974. The actual expenditure for the year amounted to £958,908, and the total revenue was £1,114,825.

The net earnings for the year were £155,916, an increase of £62,043, as compared with the net earnings of 1919–20. They represent a profit of 2·19 per cent. on the capital cost of the railway and steamer service, as against 0·894 per cent. in 1919–20 and 2·33 per cent. in 1918–19.

The total tonnage handled was 258,997, as against 233,844 in 1919–20.

The total goods receipts were £524,022, as compared with £507,898 in 1919–20.

Coaching receipts increased from £211,556 to £253,823.

The tonnage carried by lake steamers decreased from 26,881 carried in 1919-20 to 22,360 during 1920-21.

Two steamers were running on regular services, and these, supplemented by the use of tugs and lighters, proved sufficient for the traffic offering.

The mileage run during the year amounted to 65,075, as against 71,598 during 1919–20.

Owing to the small amount of traffic the s.s. "Sybil," "Nyanza," and "Winifred" were laid up for the whole of the year.

B.—Post and Telegraphs.

The Kenya and Uganda Post and Telegraph Services comprise 126 Post Offices and Agencies, of which 99 are in Kenya and 27 in Uganda. There are 42 Money Order Offices and 122 Telegraph Offices.

The Total Post and Telegraph Revenue of the two countries amounted approximately to £135,879, as compared with £139,027 for the year 1919–20. Departmental Expenditure (including an approximate capital expenditure of £5,027 on new telegraph and telephone lines) was approximately £150,505, as compared with £132,817 for the year 1919–20.

Postal Matter.—The number of letters, post cards, newspaper and book packets dealt with during 1920–21 is estimated at 6,279,468, of which 1,047,542 were official letters. The total represents a decrease of 12 per cent. as compared with the estimated returns for the year 1919–20.

Parcel Post.—117,965 parcels were dealt with, as compared with 98,569 in the preceding year. The increase of 20 per cent. is due to the trade revival, which was particularly marked during the early part of the year but fell away towards its close. The value of parcels imported from abroad was £302,498, as compared with the total of £284,763 for the previous year. Customs duty collected at Post Offices amounted to £30,239.

Post Office Savings Bank of Kenya.—The number of deposits made was 4,765, as against 6,600 for the year 1919–20, a decrease of 28 per cent. The amount deposited was £67,051, as compared with £109,423 (fl.10=£1) for the preceding year. This falling off in the number and amount of deposits is attributed to the existence of more attractive investments elsewhere. Withdrawals numbered 2,959 and amounted to £108,133, as compared with 3,430 and £121,411 during the preceding year. On the 31st March, 1921, the number of active accounts was 2,491, representing deposits to the total of £46,845 and an average of £13 per account. The corresponding figures for 31st March, 1920, were 3,463, £86,623, and £25.

Telegraphs.—The number of inland telegrams forwarded during 1920–21 was 257,255, and the number of cablegrams 51,098. Of these messages 57,086 and 3,028 respectively were forwarded on behalf of Government Departments.

Telephones.—Fifty-seven extensions to existing telephone exchanges were made.

VII.—ADMINISTRATION.

A.—European Areas.

Soldier Settlers.—A large number of soldier settler allottees have taken up their farms in the highlands during the period under review.

Labour Supply.—The supply of labour appears to be satisfactory for the present; a new source of supply has appeared for the East Uasin Gishu by the Marakwet and Elgeyo tribes coming out to work. The initial average wage paid to agricultural labourers is fl.4 per month with food.

B.—NATIVE AREAS.

Administration.—The administration of the native reserves has been put into the hands of a Chief Native Commissioner, who is directly responsible to the Governor.

Land.—Considerable progress has been made in the definition of native reserves, and rules for their internal control are under consideration.

Health and Medical.—There has been no serious outbreak of disease during the period under review. A policy of subsidising medical missions has been extended, and missionary societies have been financially assisted in the institution of medical training schools; there is a marked advance in the work done in native reserves.

Education.—Similarly in education, missionary societies have been stimulated to increased endeavours by capitation grants from Government, and marked progress has been made in Government schools.

Forestry.—Afforestation has been started in the Machakos reserve, and natives of various tribes are being trained in forestry work with a view to spreading a knowledge of its importance through the reserves.

Agriculture.—The native industries are primarily agricultural and pastoral. As far as the Colony's finances permit steps are being taken in the direction of encouraging more modern methods of agriculture and the growing of valuable crops.

Trade.—The trade depression prevailing has resulted in a lack of demand for native products.

Labour.—Due largely to this depression the supply of labour has been greater than the demand throughout the greater part of the period under review.

Missions.—There has been no increase in the number of mission stations.

Departmental—Labour Inspection.—Instructions have been drafted for the care of labour employed by Government Departments. Rest camps are being constructed, and attempts made generally to improve conditions of travel. A considerable amount of inspection work, particularly in fuel-cutters' and other contractors' camps, has been undertaken.

Registration of Natives.—This measure has had a marked effect in reducing desertions and generally steadying employment.

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the measure, but, as a passport, the registration certificate which has to be taken out once only during the native's life imposes on him far fewer restrictions than any system of periodically renewable passes.

VIII.—CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

A.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health of the Colony and Protectorate during 1920 again showed an improvement on that obtaining during the War and post-war conditions.

Plague.—Plague problems become increasingly urgent. Epidemics occurred in North Kavirondo, the Kikuyu Reserve, and Mombasa. An organized campaign of rat destruction has been put into operation.

In Kisumu, 41 cases occurred with 28 deaths; 19 of the cases were infected in the town, but the rest were imported. 51,284 inoculations were performed and 12,834 rats killed.

In North Kavirondo it is estimated that at least 1,500 people died of this disease during the year. 38,532 inoculations were done in this district.

Plague appears to be enzootic in the Kyambu District near Nairobi. Cases which occurred in Nairobi from November onwards represent the results of the spread of the epizootic into the town, where by the end of the year 25 cases occurred. Twenty-one cases were also admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from outside the township. 33,000 inoculations were performed in Nairobi, and 7,859 rats trapped.

In Mombasa there were 408 cases and 43,030 inoculations; 152 of these cases occurred among up-country immigrants. Rat destruction has been unsuccessful in Mombasa.

Malaria.—Though this disease occurs throughout the Colony and Protectorate, it is only in the coastal belt, in certain parts of the Nyanza Province bordering on the lake-shore, and in the valleys of the larger rivers, that it is a serious factor affecting the prosperity and development of the population.

Enteric.—Twenty cases occurred among Europeans, but with no deaths; 7 were in Nairobi, as compared with 35 in 1919.

Dysentery.—There was a notable diminution of cases of dysentery, especially in Nairobi.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.—Occurred only sporadically.

Typhus.—Though undoubtedly present in the country for some years, typhus or a typhus-like disease was first diagnosed during the year. One case was fatal.

Water Supplies.—The most pressing problems are the increase and treatment of the Nairobi supply and the provision of a better supply for Kisumu. Filtration, and possibly subsequent sterilization by means of liquid chlorine apparatus, will be necessary before any satisfactory result can be achieved.

Native Reserves.—Increase of staff of medical officers has enabled a start to be made in the scheme for medical facilities in the Native Reserves. The policy is being adopted of attacking the infectious diseases of the country at the root rather than to treat cases only in the various townships to which disease has penetrated.

The system consists in the provision of a central hospital with small dispensaries situated in the denser centres of population. By the end of the year two Government centres had been opened with (in North Kavirondo) nine dispensaries.

The Scotch Mission is also doing medical work of great value among the Akikuyu with the aid of a Government subsidy.

Public Health Ordinance.—A comprehensive Public Health Bill has been passed.

IX.—EDUCATION.

A.—ADMINISTRATION, INSPECTION, ETC.

Board of Education.—The Board consisted of seventeen members representing all interests. The Director of Education acted as Chairman and the Senior Inspector of Schools as Secretary. The Board at present has no executive powers and acts as an advisory body to the Governor. All matters bearing on educational policy in Kenya are referred to the Board of Education.

Schools.—The schools under the control of the Education Department include Government Schools for European, Indian, Arab, and Native children, assisted private schools for Europeans and Indians, assisted Mission schools for Natives, and Police schools.

Inspection.—All schools were inspected or examined by the Director of Education and the Senior Inspector of Schools.

The Inspector, Coast Education, was responsible for education in the coastal area, and the Head Masters at Machakos and Eldoret controlled and inspected the schools in their districts.

B.—STATISTICS AND FINANCE.

Number of Pupils.—The average number of pupils on the rolls of schools has increased by 25·4 per cent. in the case of European children, 29·5 per cent. in the Indian schools, and 106 per cent. in the Arab and Native schools, including Police and Apprentices in Government-aided Mission schools.

Revenue showed a slight increase over last year.

Expenditure.—The only items of expenditure which showed an increase were salaries and allowances, grants-in-aid and contingencies.

C.—LITERARY EDUCATION.

European Schools: (1) *Nairobi European School.*—The number of pupils has increased by about thirty. The work of the school has been fairly satisfactory, and pupils will be entered in 1921 for the Cambridge University Local Examinations.

Two new class-rooms were erected and slight structural alterations were made.

(2) *Nakuru European School.*—There was a slight increase in the number of pupils. There is a long waiting list of children who cannot be accommodated until the new school is completed. The work of the school was satisfactory. The new school building has been under construction for three months.

(3) *Central School, Eldoret.*—This school showed an increase of 14 pupils. The progress made during the year was fair. Staff quarters for four Assistant Mistresses were erected, and a School Hospital was also completed.

D.—ASSISTED PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND UNASSISTED MISSION SCHOOLS.

(*a*) *Nairobi High School.*—A Boarding and Day School for girls and boys under 8. The number of pupils increased from 14 to 34. The work of the school was satisfactory.

(*b*) The Parklands and Kilimani Kindergarten Schools were opened towards the end of the year. Each school has about 15 pupils and has started satisfactorily.

Indian Schools.—(*a*) *The Nairobi Indian School* had 223 pupils as against 167 last year, and has done satisfactory work.

(*b*) *The Mombasa Indian School* showed 176 pupils in place of 141 last year, and the work done was satisfactory.

Arab and Native Schools.—*Coastal Area.*—The number of pupils at the Arab School, Mombasa, remained the same as last year, but there was an increase in the number attending the Coastal Vernacular Schools.

At the Malindi School, endowed by the Honourable Sheikh Ali bin Salim, the number increased from 18 to 35.

The work in all the schools was satisfactory.

Police Schools.—These schools did good work, and there was a decided increase in the number of Police attending.

Grants-in-Aid.—Grants for Education were given to the Nairobi High School and the Parklands and Kilimani Kindergarten Schools.

Grants-in-Aid of Technical Education were made to Missions. Grants for Literary Education were made to the Police Schools.

E.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR NATIVES.

Administration.—The Chief Technical Instructor Machakos acted as Inspector of Native Technical Education.

Machakos Industrial School.—The number attending this school increased from 70 to 88. In technical work the progress made was good.

Mission Technical Schools.—The number of apprentices in the four Mission Technical Schools at Maseno, Kikuyu, Tumu Tumu, and Kakamega increased from 195 to 400.

The work done at Maseno was particularly good.

Normal Schools.—Normal Schools for Teachers under European Principals were carried on by the Church Missionary Society at Mombasa and Maseno, and by the Church of Scotland Mission at Kikuyu. The work done in these schools was good.

Unassisted Mission Schools.—In addition to the assisted schools the Missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, have maintained their progress in all Provinces. It is estimated that more than 30,000 children are in attendance at the various Mission, Central, and Village Schools.

X.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

A.—LAND.

Alienation of Land.—The total number of grants made during the calendar year 1920 was 74, totalling 392,346 acres, compared with 118 grants during the previous year, comprising 181,502 acres. Of these 74, 51 represent grants in substitution of licences, agreements, old leases and conveyances of farms and plots and subdivisional new leases issued in exchange for titles under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, so that the actual number of new grants was only 23, comprising 14,123 acres; as these included 10 old claims now finally settled, 13 new grants only were made of residential, business, factory, lodge and godown plots.

Land available for Allotment.—Practically all the available land was thrown into the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme and allotted, except a small percentage. As the time for compulsory occupation has been extended it is not yet possible to state how many farms will be ultimately relinquished and rendered available for future allotment.

B.—SURVEYS.

During the year the Field Staff has been engaged in completing the survey of the Soldier Settlement farms, Coast Titles Surveys, Road and Township Surveys, and small isolated surveys.

C.—REGISTRATION.

The revenue derived from this Division during the year, amounting to £50,386, shows that there was exceptional activity in the land market during the year.

XI.—GAME PRESERVATION.

Revenue from Licences showed a distinct improvement from £5,595 to £9,279. The number of Residents' and Landholders' Licences showed a large increase from 475 to 618 and Sportsmen's Licences from 15 to 18.

Game Reserves.—Reports from the Reserves are satisfactory.

Principal Game Districts.—Reports from Districts have been on the whole satisfactory, though the drought has considerably upset the movements of game in most of them.

General.—Rapid settlement of the country is driving the game back into the out-districts, otherwise the outlook is good. No species can be said to be in any danger of extermination.

The drop in the price of the rhinoceros horns has tended to reduce the temptation to poach this animal. Zebra, in spite of their removal from the Game Schedule, continue to exist in large numbers and do considerable damage. Elephants are increasing in the Northern Reserve, and continue to do some damage to crops.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total of the expenditure of the Department amounted to £303,305, a figure which is 10 per cent. in excess of that of any previous year. In addition to this, further works and services, among which a notable item is the transport expenditure of the Service, were either undertaken or supervised by the Department, and in this connection the Accounts Branch had to scrutinize and pass additional accounts to the value of £103,347, the total value of the year's accounts thus being £406,652.

No individual work of any considerable importance was undertaken, though a contract was let, and work started, for a boarding house at Nakuru School at a cost of £9,700. The aggregate amount spent on works carried out departmentally was £20,090.

A marked degree of improvement was effected in the maintenance and repair of public roads and bridges, on which a sum of £72,789 was spent; and pioneer roadwork was undertaken to improve access to Soldier Settlement farms.

Eight permanent bridges were constructed and the coast ferries were improved; a further small extension of metalled surface was added to the Coast Road north of Mombasa.

The Mombasa Water Supply was maintained at a cost of £1,322. The revenue accruing from the sale of water in Mombasa Island amounted to £13,503. The usual annual instalment of interest and sinking fund on loan money was paid (£4,050).

The number of Government buildings available for the offices and quarters of the staff of the Colony remained inadequate throughout the year, and private premises had to be hired in a large number of localities at a total cost of £18,514.

The Animal Transport Branch, in addition to a large volume of routine work connected with the transfer and movements of officials, handled in Nairobi 99,538 packages or loads, 1,334 tons of sand, lime and other material, undertook local delivery of perishable goods to the hospitals and fuel supplies to Mathari Asylum; cleared and delivered to the General Post Office 17,850 mail-bags and despatched 13,546; and handled without mishap all movements of specie between Banks and Treasury and Railway.

The Mechanical Transport Branch put a further 38 cars into commission, the entire fleet by the end of the year numbering 113. The majority of these were only reconditioned military cars, bought at salvage sales, and their operation was not as economical as could be desired, the average cost of cars and lorries being 1·24 shilling per car mile. This was on an estimated total run of 265,482 miles, speedometers not being available for attachment to all cars and lorries.

A motor mail service from Eldoret through Soy to Hoey's Bridge (32 miles) was opened on 23rd October, 1920, and an additional service from Kisumu to Hoey's Bridge (138½ miles) was instituted on 20th February, 1921, making two double journeys each week.

The Training Depot for African apprentices, which had been seriously interfered with during the war period, was restarted in new premises.

XIII.—POPULATION.

EUROPEAN POPULATION.

The estimated European population of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate on 31st December, 1920, was 7,660. The Census taken in April, 1921, shows that this was an under-estimate, the total Europeans enumerated at the Census amounting to 9,651. This total of 9,651 comprised :—

4,736	adult males.
2,793	adult females.
1,064	males under 16.
1,058	females under 16.

And the following nationalities :—

British	9,025	persons.
American	159	,,
Italian	148	,,
French	77	,,
Russian	62	,,
Swedish	47	,,
Other	133	,,

Occupations were as follows :—

Government officials	956
Military	102
Settlers and farmers	1,893
Professional	204
Commercial	937
Industrial	559
Personal service	182
Missionaries	237

NON-EUROPEAN POPULATION.

(*Non-Native.*)

Excluding natives the estimate of the non-European population as at 31st December, 1920, totalled 30,685. The Census in April, 1921, showed 35,982 enumerated, of which

Indians	22,822
Goans	2,431
Arabs	10,102
Others	627

The principal occupations of the non-Europeans were stated to be as follows :—

	Indians.	Goans.	Arabs.
Government and railway servants	2,482	638	84
Commercial	3,942	426	1,326
Industrial	3,024	357	190
Personal service	726	268	1,475

NATIVE POPULATION.

No Census of the native population has been taken. The total number is estimated at 2,330,112.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	,,
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hongkong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1153.

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1921

1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.

(For Report for 1920–21 see No. 1122.)

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No. 1153.

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR 1921.*

(1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER).

PREFACE.

The territories comprised under the name of "Kenya Colony and Protectorate," until recently known as the East Africa Protectorate, consist of about 248,800 square miles, the eastern boundary of which was defined along the river Juba by an agreement with Italy in 1891, and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins the Uganda Protectorate, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory.

The British East Africa Protectorate was proclaimed on 19th November, 1890. In March, 1891, the Imperial British East Africa Company undertook the administration of the country, from which they withdrew on 31st July, 1893, in favour of the Imperial Government. On 1st April, 1905, the administration of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office; and on 23rd July, 1920, under the Kenya (Annexation) Order in Council, 1920, the whole of the territory, excepting that forming the mainland part of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, became the Colony of Kenya. The mainland dominions of the Sultan consist of a strip extending ten miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika Territory frontier to Kipini, the island of the Lamu Archipelago, and an area of ten miles round the fort of Kismayu, these territories having been leased to Great Britain for an annual rent of £17,000.

PERIOD.

The figures given in this Report are in respect of the period, 1st April, 1921, to 31st December, 1921, (nine months), as the financial year of the Colony has now been changed to correspond with the calendar year.

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15 [Cd. 8172–7].

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I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A.—LEGISLATION.

The chief constitutional events of the period under review, viz., 1st April, 1921, to the 31st December, 1921, were:—

(*a*) The Orders-in-Council of the 27th of June, vesting in the Governor, in trust of His Majesty the King, all Crown Lands, Native Reserves being specified as Crown Lands, establishing the Supreme Court, and defining the boundaries of the Colony and Protectorate.

(*b*) The Orders-in-Council of 14th July, reconstituting appeals to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and to the Privy Council.

By the Order-in-Council of 10th August the shilling currency was made legal.

The legislation during the nine months was very heavy; the most important measures were:—

(*a*) Taking of powers to revise the Laws of the Colony and Protectorate.

(*b*) The Public Health Ordinance, which has already shown its great value in many ways.

(*c*) The Specific Loan Ordinance, empowering the raising of a loan of £5,000,000.

(*d*) The Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance, enabling grading and inspection of agricultural produce intended for export by sea, and improved regulations for the preparation and manufacture of exported produce.

(*e*) The Natives' Trust Fund Ordinance.

(*f*) The Territorial Force Ordinance.

(*g*) The Companies' Ordinance.

(*h*) The Native Registration Ordinance, which compiled the Ordinances of 1915 and 1920; and

(*i*) The Game Ordinance.

The Native Punishments and Divorce and Bastardy Laws Commissions were appointed during the year, but did not report before its close.

B.—ALIENATED AREAS.

An increase of magisterial work is noticeable. The Native Registration Ordinance was brought widely in force.

In those parts of the Colony where the division of administration into settled and native areas has taken place, the scheme is reported to be working successfully.

The excellent work of the Nairobi Municipality, particularly in the introduction of a rating scheme, is acknowledged.

In Mombasa much progress has been effected by the Town Planning Authority, the members of which have displayed great energy and foresight in their labours.

It is to be recorded with appreciation that District Committees throughout the alienated areas have continued to give much assistance to the Administration.

C.—NATIVE AREAS.

From all sides an increasing interest in political matters on the part of natives has been observed; in Nairobi there has been started an organization named the East Africa Association, and on the Coast several Arabs have formed an Arab Association. These bodies have not yet declared a definite line of action; in most cases they undergo frequent changes of policy, and they often disappear altogether. The study on right lines of the Colony's concerns is a matter for encouragement, and it is hoped that it will be possible to guide such associations into the path of help, not only to Africans, but also to the Government, the more as an increasing impulse towards education is a strong feature of their demands. Government has sanctioned the institution of Native Advisory Councils in certain districts.

The supply of voluntary labour, augmented by a considerable influx from Tanganyika Territory and Uganda, more than met the demand during the year, notwithstanding the general reduction of agricultural wages. Doubtless the shrinkage of demand due to trade depression contributed to the relief of the labour situation.

The redemption of silver rupees with florin notes, which was carried out during the year, was unpopular with the natives, to whom a paper currency is entirely unsuitable.

Trade throughout the Reserves was dull, and articles of native produce were practically unsaleable.

A raid by a party of Masai on a neighbouring tribe in Tanganyika Territory was the only serious disturbance of the peace.

D.—NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

The transfer from civil to military control of the Northern Frontier District was effected in October, 1921.

The general political situation along the Abyssinian frontier was, on the whole, satisfactory. In May. 1921, Dejazmatch Assafou was despatched by the Abyssinian Government to take charge of the border province. This officer's undertaking to pursue peaceful methods has been well kept, though there was a big raid on the Gurre tribe near Neboi, by the Aulihan people, backed by bandit Abyssinians, in August. The raid was frustrated by the King's African Rifles Mounted Infantry.

Towards the end of 1921 steps were taken to move the Turkana people, who for some years had encroached on the Samburu area, back to their own country, and to reinstate the latter, who had been driven south into the Meru district. The Mohamed Zubeir cattle-owning people, who had been moved in 1920 from the neighbourhood of Wajir to the Deshek Wama in Southern Jubaland, drifted back in 1921 to Wajir.

Motor transport in the Northern Frontier District has been reduced, but the value of such transport, especially in cases of emergency, is too great to admit of its abolition.

The collection of taxes was delayed owing to the movement of tribes and the change of administration.

The health of the Northern Frontier District was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

E.—POPULATION.

European.

The estimated European population of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1921, was 9,792, which may be classified as under :—

Adult males	4,801
Adult females	2,829
Children	2,162

and by professions as under :—

Government officials	880
Planters and farmers	2,458
Commercial	1,025
Missionaries	171
Professionals	88
Various	179

Non-European.

The estimated population under this head on 31st December, 1921, was 34,888, comprising :—

Indians	22,504
Goans	2,430
Arabs	9,279
Other races	675

Natives.

The estimated native population on 31st of December, 1921 was 2,348,788.

F.—IMMIGRATION.

For reasons of comparison the following figures in respect of 1920 and 1921 are for twelve months, viz., 1st of January to 31st of December :—

Year.	Europeans, Americans and Eurasians.		Asiatics and Goans.		Others, viz., Seychelloises, Cingalese, Natives of Africa, Chinese, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1920	3,020	1,685	8,237	1,698	1,005	234
1921	2,635	1,663	5,275	1,215	1,098	239
	Decrease : 407 persons, or 8·65 per cent.		Decrease : 3,445 persons, or 34·67 per cent.		Increase : 98 persons, or 9·75 per cent.	

The total net decrease is 3,754 persons for the year, or 23·64 per cent. less than the figures for 1920.

G.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Thirteen new appointments of medical officers during 1921 completed the sanctioned staff, and in consequence medical work in the Native Reserves has been largely increased, and the effect in combating infectious disease, as it has occurred, has been striking.

In 1921 the public health has been satisfactory. The close of the year found the whole Colony free from any epidemic disease.

Plague, which was so prevalent in North Kavirondo in 1920, completely died out in the latter half of 1921. Smaller outbreaks in Kikuyu, South Kavirondo, and Nairobi were promptly dealt with, and the disease did not spread.

The year 1921 has seen the inauguration in Kavirondo of a systematic campaign of rat destruction, by which over two million rats were killed. Inoculation is now only performed in the immediate vicinity of an outbreak, and an intensive local rat campaign is organized.

This rat campaign, apart from the consideration of the prevention of disease, will, if sustained, have an enormous effect in the saving of food for human consumption.

Small-pox was reported early in the year on the upper reaches of the Tana river. No figures are available, but it is estimated that 200 natives died. By April the epidemic was over. This was the only outbreak of the disease during the year.

Kala-azar was definitely proved in two cases, one a European, and the other a native. Both were infected in the Northern Frontier District, and both ended fatally.

This is the first time this disease has been identified in the country.

A European child suffering from pseudo-diphtheria was found to be infected by *Monilia tropicalis* (castellani), the first time this fungus has been identified in this country.

The various hospitals have been improved with a view to an increase in efficiency with economy. Special attention has been paid to the treatment of venereal disease, but, as among more civilised communities, much educational work is required before natives can be persuaded to take full advantage of treatment provided for them.

Closer attention to the manufacture of calf lymph has been possible owing to the appointment of a third bacteriologist.

At Mombasa an improvement has been made in the method of sewage disposal by discharge of the night soil into deep water instead of, as formerly, being thrown over the cliff.

During the year the Public Health Bill became law. It has already shown itself to be a useful measure.

The introduction of efficiency bars and compulsory courses of study will be of great assistance in keeping the medical and sanitation services up to date.

Indian candidates for the position of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons have not been forthcoming. This would be of less importance if facilities existed for the training of Africans for these posts. If possible, an effort will be made in this direction during 1922.

As regards the future it is suggested that in the place of Government medical officers, district surgeoncies should be established in such centres of European settlement as Nakuru and Eldoret. In these districts whole time, fully salaried, medical officers are at present largely occupied in doing non-government work. Unfortunately, so far the prospects for private practioners have not proved to be sufficiently attractive.

Native Reserves.—Two permanent buildings at Kisii and Machakos have been completed. Ample space has been allowed for future extension.

Two new centres have been opened at Chuka and Narok. At the former the buildings are wattle and daub. Within two months the daily average number of in-patients was over a hundred, consisting almost entirely of cases of yaws. It is proposed to establish out-dispensaries in this district, as has been done elsewhere, but at Narok, owing to the nomadic habits of the Masai, it seems advisable to be content with a central hospital. At each of these two stations, as well as at Machakos, a medical officer is in charge.

At Kisii and Kakamega the centres already established have been largely increased. At the former a permanent hospital has been built, and at the latter the accommodation has been brought up to 100 beds. At both stations additional make-shift accommodation has constantly to be improvised to make room for urgent admissions.

The out-dispensaries in the Kakamega district now number eighteen.

Much more work is now being done at the old-established stations at Kisumu and Fort Hall.

At seven out-dispensaries in the Central Kavirondo district, with Kisumu as headquarters, over three thousand patients have been treated during the three months of their existence. At Fort Hall, outside the township, a yaws camp, with accommodation for 100 patients, has been started.

In Central Kavirondo an investigation is proceeding into birth-rate and infant mortality problems. The information gained will act as a guide to measures to be taken to prevent the very large wastage of human life at present existing.

The number of Missions subsidized by Government for medical work has not been increased during the year, and no further applications have been received.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure.—The sanctioned expenditure for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1921, amounted to £1,828,644, and the actual expenditure to £1,666,785. Before comparing the latter figure with the former, the sum of £27,784 should be added to the expenditure, and £54,231 deducted therefrom, the former amount representing the unexpended balance of 1921 votes on uncompleted works to be carried forward to be expended during 1922, and the latter being the actual expenditure during 1921 on a similar item carried forward from 1920–21. A further deduction of £78,435 should also be made in respect of 1920–21 military expenditure met in 1921. After allowing for these adjustments, the resulting figure is £1,561,903, a saving of £266,741 on the sanctioned Estimates.

The estimated revenue for the period was £1,828,644, but the total receipts from all sources, including £600,000 reimbursement in respect of capital and war expenditure defrayed from revenue, amounted to £1,891,679.

The following table shows the expenditure and revenue for the past six years:—

	Expenditure.	*Revenue.*
	£	£
1916–17	1,796,094	2,300,674
1917–18	2,235,856	2,052,493
1918–19	2,356,057	2,323,054
1919–20	3,037,291	2,589,652
1920–21	2,976,960	2,978,785
1921 (April–December)	1,666,785	1,891,679

Financial Position on 31st December, 1921.—The assets exceeded the liabilities on 31st December, 1921, by £430,521, the figure being arrived at as follows:—

	£	£
Net assets on 1st April, 1921		205,627
Revenue, 1921 (April–December) ...	1,891,679	
Expenditure	1,666,785	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, 1921 (April–December) ...		224,894
		£430,521

Currency.—The following new legislation relating to currency was passed between 1st April and 31st December, 1921:—

7th June, 1921.—*Proclamation under the East Africa and Uganda (No. 2) Order-in-Council,* 1920.—This Order provides for the demonetization and redemption of the following coins:—

1. The silver rupee of the late Imperial British East Africa Company.
2. The silver rupee of British India.
3. The half-rupee of British India.
4. The quarter-rupee of British India.

6th September, 1921.—*Ordinance No.* 35, *of* 1921, *relating to the destruction or misuse of currency.*—This Ordinance repeals the Gold and Silver Currency Protection Ordinance of 1920, and provides for the imposition of penalties on persons melting down, breaking up or using otherwise than as currency, any silver coin current for the time being in the Colony or Protectorate.

10*th August,* 1921.—*The Kenya and Uganda (Currency) Order,* 1921.—This Order provides for the minting of a shilling as the standard coin, also subsidiary coins. It revokes the East Africa and Uganda (Currency) (No. 2) Order, 1920, except that, in so far as coins and currency notes are legal tender under that Order, they shall continue to be so until demonetized. In the case of ten cents, five cents and one cent of a florin, it provides that they may be taken to be ten cents, five cents and one cent of a shilling.

7th November, 1921.—*The Kenya and Uganda* (*Currency*) (*No.* 2) *Order*, 1921.—This qualifies the Kenya and Uganda (Currency) Order, 1921, to the extent that ten cents, five cents and one cent of a florin circulate at their face value, and not as ten cents, five cents and one cent of a shilling.

16th December, 1921.—Proclamation under the Kenya and Uganda (Currency) Order, 1921, bringing the Order into operation as from 1st January, 1922.

III.—PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

A.—TRADE.

Gross receipts from Import and Export Duty during the period under review amounted to £382,998, from which should be deducted the sum of £35,264, refunded in respect of goods in transit, re-exported, etc.; the net Customs revenue therefore being £347,734, a decrease of £99.643 as compared with the receipts for the corresponding period in 1920.

The total value of commercial imports during the nine months decreased by 54 per cent., viz., £5,183,894 to £2,370,269, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. This diminution is due to depression of trade, and in a secondary degree to a fall in the value of merchandise subject to an *ad valorem* import duty.

Imports.

Cotton textiles continue to constitute the most important and largest class of imports, the value of merchandise imported under this heading amounting to 23 per cent. of the total trade imports.

Unbleached cotton piece goods: 44 per cent. of the total value of imports under this heading originated in Japan and 42 per cent. in India.

Other varieties of cotton fabrics, such as bleached, printed and dyed manufactures: 68 per cent. of these goods originated in the United Kingdom; other sources of supply being India, 11 per cent.; Holland, 14 per cent.; other countries, 7 per cent.

Grain and flour represent the second item in importance.

A serious decrease in the value of machinery is that of 71 per cent. as compared with the previous corresponding period. 73 per cent. of the total value of machinery came from the United Kingdom, followed by 12 per cent. from the United States of America.

Provisions: 37 per cent. of this merchandise was received from the United Kingdom.

The value of imports of private merchandise (excluding Government and railway materials, goods in transit, telegraph materials and specie) was distributed among the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries in the proportion of 40 per cent., 32·60 per cent., and 26·40 per cent., respectively. The share of the United Kingdom is somewhat lower than in most previous years. Japan, for the first time, takes the premier place among the foreign countries supplying goods to this territory, principally on account of the large increase in importation of Japanese cotton goods.

Exports of Imported Goods.

Consignments of foreign goods originally imported for home consumption, but subsequently re-exported to foreign ports, are allowed under certain conditions full drawback of the duty previously paid.

The trade is chiefly carried on through the port of Mombasa, which continues to act as a receiving and distributing centre between East Africa and the neighbouring terrtiories of Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

The re-exports show a slight decrease and represent 21 per cent. of the total imports.

Transit Goods.

The imports under this heading reveal an increase and include £22,673, being produce imported from the hinterland of the Tanganyika Territory.

Exports.

Prior to April, 1917, Uganda collected its duties on produce, and hence statistics were recorded separately. Since then Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate have become one for Customs purposes, and exports of produce from the two Dependencies are shown under one heading.

Produce from the Tanganyika Territory, Belgian Congo, and the Soudan are registered separately.

The combined exports from the two Dependencies during the period under report amounted to £2,111,151, showing a decrease of £1,413,473, or 40 per cent., as compared with the previous corresponding period.

Had it not been for the slump in the prices of local produce owing to the world-wide trade depression, exports would have shown better results.

Cotton heads the list of combined exports from the two Protectorates, and represents 59 per cent. of their total value.

As compared with the preceding period of nine months, the increase in quantity is 91 per cent. and a decrease of 49 per cent. in value, indicating a depression of 73 per cent. in specific value.

Practically all cotton originated in Uganda. Thirty-six per cent. of the quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 63 per cent. to India, and 1 per cent. to foreign countries.

The second largest item in order of value is coffee, which represents 12 per cent. of the total exports. The quantity declined by 31 per cent., accompanied by a corresponding decrease of 39 per cent. in value. The average declared value was 64*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. during the period under review, as against 72*s*. 7*d*. per cwt. in the previous year. Seventy per cent. of the total quantity was consigned to the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. to the Union of South Africa, and the balance to various other countries.

The third largest item of exports is fibre, which represents 7 per cent. of the total exports. The shipments are classified under the headings of " Sisal," " Fibre, other sorts," and " Flax."

The quantity of carbonate of soda exported increased largely. One per cent. of the quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. to India, and 83 per cent. to Japan.

The fifth item of exports is the group of grain and oil-seeds. The decrease in quantity is one of 35 per cent., or 56 per cent. in value. Of the total quantity, 80,036 cwts. were exported to the United Kingdom, and 35,228 cwts. to British Possessions.

Shipments of hides and skins, which played a prominent part in the exports in previous years, received a set-back. Sixty-nine per cent. of the total quantity of hides and skins were shipped to the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. to Italy, and 14 per cent. to France.

The exports of ivory originating in Kenya and Uganda increased from 321 cwts. to 608 cwts. during the period under report. Fourteen per cent. of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Chillies, a semi-wild crop, thrive exceedingly well in Uganda, and were largely exported during the period under report.

The export of wool increased satisfactorily.

The export of copra receded slightly. Forty-six per cent. of the total quantity was exported to Zanzibar, 43 per cent. to France, and 10 per cent. to India. Besides copra, there was an export of 94,602 coconuts, valued at £392, to India, the Union of South Africa, Arabia, and other places. The by-product of coconut fibre remains practically unutilized, although coir rope, which might be made locally, continues to be imported from India.

Shipments of rubber show a decrease of 64 per cent. in quantity and 69 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous period of nine months.

Shipments of potatoes showed a decrease of 5,593 cwts. as compared with the previous corresponding period. Four thousand and forty-four cwts. were shipped to India, 5,935 cwts. to Zanzibar, and 2,056 cwts. to Tanganyika Territory.

The exports of mangrove poles (locally known as borities) increased. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total quantity exported originated in the Lamu district, 12 per cent. in the Malindi district, and the balance from Kismayu, Vanga, and other places; 58 per cent. of the total quantity were consigned to Arabia, 16 per cent. to India, and the balance to Italian East Africa and Zanzibar.

B.—AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

General.—The depression which had begun in 1919, and continued in 1920, became acute in 1921 in Kenya, as elsewhere. Ocean freights, somewhat late in the day, decreased during the course of the year, but transportation charges generally were higher than the farming industry could afford. Recovery from depression may, however, be anticipated on account of Kenya's remarkable fertility.

The development of bulk export of cheaply produced crops, such as maize, sim-sim, and cotton, on the part of both natives and Europeans, should be aimed at, in addition to increase in the production of crops of high value, such as coffee and flax, with a view to placing the country upon a sounder basis. Government is doing all in its power to bring about this result during the coming year, together with the local production of materials at present imported in large quantities, such as sugar, flour, and rice.

Crops.—The total area under crops in European areas in June, 1921, was 169,685 acres, comprised as follows:—

Maize	53,395	acres.
Wheat	7,858	,,
Barley	1,091	,,
Oats	900	,,
Beans	923	,,
Peas	149	,,
Potatoes	229	,,
Lucerne	391	,,
Coffee	33,813	,,
Sisal	31,050	,,
Flax	14,227	,,
Sugar Cane	2,616	,,
Coconut	10,120	,,
Wattle	10,768	,,
Rubber	2,571	,,
Fruit	2,273	,,
Vegetables	222	,,
Cotton	26	,,
Fodder crops	597	,,
Miscellaneous	586	,,
	173,805	,,
Less catch crops	4,120	,,
Total	169,685	,,

The farming year under review has been a difficult one.

Coffee prospects were good, but not realized. Unpropitious weather conditions in the principal producing areas increased the amount of "Buni" (dried coffee berries), with a corresponding reduction of the mature crop.

Maize yields per acre were low.

Flax yields showed considerable reduction. The dry weather also prevented the retting of the straw, so that the output of finished flax and tow was abnormally restricted.

Wheat, on the other hand, shows an increased acreage, and, with the general desire for better quality, greater attention is being paid to essentials.

Pastoral conditions for sheep were very favourable; in some districts cattle suffered on account of drought. Losses from disease were normal.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions in the Native Reserves, a general shortage of return from agricultural work was manifest, practically all being seriously affected. This, coupled with inability to dispose of livestock and hides, owing mainly to bad trade and in a small degree to quarantine regulations, has affected the purchasing power of the native population.

East African Stud Book.—The registration of pure-bred stock proceeded, but no volume was published on account of insufficient entries.

Agricultural Census.—The second Annual Agricultural Census (1920–1921), as required by the Statistics Ordinance of 1918, has been completed, and will form the subject of a separate publication.

The increase in areas cultivated and in live-stock compared with the previous Census figures is generally marked.

On 30th June, 1921, there was a total area of 3,333,106 acres under occupation by 1,346 owners, or their representatives, as against 3,157,440 acres and 1,183 on 30th June, 1920. The total area under cultivation by Europeans has increased by 30,669 acres. This area of 206,959 acres represents 6·21 per cent. of occupied area as against 5·58 per cent. for the previous year. These figures disclose sound progress in agricultural activity generally during the year under review, in spite of very unfavourable conditions.

A further estimated area of some 33,651 acres is under occupation by natives. Estimated production (surplus to district needs) and numbers of livestock owned are included in the Census report above referred to.

Statistics of exports for 1921 show a substantial increase in regard to coffee, sisal, flax and pig products, while for the first time small quantities of butter and cheese were exported. The total value of the principal agricultural exports was higher than in previous years.

Land Settlement.—The number of newly inaugurated farms, though small, shows that, in spite of agricultural depression, faith in the prospects of the Colony is maintained.

The price of land has fallen generally.

A successful Agricultural Show was held in December, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Livestock.—European-owned cattle have increased slightly in number. A tendency to favour dairying as opposed to beef-production is apparent among cattle owners. Cattle owned by natives and Asiatics are estimated at 2,478,714.

Horse Breeding is confined practically to the production of animals for sport. The number of horses shows a steady increase.

Sheep Breeding is restricted to certain areas. Few farmers are interested in the industry, which, however, shows room for more extensive development. The export of wool from Kenya is already significant.

Pig Raising is an industry which is steadily growing; the number of pigs shown in the Census is 15,038, an increase of 59·13 per cent.

Veterinary.—Outbreaks of rinderpest on European-owned lands were less numerous in 1921. Double inoculation was widely carried out.

Pleuro-pneumonia continued to spread, more particularly in native areas. Thirty-four outbreaks occurred on European-owned lands. Fifty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine head of cattle were vaccinated by the veterinary staff with highly satisfactory results. About half the cattle population of the Colony is involved by the disease.

A few outbreaks of East Coast fever in clean areas occurred. Owing to the financial situation, encouragement by the Government in the building of dips had to be discontinued, and the Cattle Cleansing Ordinance could not be enforced.

Three outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and one of Tuberculosis on a European farm were dealt with.

A Quarantine Station for dealing with imported stock has been erected on the railway near Nairobi.

C.—MINING.

Prospecting.

Interest in mining matters showed a continued increase, although the public showed greater caution in taking out licences and pegging claims. No rushes took place during the period under review. One hundred and fifty prospecting licences were issued.

Claims.—Seventy-nine claims were registered, the nature of which were as follows:—

Graphite	5
Mineral (not specified)	2
Galena	20
Coal	2
Oil	50

The following claims remained uncancelled on 31st December, 1921:—

Mineral (not specified)	31
Graphite	18
Galena	24
Coal	2
Gold	60

Sole Prospecting Licences.—Eight sole prospecting licences were issued for cinnabar, diamonds, and gold. In addition, a special exploration licence over 21,000 square miles along the coast was issued for coal and oil.

Leases.—Twenty-seven leases were prepared up to 31st December, 1921, but were not completed.

Development.—Some 250 tons of graphite, valued approximately £2,500, were mined near Machakos for local consumption.

The Galena Reef at Vitengeni near the coast has been opened up and shows promising signs, but operations are suspended for the time being owing to lack of capital.

D.—FORESTS.

The local timber trade received a severe set-back owing to the general financial depression. Throughout the whole period of the report timber merchants had very many difficulties to contend with; competition was severe, often the prices obtained left very little margin for profit, and outstandings were difficult to collect.

534,854 cu. ft. of timber were sold as compared with 702,183 cu. ft. in the preceding twelve months.

180,063 cu. ft. of timber were issued free to Government Departments, free timber permit holders and natives, as compared with 95,459 cu. ft. in the preceding twelve months.

The current retail selling rates show a reduction of eighteen to thirty-seven per cent. as compared with the prices ruling in the early part of the year.

During the nine months 369 tons of timber, valued at £2,627, were exported; the imports of timber amounted to 1,179 tons, valued at £17,527.

Two new sawmills were set up in the Government forests during the period of the report, and there were twenty-two mills operating in the forests at the end of the year.

The total quantity of wood fuel taken over by the railway amounted to 7,690,073 cu. ft., as compared with 8,147,966 cu. ft. in the corresponding nine months of the previous year. The quantity taken over from contractors cutting in forest reserves was 3,343,867 cu. ft., as compared with 2,538,464 cu. ft. in the corresponding period of 1920.

A trial was conducted by the railway of using blue gum fuel. The result of the trial was considered to be entirely satisfactory and to justify its extended use.

Investigations were continued in connection with the utilization of the East African bamboos for the manufacture of paper-pulp, and the results were embodied in a pamphlet prepared in conjunction with notices inviting tenders for two bamboo concessions.

A report was received from the Imperial Institute on the results of the tests carried out on a commercial scale to ascertain the suitability of using Mutundu (*Neoboutonia macrocalyx*) wood for the manufacture of paper-pulp. The results were entirely satisfactory, but owing to the shortness of the ultimate fibres of Mutundu wood, it was recommended that the pulp should be used in admixture with material of longer fibre. It was pointed out that it is probable that the pulp could be utilized in admixture with pulp manufactured from the East African bamboo, as the latter is composed of fibres of about twice the length of those of the Mutundu.

E.—BANKING.

The following banks operate in the Colony :—

The National Bank of India, Ltd. Head office : 26, Bishopsgate Street, London. Branches at : Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd. Head office : Pretoria. Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi and Eldoret.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. Head office : 10, Clements Lane, London. Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Nyeri.

Bank of India, Ltd., Mombasa. Head office : Bombay.

Every description of banking business is transacted.

F.—COMMERCIAL AND TRADING POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

Openings for the Investment of Capital.

During the past year the liquidation of stocks bought at high prices during the boom and sold at sacrifice prices in order to obtain working capital commenced, nor can this liquidation cease until stocks become moderate for a normal demand.

In addition to the openings for capital in agricultural production, openings for capital investment are considered to exist to-day in the following industries : Soap, beer, leather, bags and sacks and fibre manufactures such as rope, and, eventually, common piece goods in connection with cotton production, and cement and pottery production when coal is available.

The manufacture of sugar, jaggery, ghee, tanning extract and leather are in hand.

G.—CLIMATE.

The climatic conditions obtaining in this Colony are many and varied, and thus create a difficulty in framing a précis of weather conditions.

Rainfall throughout the Colony may be summarized as extremely " local," while temperature, affected as it is by altitude, is most varied and only uniform in excessive " range."

In reviewing the year **1921**, the one outstanding feature was the almost universal drought experienced through the Highlands.

Extreme deficiency was established at numerous stations, and this condition seriously affected the agricultural community.

The mean temperature was normal.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

A.—RAILWAYS.

On 1st April, 1921, the railways became financially independent of the Colonial accounts, the arrangement being that the Uganda Railway should bear all the losses, if any, and receive all the profits, if any, on the service in Uganda, and that no profit derived from the combined services would be handed to the Colony, but should be used by the railway for payment of loan charges, and any balance thereafter to be utilized for replacements and betterments.

Under the arrangement mentioned above, the net revenue account for the Uganda Railway shows the following results :—

	£		£
To Interest and Sinking Fund Charges, Uganda Railway..	20,640	By Net Earnings from Uganda Railway Revenue Account ..	48,129
Uganda Railway Extraordinary Expenditure	4,872	Net Revenue Account of Port Bell–Kampala Railway ..	455
Loss on Net Revenue Account of Busoga Railway..	7,189		
Balance—Net Revenue	15,883		
	£48,584		£48,584

The estimates provided for an expenditure of £861,536, and an anticipated gross revenue of £931,214.

The actual expenditure for the nine months amounted to £680,883, and the total revenue was £729,012.

The net earnings for the nine months were £48,129, representing a profit of 0·67 per cent. on the capital cost of the Railway and Steamer Service, as against 2·19 per cent. in 1920–21, and 0·89 per cent. in 1919–20.

The total goods receipts were £354,702, as compared with £540,694 in 1920–21, and the Coaching receipts were £162,582, as against £253,823 for 1920–21.

The total tonnage handled was 204,953, as against 265,221 for the previous twelve months.

The trade depression reached its most acute state during this time and resulted in wholesale cancelling of orders by merchants, which reacted on the tonnage of imports.

The upwards goods traffic, which consists mainly of imports, totalled 74,172 tons, or over 21,000 less than during the corresponding nine months of the previous year.

As the freight charges on imports are much higher than on exports, this fall in tonnage affected revenue to a considerable extent.

The fall in revenue would have been still more serious but for the downward traffic, which consists mainly of exports, reaching the high figure of 121,405 tons, or 16,000 tons more than was railed during the corresponding nine months of the previous year. This is the highest tonnage of downward traffic on record.

The tonnage carried by lake steamers amounted to 46,332, which compares very favourably with the 47,557 tons carried during the previous twelve months.

During the period under review the s.s. "Clement Hill" and "Usoga" carried the whole of the traffic offering, supplemented by two tugs and lighters. The steamer mileage run during the nine months was 64,623, against 65,075 for the previous twelve months.

The s.s. "Sybil," "Nyanza," and "Winifred" were laid up for the whole of the nine months.

B.—Roads.

On the maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges a sum of £59,494 was spent, and a marked degree of improvement was exhibited. The examination and survey of new road alignments was proceeded with so far as funds allowed, and a sum of £12,288 was spent on thirty-one projects of new road and bridge work—none of them of great individual importance. Of this sum an amount of £5,420 was derived from premia on the sale of lands, and was used on the improvement of cart tracks to blocks of farms alienated under the Soldier Settlement Scheme.

C.—Post and Telegraphs.

The Kenya Post and Telegraphs Department operates the postal, telegraph and telephone services in Kenya and Uganda. The total revenue showed a decrease of 8·92 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1920, when the departmental expenditure, including the cost of telegraph and telephone construction and maintenance in Kenya and Uganda, showed an increase of 15·83 per cent.

D.—SHIPPING.

Mombasa has been served by six lines of steamers from Europe during the year ending 31st December, 1921: The Union Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Marittima Italiana, Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Holland East Africa Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers maintain a regular fortnightly service with Bombay and Durban.

The Coast Traffic was carried out by the vessels of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers, and also by the new coasting service of Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Company, which started running in May. Both services have been fairly regular. The Zanzibar Government steamers also made several calls.

E.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to £312,209; a figure in excess of that of any previous year. The overhead charges of the Department amounted to less than 28 per cent. of the cost of work done, or, if there is included a calculated amount to cover interest on the capital value of the buildings occupied and on the value of unallocated stores held by the Department, the overhead charge is less than 36 per cent. of the value of work done.

The principal major works of the year show expenditure as follows:—

	£
Education	10,889
Health	11,976
Public facilities	9,269
Government buildings	8,313
Housing Government staff	6,141
Other works	14,011
Roads.	
Maintenance and repair	59,494
Survey	12,288

The Mechanical Transport Branch maintained a fleet of over 100 cars in commission, though with increasing difficulty, as they had been heavily used salvage stock when first acquired, and had, in many cases, become almost unserviceable under long continued use. The motor mail service on the Uasin Gishu Plateau was maintained.

V.—EDUCATION.

The Acting-Director of Education arranged for the inspection or examination of all Government and Assisted Schools in the Colony, and personally visited most schools.

The schools under the control of the Education Department include Government schools for European, Indian, Arab, and

Native children, assisted private schools for Europeans and Indians, assisted Mission schools for Natives, and Police schools.

Sessions of the Board of Education were held in June and December, and many valuable recommendations were put forward.

Regular medical inspections were carried out in the European schools at Nairobi, Nakuru, and Eldoret, and in the Nairobi Indian and the Machakos Native schools.

The average number of pupils on the rolls of schools increased by 9·2 per cent. in the case of European children, 192·7 per cent. in the Indian schools, and 48 per cent. in the Arab and Native schools, including Police and Apprentices in Aided Mission schools.

At the Nairobi European school one boy passed the London Matriculation Examination, and three children passed the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. A number of children will be ready to take this examination in 1922.

It will be possible at the Nakuru European school to enter candidates for the Preliminary and Junior Cambridge Local Examination in 1922.

The Central School, Eldoret, showed a slight decrease in the number of pupils due to the increase in school fees.

There were five farm schools with an average of 104 on the rolls.

In Nairobi there exists a High School for boarders and day scholars of both sexes under eight years of age, and kindergarten schools in Parklands and Kilimani (suburbs of Nairobi).

The Government Indian school in Nairobi showed a big increase of attendance, whereas the Mombasa Indian school showed a decrease; particular attention is being given to an improvement of the latter's standards.

Seven assisted private Indian schools for girls and six for boys received grants-in-aid. These schools made a satisfactory start.

The Arab School, Mombasa, nearly doubled its numbers. The increase was apparently due to the abolition of school fees, and the work of the school was good.

At the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, the number of boys showed a good increase. Out-schools are now carried on at Malindi, Mambrui, Ganda, and Mkau Moto. These schools received satisfactory reports.

There were village schools at Takaungu, Lamu, and Gazi with a total of fifty-two boys on the rolls.

Good progress was made in technical work at the Machakos Industrial School, the average on the rolls increasing from 88 to 121. Thirteen carpentry and masonry apprentices complete their course in January, 1922, and thirty in January, 1923.

A most satisfactory start was made at the Coast Technical School, Waa, which was opened in May, 1921, and had an average of ninety-two on the roll. In addition to carpentry and masonry, rope-making is taught at this school.

Mission technical schools are carried on at Maseno, Kikuyu, Tumutumu, Kakamega, and Butere.

The work of normal schools for teachers under European principals at Mombasa, Maseno, and Kikuyu was continued satisfactorily.

A number of unassisted Mission schools outside the control of the Education Department still exist, and the attendance at such schools is estimated at 30,000.

New premises were added to the Training Depôt for African Apprentices, which is under the control of the Director of Public Works, and work proceeded with satisfactory results throughout the year, full use being made of the available accommodation.

VI.—GAME.

The passing of the new Game Ordinance, 1921, brings into force a regulation that it is possible to enforce. The chief alterations are the increase of the visitors' licence to £100, bringing the residents' licence back to original price, £10. Alterations founded on British laws make the present law more workable. Certain relaxations in case of game which had got too plentiful have been made, including lion.

GENERAL.

The outlying shooting districts continue to give good sport, although the drought again upset things badly.

In the Southern Reserve, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, and buffalo show considerable increase. A considerable number of elephant calves have been born.

In the Northern Reserve, elephant, rhinoceros, and giraffe suffered severely at the hands of Turkana and Abyssinians during the disturbances in that part.

Elephant.—Have not been so troublesome of late, probably owing to the drought.

Lion.—Have again given considerable trouble and have been put on the " unlimited " list of the new Ordinance.

Buffalo.—Show an extraordinary increase and have been put on the " unlimited " list.

Grevy's Zebra.—An experiment is being made in the capture and training of these animals.

Waterbuck.—The only species of game that is not doing well, the value of hides to the farmer being the chief cause of reduction.

Greater Kudu and *Roan* are entirely protected over the greater part of the country. *Sable* are entirely protected. All ordinary game are doing well.

In settled areas, as can only be expected, game is much reduced.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

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1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	,,
1125	Zanzibar	,,
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1127	Gibraltar	,,
1128	St. Vincent	,,
1129	St. Helena	,,
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1188.

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1922.

[*For Report for 1921 (1st APRIL to 31st DECEMBER) see No. 1153.*]

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No. 1188.

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1922*.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya may be described as situated astride the equator on the eastern side of the continent of Africa. Its coastline on the Indian Ocean stretches from 0° 15′ S. to 4° 50′ S. of the equator; its northern boundary reaches 4° N., and its western boundary runs at a general depth of 500 miles from the sea. The precise boundaries of the territory were proclaimed in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1921. The southern boundary runs from the coast in a north-westerly direction, and those portions of the Colony which are most suitable for European occupation lie in the highlands, from 1° to 2° S. of the equator and, in the case of the Uasin Gishu Plateau, within 1° north.

The *Protectorate* of Kenya is a strip of territory along the coastline up to the Tana River, ten miles broad. It includes also the station of Kismayu, in Jubaland, with a radius of ten sea miles landward from that town. It is 2,200 square miles in extent and forms part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, from whom it is leased at a rent of £17,000 a year. Kenya *Colony* comprises the remainder of the territory, viz., 242,860 square miles.

From 1895 to 1920 the whole territory was administered by His Majesty's Government as a Protectorate. Until 1905 the Foreign Office directed the administration, but from that year control has been centred in the Colonial Office. In 1920 the hinterland not included in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar was annexed by the Crown and was declared a Colony. A new Constitution was granted, under Royal Instructions of 11th September, 1920, by which the government of the Colony was vested in a Governor and Commander-in-Chief assisted by an Executive Council of five named ex-

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15 [Cd. 8172–7].

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officio members and such other persons, not holding office in the public service of the Colony, as the Governor may, in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty the King through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, direct. During 1922, two of the elected European and one of the nominated Indian members of the Legislative Council were appointed to be members of the Executive Council.

Legislation in the Colony and Protectorate is enacted, subject to the assent of His Majesty the King, by a Legislative Council, which is composed of ten ex-officio members and a number, not exceeding seven, of officials in the public service of the country, one of whom is specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, together with eleven elected European and two nominated Indian members. On 11th February, 1922, the number of Indian members was raised by Order in Council to four.

Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G., was appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., with effect from 19th August, 1922. He assumed duty on 1st September.

I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is made clear in the subsequent sections of this report that the dominant activity of the year 1922 was an effort to stem the tide of depression by economy in Government expenditure and by the encouragement of increased production. The trade depression which overshadowed the country during the preceding year and a large portion of the year under review affected all sections of the community and contributed in some measure to discontent amongst certain native tribes, in particular amongst their younger members. Mention was made in the report for 1921 of the formation of native political associations. The most important of these was the Kikuyu Association. A secession from that association, led by a certain Harry Thuku, started an agitation which was supported by a Young Kavirondo Association. It was found necessary to order the deportation of Thuku to Kismayu. This action by Government was welcomed by the responsible native authorities, to whom Thuku's attitude and ascendancy had afforded grave concern.

The policy of the Government in the administration of the native tribes is to govern through the Native Councils of Elders, the Chiefs and the Headmen, and eventually, in proportion to their proved worth, to entrust these Councils with a measure of local financial responsibility and authority.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS AMONGST THE NATIVES.

During 1922, native interests have been served in the economic sphere by the dissemination of printed instructions on the preparation of ghee, hides, beeswax; by the distribution of 28 tons of seeds of grains, cotton and rice, and by a nucleus of paid agricultural supervisors, instructors and apprentices, whose duty it is to interpret by practical demonstration the advice offered in the pamphlets and in the Government native newspaper *Habari*.

Particular attention has been devoted to the development of cotton and maize. In the Nyanza Province, near the lake, four ginneries will, it is hoped, be ready to handle the ensuing cotton crop, and assistance is given to natives to market their maize and other crops in good condition and to the best advantage. The trade figures, which are given later in this report, attest the success of these activities.

The pastoral tribes present greater difficulties. The question of cattle preservation has received thorough consideration during the year. Unfortunately, there is still no market for frozen or canned meat from this Colony—the expenses of any systematic campaign against disease and for the improvement of types of native-owned stock are very great. A beginning was made with the inoculation on a fairly large scale of native-owned stock against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, but after 25,267 head had been treated with rinderpest serum and 56,677 head with pleuro-pneumonia serum, there was considerable difficulty in obtaining payment of rinderpest inoculation fees. It was found necessary temporarily to suspend these veterinary measures, and attention was diverted towards instruction in the art of preparing ghee.

The ghee trade has great possibilities. In 1920-21 £40,986 worth of ghee (8,137 cwt.) was imported into Kenya, and there is no reason why locally-prepared ghee should not oust the imported article. Local production has been fostered by the imposition of 1*s.* per lb. customs tariff on imported ghee, and the value of ghee imported in 1922 dropped to 4,557 cwt. (value £15,523). As a conservative estimate puts the number of native-owned cattle at two and a half millions, it is manifest that a trade both local and export of considerable magnitude may be established.

Native stock-owners are also being taught how to treat hides for marketing. The removal of the export duty on hides gave an immediate stimulus to this trade, and efforts are centred on improving the quality.

The literary and technical education of natives is discussed later in the general review of education in the Colony. In spite of the economy and staff retrenchment which was perforce practised this year, medical services in the native reserves were not extensively curtailed, though the closing down of some out-district dispensaries was inevitable. The feature of the medical work was the perfection of an effective and inexpensive substitute for the costly drug novarsenobillon (the relative cost is one-tenth of a penny as compared with three shillings per dose) and the treatment with it of over 24,000 cases of yaws, with remarkable success. The most deplorable aspect of native life is the infant mortality which, from test surveys, is estimated in some districts at not less than 400 per 1,000 live births, and must be attributed to insanitary conditions of life as regards both housing and feeding.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was happily no outbreak of any epidemic in 1922. Immediate treatment was accorded to sporadic cases of plague, and the rat destruction campaign was efficiently maintained. The general public health has been satisfactory, but there is, naturally enough in a young and growing community which finds itself at the moment financially embarrassed, ample scope for improvement.

The problem of native housing in the towns is acute, but the year has seen an effort to deal with it. In Nairobi a native location has been laid out under municipal auspices, and at the end of 1922 fifty huts were in course of construction. The scheme will be extended in 1923 and will serve as a model for the other towns. Sanitary inspection is performed by Sanitary Inspectors in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa. For the island of Mombasa a town plan has been prepared and will be submitted to Government in the early part of 1923; while at the port the central board of health has promulgated far-reaching port health rules.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The registration of births and deaths is not compulsory save for Europeans, and it is therefore impossible to furnish reliable figures of the birth- and death-rates amongst Asiatics and Africans. Such figures as there are serve to show that in Mombasa the crude death-rate is 16·7 per 1,000 and in Nairobi 21 per 1,000. The Nairobi rate is capable of analysis and reveals crude death-rates for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans of 12·4, 15·6 and 27·9 per 1,000 respectively. Over the whole country the number of European births and deaths was 261 and 89, giving crude birth- and death-rates of 27·04 and 9·04 per 1,000. The basis of the calculation of these rates is the 1921 census, and it may safely be assumed that owing to trade depression the numbers of non-natives have not increased.

The figures of that census are repeated as of interest :—

Europeans	9,651
Indians	22,822
Goans	2,431
Arabs	10,102
Others	627
Total	45,633

The native population is estimated at two and a half millions.

IMMIGRATION.

In 1922, 10,491 persons of alien origin entered the Colony and Protectorate. European immigration decreased by 1,210, and was 3,088. There was also a decline in Asiatic immigration, viz., 5,966, as against 6,490 in 1921. Unclassified immigrants, such as Seychellois, Cingalese and Africans, increased by 100 to 1,437.

There is no machinery for the collection of emigration statistics, but shipping figures show that 3,260 Europeans and 7,184 non-Europeans left Mombasa Port during the year.

II. GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The financial position of the Colony over the last six years is reflected in the following table :—

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £	*Surplus Revenue.* £	*Expenditure in excess of Revenue.* £
Net Surplus as at 1.4.17			578,538	
1917–18	1,368,329	1,490,571		122,242
1918–19	1,548,703	1,570,705		22,002
1919–20	1,726,435	2,024,861		298,426
				442,670
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20				135,868
			578,538	578,538
Net Surplus as at 31.3.20 converted at Rs. 10 to the £ on 1.4.20			203,802	
1920–21	2,978,786	2,976,960	1,826	
1921 (9 months) ...	1,891,679*	1,666,785	224,894	
1922	1,649,032	1,972,212		323,180
Net Surplus as at 31.12.22				107,342
			430,522	430,522

The Colony's finances thus clearly shared in the ill-effects of trade depression. The tax-paying resources of all sections of the community were heavily strained and relief was imperative. By the exercise of rigorous economy the sum of £532,785 was saved in departmental expenditure. Large retrenchments in staff personnel also were made, but, owing to commitments in passages, leave pay and pensions, the immediate effect was not great; and a further reduction was made in the local allowance paid to the European staff. The abolition of the income tax was considered essential to the revival of production, and a reduction in the native hut and poll tax was demanded by the shortage of ready money in the reserves. These inevitable shortages in revenue were further increased by the considerable drop in the estimated value of the import trade, reflected in customs duty which, until September, was on a complete *ad valorem* basis. There was also a decrease in postal revenue.

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* This includes an appropriation of £600,000 from the £5,000,000 Loan Funds.

Fortunately, unexpected increases in other sources of revenue reduced the total deficit of the year to £323,180. The Colony's assets include certain unrealizable items, such as unallocated stores, and the surplus has been denuded to such an extent since the end of the War that is was found necessary to borrow from loan funds to finance the Colony's current needs. By the end of 1922 a total sum of £1,304,715 had been borrowed, of which £425,656 represents the amount of 1922 borrowings.

CURRENCY.

It should be noted that on 1st January, 1922, the shilling currency came into effect.

III. TRADE.

At the opening of the year business conditions in the Colony were distinctly bad. A reaction had set in from the boom period which immediately followed the War and traders were forced to face the necessity of securing fluid capital by realizing accumulated stocks of imports even at a heavy loss, and of reorganizing their businesses on a less expensive basis. Producers also were being cramped by a fall in the European market in the prices for their principal exports, by the currency change which had in many cases swelled debtor obligations by 50 per cent., and by the apparent cessation of the flow of capital into the country for development purposes. In spite, however, of these difficulties the reorganization of trade and production was undertaken carefully and generally, and the position had vastly improved by the end of the year. The heavy drop in prices reduced the value of the import trade of Kenya and Uganda to £2,871,240, and of the export trade of domestic produce to £2,780,998. The comparative figures for the broken period of nine months from April to December, 1921, were, imports £2,370,269, exports £2,111,151. The volume of trade was, however, maintained; the adverse balance of trade at the close of the year was but 3 per cent.

The general current of trade sets to and from the Empire. The ratio of the trade between the Empire and Kenya and Uganda, and between foreign countries and Kenya and Uganda is as 2 : 1 for imports and 4 : 1 for exports. Within the Empire the value of the import trade was £1,968,800, of which goods to the value of £1,253,130 came from the United Kingdom and to the value of £548,618 from India. In the export of their domestic produce Kenya and Uganda shipped produce to the value of £1,158,125 to the United Kingdom and of £944,393 to India and Burma out of a total Empire export of £2,269,037.

A second point of interest is the prominence which Japan has been securing in local markets. She is the largest foreign consumer inasmuch as she buys £173,614 out of £260,410 worth of carbonate of soda which is one-third of the total foreign export trade of domestic produce; and since 1919 she has made large strides in the unbleached cotton piece goods trade to Kenya and Uganda. This is the principal component of the cotton piece goods trade and, in 1922, 49 per cent. of it came from Japan as against 9 per cent. in 1919. It would appear that Japan has secured this trade at the expense of Indian manufacturers, though it is the case that a large proportion of imported Japanese "Americani" is purchased in the Bombay markets. Of the total imports of cotton fabrics it is of interest to observe that 28 per cent. comes from the United Kingdom, 26 per cent. from Japan, 23 per cent. from India and Burma and 10 per cent. from America. This trade represents one-fourth of the total import trade and three-fourths of these goods are purchased by Africans.

The year witnessed three changes in the customs tariff. In May and June, as means for the assistance of local production, protective tariffs were placed on rice, grains, timber, ghee, butter and cheese, and to increase revenue tariffs were raised against wines, distilled liquors, tobacco, provisions and motor cars and accessories. In September, as the result of a Customs Conference, specific duties were levied on definite articles and the *ad valorem* rates chargeable on articles not so named were revised and consolidated. Export duties were abolished. Further Customs Ordinances were passed to admit free of duty the produce of Tanganyika Territory and to revise the basis on which customs revenue should be divided between Kenya and Uganda. The net customs revenue for the year was £575,595—including sundry collections such as warehouse, transit fees, crane and pier dues, of which Kenya's share was £387,530.

IV. AGRICULTURE.

The general position of agriculture afforded special concern, and a representative committee, presided over by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G., was appointed by Government in March to advise on the means whereby production and exports could be fostered and increased. The principal steps taken by Government on the recommendations of that committee were the abolition of income tax, the imposition of which was considered to be restricting the free flow of capital into the country; the revision of customs tariffs on a protective basis; the encouragement of the cultivation of low-priced produce (maize), by special reductions in railway freight, which were rendered possible by a Government subsidy to the railway; and the remission to soldier settlers of the purchase price of their farms, in order that they might have a negotiable title on which to raise advances for development. The export duty on hides was abolished, and in September all export duties disappeared.

The action taken to effect enhanced production by natives has already been narrated. Amongst the European colonists the acreage of all the principal crops except flax was increased. In acreage planted, maize still leads with 75,444 acres, followed by coffee with 43,359 acres, and sisal with 37,118 acres. During 1922, 10,593 acres of wheat were harvested, but the yield was poor—nine bushels per acre. It is, however, notable that locally-grown flour is now on the market, and a steady effort to oust imported flour is being made; 1,966 tons of local wheat and wheat flour were carried on the Uganda Railway during 1922. Coffee suffered from drought, and the growing of flax has received a considerable set-back owing to the slump in European markets, although the year's export shows an apparently thriving trade: the increased export was due to a decision by growers to sell for what it would fetch the flax which they had held up in the hope of a rise in the market.

The general state of the livestock industry has not altered since 1921. The glut in the markets for frozen and canned meat continued. Efforts to induce the big canning firms to set up factories in Kenya have not hitherto succeeded. There is, in consequence, evidence of greater attention to dairying. The export of butter and cheese is growing, but must retain modest proportions until factories are established.

The recovery in the wool trade has made the rearing of wool-bearing sheep profitable, and in 1922 the export of wool rose to 5,660 cwt. giving a value of £30,111. The quality of wool is being steadily improved by the use of merino rams, and future effort must be directed towards systematic mating. The generous gift for public purposes by Sir Northrup McMillan of the Scott Sanatorium buildings and some ten acres of land is recorded. The buildings have been converted into the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and it has been possible to continue there some of the work previously done at the Kabete Experimental Farm. For reasons of economy, that farm, the Naivasha Stock Farm and the Mazeras Experimental Station were closed down.

V. LAND.

The alienation of land was held up throughout the year pending a settlement of the Indian question. Figures prepared since the end of the year, but applicable in the main to 1922, may be quoted to show the extent to which land has been alienated and the possibilities of future development. Areas surveyed into farms amount to 11,859 square miles; 7,487 square miles have been alienated and there thus remains an area of 4,372 square miles for future alienation. At the end of 1922, 5,944 square miles were under actual occupation by 1,380 Europeans who had brought under cultivation 214,709 acres, and were grazing 172,397 head of cattle, 139,015 sheep and goats, 16,121 pigs and 4,120 horses, mules and donkeys. These figures are eloquent of the scope for new capital.

In normal circumstances leases of land surveyed into farms are put up to auction at an upset price. Leasehold is granted for 999 years, and for the purposes of rent that term is divided into periods. The first period expires on 31st December, 1945, and during it rent at the rate of twenty cents of a shilling per acre is payable. The second period closes on 31st December, 1975, and the rent payable within it is at the rate of 1 per cent. on the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945. The third period ends on 31st December, 2005, and for those thirty years rent at the rate of 2 per cent. on the unimproved value of the land assessed in 1945 is charged. Thereafter periods terminate on 31st December of every thirty years to the end of the term and rent at the rate of 3 per cent. on the unimproved value of the land, assessed every thirty years, becomes due.

Present land values differ in every part of the Colony and little guidance can be given.

Mineral development plays no great part in the affair of the Colony. Gold has been found in the Masai Reserve; good assays are reported, but at the end of the year it was not established whether the project would definitely prove to be a paying concern. A revision of the mining law of the Colony is under consideration. Some interest was shown in the manufacture of salt at Mombasa and Lamu, but no practical steps were taken.

The Magadi Soda Company exported 48,710 tons of carbonate of soda as compared with 34,980 tons in the broken period, April to December, 1921, and 12,829 tons in the year April, 1920, to March, 1921. It has already been recorded that Japan is the largest consumer of this commodity. The year's export was the largest since 1919 and pointed to an increasing development of this branch of the domestic export trade, but since the end of 1922 the Company has gone into liquidation. Negotiations for reconstruction are, however, in progress. The Magadi Railway, which serves the soda industry, was run at a loss of £260 on the year's working.

FORESTS.

The forest area of Kenya has not yet been accurately computed, but at an approximation the ratio of forest area to total land area is 2·08 per cent. By comparison with most other countries this ratio is very small and although the industrial use of timber in the Colony will never compare with that of highly industrialized countries, the strict conservation of existing forests and reafforestation of denuded areas is necessary to the processes of normal development. The policy of Government for the exploitation of its forests is to submit to tender the right of extracting timber on payment of the prescribed royalties and, in 1922, 851,104 cubic feet of timber and 3,651,678 cubic feet of wood fuel were cut in forest reserves. These reserves cannot, however, be systematically worked and conserved until proper working plans are prepared. At the beginning of the year there were no working plans and there are no funds for the employment of special officers for this work. The existing staff is, however, attacking the task, and by the end of the year had completed a detailed survey of 127·2 square miles of forest. Reafforestation proceeds each year; during 1922, 1,873 acres were planted, including 290 acres in the almost treeless Ulu Native Reserve.

The commercial timbers of the Colony are cedar (*Juniperus procera*), camphor (*Octea Usambarensis*), Musharagi (*O, Hochstetteri*) and Podocarpus (*Podocarpus gracilior and Podocarpus milanjianus*), but their great defect for building and domestic purposes is that they are put into use before they have been properly seasoned. This defect is being diminished by the use of creosoting and may be eradicated if the ozone process proves successful. Growing attention is being paid to the use of cedar for pencil manufacture. Slats to the quantity of approximately 125 tons—or half the total export of timber in 1922—were exported, and it is considered that with strict conservation and proper management the cedar forests of Kenya Colony should be able to provide large and perpetual supplies of wood for pencils. Kenya cedar pencils are now in use and will be on view at the Empire Exhibition in 1924. Considerable quantities of furniture are being made of local timbers, and local trade has been encouraged by the imposition of a protective tariff of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. There was, however, imported during 1922 timber to the value of £12,567 and the quantity of 1,836 tons.

VI. BANKS.

Four banks operate in the Colony and transact every description of banking business. They are the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret and Nyeri; the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi and Eldoret; and the Bank of India, Limited, at Mombasa.

On 31st December, 1922, the Government Post Office Savings Bank had deposits in hand amounting to £31,021—the depositors numbering 1,050 Europeans, 1,819 Asiatics, and 431 Africans.

VII. LEGISLATION.

Mention has already been made of the enactment of customs ordinances and of the repeal of the income tax. A further extension for one year of the restrictions imposed on the entry of former enemy aliens was enacted and, as a corollary, provision was made for the compulsory use of passports by travellers—the aim of which was to effect the least possible interference with personal freedom compatible with the exclusion of ex-enemy aliens. The principle of extending court judgments from the United Kingdom to Kenya and vice versa was followed in the passing of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, 1922, and the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Amendment Ordinance, 1922. Better provision for the regulation of the ports of the Colony and Protectorate was made by a Port Ordinance based in the main on the Indian Ports Act of 1908. An important feature of this ordinance is that all vessels of the measurement of 200 tons net register and upwards are required, when entering or leaving Mombasa Port, to have on board a Government pilot unless especially exempted by the port captain.

Power was also taken in the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1922, to raise a further loan of £3,000,000 for harbour and railway development. The loan was, however, not issued by the close of the year.

VIII. EDUCATION.

There are under the control of the Education Department three Government and three assisted schools for European children; two Government and thirteen assisted schools for Indian boys and girls; two Government schools for Arabs and two Government and eleven assisted vocational schools for Africans.

European children can be educated up to the standard of a middle-grade school in England. The schools at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret are combined day and boarding schools and are attended by 312 children. On the Uasin Gishu Plateau there are also some farm schools at which 74 children, mostly Dutch, receive elementary instruction; and the three assisted schools, two of which are kindergarten, have an average attendance of 58. The net cost to Government of educating these 444 children is £14,105.

The type of education offered meets the present requirements, but indicates that pupils do not remain long after they enter their teens. The main reason for this is that they are removed by their parents to complete their education in England. One pass in the London Matriculation and ten in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination were obtained. There is, however, a growing number of parents who cannot afford an English education for their children who will therefore very soon form the nucleus of a Kenya European clerical service and will fill similar positions in commercial firms.

Indians display an increasing desire for the education of their children, and those who become markedly proficient prefer to sit for English public examinations rather than for those of Indian universities. The whole question of staffing the Indian schools with trained and experienced teachers is under consideration. In 1923 a trained staff will be selected after the inspection visit of the adviser on Indian education to the Indian Education Department. On 1st January, 1923, the Allidina Visram High School was opened. This, as its name denotes, was a gift to Indian education and is the best school building in the country. In Mombasa and Nairobi 526 Indian children attend the Government schools which, with the assisted schools, cost £8,650 net in 1922.

The total cost of Arab and native education in 1922 was £24,420, but Arabs do not appear to have taken advantage of the educational facilities provided for their benefit. At Mombasa the roll showed a decrease of three and at Malindi attendance dropped from forty-eight to thirty-six. In the 1921 census the Arab population appeared as 10,102, of which number 3,461 represent children under 16 years of age, and it is a matter for serious consideration that no more than 135 Arab children receive regular instruction.

The vastly preponderating numbers of Africans present the greatest educational problems. Vocational training is the practice in the two Government schools and in the eleven assisted schools, which in all train in various handicrafts a total of 928 boys. Technical instruction outside the scope of the Education Department is afforded to fifty-eight Africans in the Public Works Department apprentice school, and to a larger but indefinite number in the workshops of the Uganda Railway; nor must the successful training at Maseno and in Post Office schools of African telegraphists for the Post Office and of clerks at the Church Missionary Society, Nairobi, be overlooked.

The present policy of Government as regards native education is co-operation with mission societies, between whom in 1922 the sum of £10,896 was distributed for literary and technical education. The figures quoted above refer to regularly apprenticed boys receiving vocational training, but it is estimated that by the ramifications of mission out-schools some 50,000 natives are given at least rudimentary literary instruction. Results of these forms of education are seen in the growing number of clerks in business offices and in Government service, which will in the near future be extended to incorporate an African Civil Service branch; and of artisans employed by contractors on farms and by the Public Works Department. In 1923 the Colonists' Hall will be built entirely by African labour.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.

The railroad system of Kenya comprises at present the main line of the Uganda Railway from Mombasa to Kisumu and two branch lines, one from Magadi Junction to Lake Magadi and the other from Nairobi to Thika. In the near future the system will be extended in two further directions. Of these the Uasin

Gishu Railway has been under construction throughout the year, and at the end of December, 28·66 track miles and 2·38 miles of sidings had been completed. This line takes off at Nakuru and will tap the forests of Mount Londiani and the great latent resources of the Uasin Gishu Plateau. It will eventually be continued and form the main trunk line from Uganda to the port. The second work, viz., the extension of the Thika branch through the Kikuyu Native Reserve to Nyeri has only reached the stage of reconnaissance surveys.

Further corroborative evidence of the beginning of a general trade recovery is afforded by the financial position and traffic record of the Uganda Railway at the end of 1922. After all charges had been met there was a net profit of £56,785, as compared with a net loss in 1921 of £8,870. The increase in upward traffic was due to large importations of construction material for the Uasin Gishu Branch. Downward traffic, however, discloses an encouraging increase from 156,107 to 183,724 tons; and while it is of interest to record that 42,066 tons of maize and maize-flour, 12,239 tons of coffee, and 46,802 tons of soda were carried to the port for export, it is also a significant sign of latent future downward traffic that 940 tons of rice and 2,473 tons of sugar and 2,383 tons of wheat-flour were this year conveyed up-line.

It may be repeated that from April, 1921, the Uganda Railway, as a financial entity, was divorced from the Colony and now bears all losses and retains all profits on its working and is responsible to the Colony's exchequer for the payment of loan charges on new construction and betterment of present lines. The profit of £56,785 has been carried to a Renewals and Betterment Fund.

Throughout the year work was in progress on the construction of a deep water pier at Kilindini.

SHIPPING.

Reviving trade attracted more shipping to Kenya ports. Taking a comparison over corresponding periods of nine months in 1921 and 1922 it is seen that the gross tonnage of steam vessels entered rose to 1,098,667 from 841,495 tons and the number of ships from 240 to 312. The major lines which serve the Colony from England, India and South Africa are the Union-Castle Steamship Company, Limited, the British-India Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Clan-Ellerman Harrison and the Holland East Africa Lines.

Coastal trade is carried by two Indian steamship lines controlled by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers and Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Co., respectively. There are also very numerous dhows plying up and down the coast during the south-west monsoon.

ROADS.

It is possible to motor from Nairobi to Kisumu, Eldoret and Kitale, and to the northern frontier through Fort Hall, Nyeri, Meru, Archer's Post, Wajir and Moyale, and up the coast from Mombasa to Malindi. Outside the towns the roads are earth roads, and travel during the rainy seasons is precarious.

The general condition of these trunk roads has deteriorated during the year because of the urgent need for economy and consequent heavy reductions in funds voted for upkeep. The total mileage of roads and tracks open to motor traffic is 3,545. This figure does not include the many hundreds of miles of roads in native reserves cut by administrative officers and made by the natives under their supervision. At the end of 1922 the total number of motor cars and cycles for which licences have been issued was 2,695, of which 417 were issued during 1922.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Postal and subsidiary services of Kenya show a profit of £10,282 on the year's working, which includes as revenue the value of free services for state purposes. Actual expenditure is, however, in excess of actual revenue by £23,821. Revised rates came into force on 1st January, and though no decrease in the minimum charge for letters was made the unit of weight was raised from half-ounce to one ounce in order to conform to international standard. In spite of trade depression a slight increase in postal revenue of £464 may be cited in support of the thesis that diminished rates will produce increased revenue.

Money order traffic is heavy between Kenya and India. £111,175 was remitted to India by money order in 1922, though this amount represents a considerable decrease on normal traffic. A telegraphic money order system internally and reciprocally with the United Kingdom was introduced this year which permits, on payment of 1*s.* to and from United Kingdom and 50 cents. of a shilling in Kenya in addition to the usual charges, the conduct of speedier remittances. £24,578 was thus remitted, but the great bulk of the traffic was internal.

The general activities of the Post and Telegraph Department may best be illustrated by a few figures. The number of letters, postcards, book-packets, samples and circulars handled in 1922 was 6,542,303, of which 2,941,329 came from overseas. A total of 219,245 inland telegrams in Kenya and Uganda, 72,366 cablegrams and 5,113 radio telegrams for Kenya was dealt with. Telephones in use in Kenya and Uganda number 1,196, and, during 1922, 1,317,279 exchange calls were made. The most remote stations are served with postal communication, and the range of the telegraph system is shown by a wire mileage of 5,330¼ miles.

Special mention should be made of the use of Africans in this Department. At the end of this year there were seventeen postmen and seventy-seven telegraph learners. The latter undertake skilled manipulative telegraph duties. It is also the common practice in Government and business offices to employ Africans as telephone operators.

A new issue of stamps and stationery in the shilling currency was placed on sale on 1st November, 1922, and the old rupee issue was withdrawn from sale on 31st October.

X. CLIMATE.

This review of the activities of Kenya Colony may fittingly be brought to a close with a brief mention of the climatic conditions in which they are practised.

On the coast the year 1922 will live in the memory as the wettest year on record. In Mombasa 41·08 inches were registered in the one month of May. Heavy washaways occurred in the coast section of the railway, and visits to various portions of roads torn up by floods in Mombasa formed for a time a popular diversion. In ordinary years the coast is fairly healthy for the tropics. The heat is a damp heat and never compares with the fierce heat of India.

The long rains fall in the months of April to June and short rains during October, November and December. The hot season is from January to March. In rainfall the Colony is divisible into three parts. In the Northern deserts, in Jubaland and in parts of Tanaland the rainfall does not reach 20 inches in a year. The coastal strip, the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches.

In the Highlands the heat is seldom oppressive; during the rains fires are welcome at night and the climate generally is temperate, though the heat of the sun compels the wearing of helmets or terai from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1150	Sierra Leone	1921
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April–December)	,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,
1166	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1167	Bermuda	,,
1168	Grenada	,,
1169	St. Lucia	,,
1170	Leeward Islands	1921–1922
1171	Fiji	1922
1172	Ceylon	,,
1173	Gibraltar	,,
1174	British Guiana	,,
1175	Barbados	1922–1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	,,
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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No. 1227.

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1923.

[*For Report for 1922 see No. 1188.*]

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No. 1227.

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1923.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The territories comprised in the *Colony* of Kenya are bounded on the east by the Protectorate of Kenya and the Indian Ocean; on the north-east by the Juba River and the south-western boundary of the Italian sphere; on the north by the Abyssinian frontier; on the west by the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria Nyanza; and on the south by Tanganyika Territory, and include certain adjacent islands in Lake Victoria.

The *Protectorate* of Kenya is bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the northern branch of the Tana River; on the west by a line following the line of coast at a distance of 10 sea-miles from high-water mark; and on the south by the Tanganyika Territory. It includes Kau and Kipini, the Island of Lamu, and the Station of Kismayu with a radius landward of 10 sea-miles, and all adjacent islands between the Rivers Umba and Tana.

The territories now comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya were the subject of many conquests before they were recognised in 1862 by the British, French and German Governments as part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. In December, 1886, the limits of the Sultan's mainland dominions were defined by agreement between Great Britain and Germany. The Sultan claimed sovereignty over the hinterland stretching westwards beyond the above limits, but his claims were never recognised by the Powers. Explorers, slave-raiders and missionaries had penetrated into the interior as far as and beyond Lake Victoria Nyanza before the inauguration of a Colonial policy by Germany in 1885 led to a definition of spheres of influence between Germany, Italy and Great Britain in these East African regions. Between Great Britain and Germany the line which is now the boundary between Kenya and the

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15 [Cd. 8172–7].

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Tanganyika Territory was agreed upon in a Procès-Verbal dated June, 1886, and confirmed in an Agreement dated July 1st, 1890. Similarly, in 1891, the spheres of influence between Great Britain and Italy were arranged and a north-easterly boundary to the British zone was fixed, viz., the River Juba up to 6° of latitude. It was not, however, until 1907 that the northern limit of the British Protectorate of East Africa was set, but in that year an agreement was reached between Great Britain and Abyssinia. This boundary has since been adjusted from time to time.

In the meantime a concession over his mainland dominions within the British zone, that is to say, the territories now comprised in the Protectorate of Kenya, had been granted in 1887 by the Sultan of Zanzibar to an association of merchants, styled the "British East Africa Association," for the administration and good government of those territories subject to his sovereignty. This association also extended its activities in the hinterland within the British zone and made agreements with various native tribes. On September 3rd, 1888, the association obtained from the British Crown an Imperial Charter, under the title of the Imperial British East Africa Company, extending both over the area under concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar and over the hinterland; and on October 9th, 1888, the Company received from the Sultan a fresh concession on substantially the same terms as that given in 1887, save that the Sultan was allotted one founder's share in the Company and a portion of the Company's profits. The Company's posts were spread through the hinterland and into Uganda during the first three years of its Charter, but on August 20th, 1891, it announced its intention of withdrawing from Uganda. This announcement was confirmed on May 17th, 1892, and on June 18th, 1894, a British Protectorate over Uganda was notified.

In 1895 the Company withdrew entirely from East Africa, and on July 1st of that year a Protectorate was declared by the British Government on August 31st, 1896, by means of a public notification that all territories in East Africa then under the protection of Her Majesty, except the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the Protectorate of Uganda, were to be included, for the purposes of administration, in one Protectorate under the name of the East Africa Protectorate. By agreement on December 14th, 1895, between Great Britain and Zanzibar, all assets purchased by the Sultan's Government from the Imperial British East African Company at the time of its surrender of its concession became the property of the British Government, which agreed to pay to the Sultan's Government the annual sum of £11,000, as well as a sum of £6,000, representing interest at 3 per cent. on the sum of £200,000 disbursed by the latter for the surrender of the Company's concession, and for the purchase of its assets.

The whole country was thus brought under the operation of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890. In 1920 those territories in the East Africa Protectorate which lay outside the limits of the Sultan's dominions were formally annexed to the British Crown, with effect from July 23rd, 1920, and named "The Colony of Kenya." The territories on the coast rented from the Sultan were proclaimed as the Kenya Protectorate by the Kenya Protectorate Order in Council, 1920, issued under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890, and the machinery of Government set up in the Colony of Kenya was applied to the Protectorate.

The first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya was Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G. (now G.C.M.G.), C.B. He was succeeded on September 1st, 1922, by the present Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The dominant political feature in the history of the year was the decision upon the status of Indians in Kenya embodied in Command Paper No. 1922, dated the 23rd of July, 1923. This question had been a source of contention for a considerable time, and by the beginning of 1923 had become a matter of Imperial policy. In March the Governor was summoned to England to confer on this question with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the European and Indian communities, with the Secretary of State's approval, appointed delegates to accompany the Governor and represent them in the discussions in England.

The history of the various steps which had led to the position in 1923 is set out briefly in the Command Paper referred to above. The following is a summary of the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the various points at issue.

In respect of political status, it was decided that "having regard to all the circumstances the interests of all concerned in Kenya will be best served by the adoption of a communal system of representation." Five seats on the Legislative Council were allotted to the Indian community and one seat to the Arab community all on an elective basis. An enquiry was to be set up regarding Indian representation on the Municipal Council of Nairobi. Segregation in townships was to be abolished; and while the reservation of the highlands for Europeans was maintained, the temporary reservation of land in the lowlands outside the limits of native occupation and requirements was promised for Indians, in order that "it may be ascertained by experience what demand there is for agricultural land on the part of Indians who will give suitable guarantees of their intention to develop the land themselves." As regards immigration, it was made clear that the immigration laws of Kenya had no racial basis.

The decisions rested on the broad basis of the British trusteeship for the African, and it was clearly recorded that the primary duty of the Colonial Government is the advancement of the African.

His Majesty's Government thought " it necessary definitely to record their considered opinion that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail "; and further, that the Act of Annexation in 1920 " in no way derogates from this fundamental conception of the duty of the Government to the native races. As in the Uganda Protectorate, so in the Kenya Colony, the principle of trusteeship for the natives, no less than in the mandated territory of Tanganyika, is unassailable."

During the last quarter of the year, after the return of the Governor, the implementing of the Imperial Government's decisions was set in hand, but no legislative enactment was possible before the year closed.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

The administrative policy of the Government has consistently been to guide native affairs through the hands of their own chiefs and tribal organisations, and gradually to teach them the art of government. This policy was so far successful that the native war record was one of which they and the Administration alike had every reason to be proud. The new experiences, however, which came to hundreds of thousands of natives from their intimate contact with other tribesmen and with Europeans at war, inclined them, on their return to normal conditions of life, to be somewhat impatient of tribal control. In 1921 and 1922, native associations were formed by the younger members of certain tribes, and the trade depression of the latter year lent wings to half-fledged discontent. Fortunately, 1923 has proved to be a prosperous season. The natives may be said to have settled down, not only to field work, but also to work out their own evolution along sound lines. The associations have tended to become a social rather than a political force, and the active co-operation of Government with native aspirations towards material progress has been seen in the wise handling of administrative problems by the Officers of the Administration, who have become in some cases Vice-Presidents of native associations, in the increase of medical facilities, and in the agricultural education given by a growing staff of supervisors. It is difficult to arrive at any exact calculation of the economic output of the natives. Figures are incomplete, and possibly deceptive, and any division of export and transport statistics between natives and Europeans must be to a large degree guess-work.

The success of the methods which have been adopted to increase the earnings of the natives from agricultural sources is shown in later sections of this Report.

Steady progress has been made in the production of ghee, and the possibility of establishing some simple form of creameries for native butter and ghee has been explored. A large number of natives has been engaged and trained as veterinary scouts to detect outbreaks of cattle disease, supervise quarantine areas, and to give instructions in better methods of ghee production, and the preparation of hides and skins. The headway made in the control of disease is shown by a few figures :—

Rinderpest Inoculations	13,061
Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia ... treated.	82,000

A striking illustration of the change which is gradually coming over the life of the native was seen in January of 1924, when an agricultural show was held in Nyanza Province. This show was attended by about 25,000 natives; 1,500 head of stock of different kinds were exhibited, and about 650 exhibits of produce and some 600 articles in the arts and crafts section were sent in by natives of the district. Mention is made of the show in this Report because it was the culmination of efforts made during the year under review.

The conditions of the live stock industry remained stagnant, unfortunately, during 1923, but it is still hoped that the establishment of canned meat factories will not be long delayed.

Considerable progress was made in the medical work in native reserves during the year. The total number of in-patients treated at hospitals during 1923 was 32,229, as against 37,384 in 1922, but the number of out-patients increased from 165,538 to 245,554 owing to the greater use made of the 46 sub-dispensaries in charge of African dressers, at which 110,509 patients were treated. No new central hospitals were opened in 1923, but some idea of the extent of the activities of the doctors in charge of these African hospitals is obtained by a glance at the figures of the three essentially native reserve stations, and, in order to show how the work has expanded, comparative figures for 1922 are also given.

	In-patients.		*Out-patients.*		*Out-dispensaries and treated by Medical Officer on tour.*	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
Chuka ...	4,470	3,757	552	1,775	Included under out-patients	5,672
Kisii ...	5,624	2,796	3,565	8,306		22,811
Kakamega	2,179	1,105	27,071	9,271		28,017

There was a great extension of the medical campaign against yaws: 64,344 cases were treated, compared with 24,233 in 1922, and this increase has been made possible by the more frequent tours of Medical Officers, and, in the Fort Hall district, by the stationing at the out-dispensaries of African dressers specially trained to give injections of bismuth. The expansion of this campaign was facilitated by the perfection and use of extremely inexpensive substitutes for novarsenobillon, and there has resulted a most marked and welcome change in the attitude of natives to the European doctor. Whereas formerly the doctor and the hospital were feared, now natives have gained confidence from the knowledge that thousands of their fellows have been quickly cured of a widespread crippling disease.

This is shown by the increased number of applicants for admission to hospital, and of those who are willing to submit to prophylactic treatment against such menaces to public health as plague and smallpox. In 1922, 18,737 persons were inoculated against plague, and 57,246 were vaccinated. In 1923 the respective figures were 122,460 and 56,345. The accommodation of the native hospitals at Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu has been severely strained (the total accommodation at Nairobi is 190 cases), and during the year extensions were added, e.g., a dysentery ward at Nairobi, at Kisumu a new ward with 20 beds.

The training centre for African dressers is the Nairobi Native Hospital, where quarters for 15 learners have been provided. A beginning has also been made with the training of African dispensers. It is also the case that at the Bacteriological Laboratory six Africans were engaged in 1922, and are making good progress. A curriculum has been drawn up, and in the course of a few years (the normal training will be three years) African assistants will, it is hoped, be ready for drafting to out-stations and be capable of performing all the more ordinary microscopical and other examinations required in the routine work of a hospital.

Attention is directed to the action taken to reduce drunkenness in native reserves by the enactment of the Sugar Ordinance, 1923, the purpose of which is explained later in the section of this Report on Trade and Agriculture.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Though no epidemic occurred during 1923, there was a disquieting prevalence of small outbreaks of plague. None of these was severe, but it is clear that the range of this disease is spreading, and, as the resources of the country are developed, it may be expected that the incidence of plague will also grow. Further research work into the epidemiology of plague is necessary. Vaccine is now produced locally in the Bacteriological Laboratory.

The incidence of pneumonia during 1923 calls for remark. The figures from five sources outside the reserves show that 1,223 cases were treated, of which 385 terminated fatally, a percentage of 31·5. Included in these are the figures from the Uasin Gishu Railway, where, owing to climatic and other conditions, the incidence and mortality were higher than elsewhere.

Though many more natives applied for treatment for leprosy in 1923, it is not considered that this disease is extending, but rather that confidence in Government doctors is increasing. During the year, 236 cases were reported, as compared with 81 in 1922: the bulk of this increase occurred in Chuka, Kisii and Kakamega. Accommodation for lepers has been provided at these stations. There are also leper settlements at Malindi and Lamu in which respectively 48 and 8 lepers are resident.

The public money available in 1923 was insufficient for the institution of any ambitious schemes of sanitary improvements, but progress on modest lines has been made, more especially in the provision of improved quarters for natives in towns. In Nairobi the Corporation and the railway have commenced the erection of well-built ranges of dormitories of permanent construction, but funds are not yet available for a complete scheme. Meanwhile, the plans have been drawn up in readiness against the time when loans are raised for this purpose. Similarly, in Mombasa a town planning scheme has been provisionally approved, and the provision of loan funds is urgently required in order that final approval may be given and new building work may be possible.

VITAL STATISTICS.

No census of the non-native population has been taken since 1921, and the native population is the subject of a rough estimate only. The registration of European births is compulsory, and the relative statistics for 1923 are as follows:—

Births: 194, or a crude rate of 20·1 per thousand.

Deaths: 65, or a crude rate of 6·6 per thousand.

The respective figures for 1922 were 27·04 and 9·04.

Reliable figures of these rates amongst Asiatics and Africans cannot be given, but, taking the total population of certain towns and the total number of deaths reported, it appears that in Mombasa the crude death-rate was 16·6 per thousand, as compared with 16·7 in 1922; in Nairobi it was 23·5, as against 21 in 1923.

The population figures, as in 1921, are recorded in the Census Report as Europeans, 9,651; Indians, 22,822; Goans, 2,431; Arabs, 10,102; others, 627; i.e., a total of non-native population of 45,633. The native population is estimated at 2½ millions.

IMMIGRATION.

Prior to 1923 there had been no differentiation in immigration statistics between immigrants who remained in Kenya and those who travelled to Tanganyika Territory, Uganda or elsewhere. Similar figures of gross immigration for 1923 record that 3,430 Europeans, 6,075 Indians, 688 Goans and 2,881 Arabs and others passed through Kenya ports. Emigration statistics are compiled from shipping lists, which include also all travellers embarking at Kilindini, whether from Kenya or elsewhere. These lists contain the names of 3,374 Europeans, 4,433 Indians and 582 Goans. A comparison of immigration and emigration must be based on these two sets of figures, from which it appears that in 1923 the balance was in favour of immigration, viz., 56 Europeans, 1,642 Asiatics and 106 Goans. It was possible this year to compile from the available records figures of immigration into Kenya only, from which it was seen that 2,845 Europeans, 4,406 Indians, 583 Goans and 2,670 Arabs and others entered the Colony and Protectorate as new arrivals or returning residents.

Steps are now being taken to secure the more accurate compilation of statistics of immigration and emigration.

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The financial position of Kenya over the last six years is reflected in the following figures :—

		£	£
	Net surplus as at 1/4/18	456,296	—
1918/19 ...	Revenue, £1,548,703 (*a*).		
	Expenditure, £1,570,705 (*a*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	22,002
1919/20 ...	Revenue, £1,726,435 (*a*).		
	Expenditure, £2,024,861 (*a*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	298,426
	Net surplus as at 31/3/20	—	135,868
		£456,296	£456,296
	Net surplus as at 31/3/20, converted at Rs. 10 to the £ on 1/4/20 ...	203,802	—
1920/21 ...	Revenue, £2,978,786 (*a*).		
	Expenditure, £2,976,960 (*a*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure	1,826	—
1921	Revenue, £1,891,679 (*b*) (*c*).		
(9 months)	Expenditure, £1,666,785 (*c*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure	224,894	—
1922 ...	Revenue, £1,649,032 (*c*).		
	Expenditure, £1,972,212 (*c*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	323,180
1923 ...	Revenue, £1,839,447 (*c*).		
	Expenditure, £2,137,633 (*c*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	298,186
	Net deficit as at 31/12/23	190,844	—
		£621,366	£621,366

Notes.—(*a*) Including Railways.
(*b*) Including £600,000 appropriated under Item 4 of the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1921.
(*c*) Excluding Railways.

The budget for 1923 was framed so as to provide for a surplus balance of revenue over expenditure of £27,634, and if it had proved possible to limit expenditure to the sanctioned Estimates the year would have ended most satisfactorily, with a surplus of £125,000, as the actual revenue exceeded that estimated by £54,785, and apart from extraordinary charges there was a saving on estimated expenditure of £42,721. Heavy charges which had not been foreseen, and which were of an extraordinary and non-recurrent nature, chiefly arising out of the War, had, however, to be met, and as these amounted to £423,326, the anticipated surplus balance was turned into the large deficit of £298,186. Thus also in the statement of the Colony's assets and liabilities the net surplus of assets over liabilities of £107,342, at December 31st, 1922, was wiped out, and a net deficit registered of £190,844.

There was no change during the year in the public debt of Kenya, which stood at £5,000,000. Of this loan, £913,885 was spent in 1923, bringing the total amount spent up to £3,838,436.

During this decade the Colony has passed through a period of difficulties and financial depression, due in many respects to outside causes, such as currency inflation, over which it had no control, and it is a high tribute to the resources of the country and the energy of all communities in it that its financial position at the end of 1923 was no worse than it was. It was most unfortunate that the heavy unanticipated items of expenditure, to which reference has been made above, should have become necessary this year, with the effect that the surplus, which there was every reason to expect would result from the economy and retrenchment practised in 1922 and 1923, has been converted into a deficit. There is, however, ample encouragement to be drawn from the picture of the trade and development of the country which is presented in the succeeding section of this Report. The advances in production made during 1923 were remarkable, and given productive spending and an avoidance of increased taxation, there is every ground for believing that progress will continue.

IV.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

Kenya and Uganda form one administrative unit for the purposes of customs, and complete freedom of trade between the two territories exists. Customs barriers were removed in 1917, and this removal has without doubt been of considerable value as a means of fostering trade, though it has increased the minor difficulty of ascertaining the respective trade of each country. It will be recalled that in 1922 an Ordinance was enacted to revise the method of division of customs revenue between Kenya and Uganda: it provided that there should "be payable annually to the Government of Uganda a sum which bears the same proportion to the net revenue collected by the

Customs Department as the total net duty collected on goods imported into or exported from Uganda bears to the net total duty collected." Consequently, the greatest care is now taken to ascertain the quantity and value of goods imported through Kenya for consumption in Uganda, and similarly the quantity and value of domestic exports originating from Uganda: and although complete accuracy is not claimed it has been possible to extract a fairly approximate indication of the separate trade of the two countries.

From January 1st, 1923, a modified system of inter-protectorate free trade was adopted, under which the produce of Tanganyika Territory is admitted into Kenya or Uganda free of duty.

The year 1923 is notable for the fact that for the first time in the trade of Kenya and Uganda a favourable balance of trade was recorded. This balance was 19 per cent., and was struck on these figures:—

	£	£
Trade Imports into Kenya and Uganda	**4,257,843**	
Add Imports of Bullion	**44,731**	
Add Government Imports	**1,130,500**	
Add Goods in Bond	**226,595**	
	5,659,669	
Deduct Government Imports	**1,130,500**	
Net Imports		**4,529,169**
Domestic Exports	**3,996,432**	
Add Re-Exports and Exports other than of Domestic Produce	**1,380,690**	
		5,377,122
Balance in favour		**847,953** (or 19 per cent.)

This result of the year's trade is the more satisfactory because it was achieved in a year immediately following one in which trade depression had been severe. The total value of imports, exclusive of bullion and Government imports, rose from £2,871,240 in 1922 to £4,257,843, an increase of 48·3 per cent.; while the comparative values of the exports of domestic produce showed a rise of 43·7 per cent., i.e., from £2,780,998 in 1922 to £3,996,432 in 1923.

The total trade imports (excluding Government imports, bullion and parcels post) amounted to £4,045,065, i.e., £3,130,674 imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda plus £914,391 re-exports, which, with the importation by parcels post of articles to the value of £212,778, gives the figure of £4,257,843 quoted above. An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda gives a total of £1,249,548 for Uganda, and of £1,881,126 for Kenya. A similar analysis of the domestic exports' trade discloses a trade of £2,431,477 from Uganda, and of £1,504,955 from Kenya. These figures are quoted in order to afford a reflection of the Colony's trade, but they cannot be considered as more than an approximation. They are, however, sufficiently accurate to show that the export trade of Kenya is but in its infancy.

With the exception of the minor amendments embodied in the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1923, the Tariff imposed by the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1922, operated without alteration throughout the year under review and proved markedly successful both as regards general smoothness of working and the yield of revenue. The net revenue rose from £575,595 in 1922 to £779,731, and was considerably in excess of expectations entertained before experience of the effects of the new tariff, the general purpose of which was to substitute specific for *ad valorem* duties, had been gained.

Kenya's share of this revenue was £429,128, as compared with £387,530 in 1922.

IMPORTS.

The heaviest class of imports was again cotton yarns and manufactures which, with a value of £1,342,276, represents nearly one-third of the total import trade of the two countries. This figure includes a trade in cotton piece-goods of £1,087,891, of which Kenya's share is assessed at £347,724. The import of cotton piece-goods provides a reliable index of the prosperity of the native population, for it is estimated that the natives account for three-fourths of this trade. The efforts made during this year towards the increase of production in the Native Reserves, which form one of the most important features of the year's record, will result in a largely increased import of this class of goods, and as the importance of this trade will increase it is as well to observe the sources from which it comes. The largest class of cotton textiles imported is "unbleached cotton piece-goods," and, in this branch of the trade, Japan has improved the position remarked on in 1922, and now has captured 56 per cent. of the trade as against 49 per cent. in 1922 and 8 per cent. in 1920. Of the other branches the United Kingdom supplies 79 per cent. of the bleached, 81 per cent of the printed, 62 per cent. of the dyed piece-goods.

Certain other imports are selected for comment as regards the bearing which the condition of the trade in them has on local production.

(1) *Rice.*—The importation of foods is mainly for consumption by the immigrant races. It is thus natural that rice forms the largest import as it is the staple food of Indian and Arab. During 1923 the import of rice fell from 111,470 cwt. in 1922 to 88,923 cwt., and some £20,000 less was spent on it. It may be estimated that the bulk of the rice imported was consumed

in Kenya, as Uganda imports nearly all its rice from Mwanza in Tanganyika Territory. These figures do not, however, reveal any increase in Kenya production, for Mwanza in Tanganyika Territory is the source of the local rice which holds the market, and it is significant that, though rice grows well along the Tana River and has been grown there in small quantities by the natives, Mwanza rice is sold more cheaply in the bazaar at Lamu. The possibilities, however, of rice production on a large scale, especially along the Tana River, are indisputable, and will attract greater attention when present transport difficulties have been surmounted. It is on the southern banks of a portion of this large river that an area of 100,000 acres was during the year set aside temporarily for exclusive development by Indians. During the year, 1,020 lb. of rice seed were issued in the Nyanza Province, and six tons of rice, sufficient to plant up 25,000 acres, were distributed by the District Commissioner at Lamu amongst the natives along the Tana River. A beginning has thus been made to grow rice on a moderately large scale, and so to supplement the cultivation in small patches which has been practised at the Coast for years. The fact that locally-grown rice can be placed on both local and export markets well ahead in time of the Indian produce should prove a valuable asset in the cultivation of rice in Kenya.

(2) *Sugar.*—Sugar is another food of which the local production is increasing. Its import is discouraged by a specific protective import duty of 12s. per 100 lb. The largest sugar factory is that owned by the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company, at Kibos, near Kisumu, which handles cane grown in the vicinity, as well as on the Company's land; but sugar is manufactured also, though in smaller quantities, near Thika, and another factory is in course of erection at Muhoroni. These factories, in conjunction with another large mill being erected in Uganda, should within the course of two years give the two Dependencies an exportable surplus.

In certain Native Reserves, especially the Akamba Reserve, there has been prolific cultivation of sugar-cane. The cane was sold to millers, crushed into jagree, and re-sold to the natives, who then allowed it to ferment. Drunkenness increased to so alarming an extent that it became of vital importance to the well-being of the tribe to prohibit the manufacture of jagree. Special powers to this end were taken in the Sugar Ordinance, 1923, enacted on December 14th, 1923, which prohibits the supply to a native directly or indirectly of sugar juice extracted by the use of any machinery designed for or capable of producing sugar juice, and the possession of a mill or other apparatus within proclaimed areas except under permit from Government. Large quantities of cane should therefore become available for the legitimate purpose of being turned into sugar, both for the local and export market.

(3) *Wheat.*—The local production of wheat and wheat flour has also shown an encouraging increase. A protective tariff of 5s. per 100 lb. on wheat in the grain, and of 6s. per 100 lb. on flour, was imposed in 1922, and combined with the local production has resulted in the drop in the import of wheat flour from 59,817 cwt. to 47,599 cwt., valued respectively at £63,775 and £40,362.

(4) *Tea.*—There are signs of activity in the local growth of tea. Experiments in tea planting have been undertaken locally —chiefly in Uganda—and six tons were moved on the railway during the year. The local market is not unattractive, and is capable of very considerable extension, owing to the fondness of natives for tea, when they can procure it.

(5) *Salt.*—The possibilities of producing salt locally occupied attention during the year, but without definite result; though at the time of writing renewed interest is being manifested. The value of the import of salt in 1923 was £12,928, of which 55 per cent. came from Italian East Africa, and the remainder from Egypt and Arabia. There is reason to expect that salt sufficient for the local market could be produced locally, as the climate on the Coast at and north of Lamu is the same as that of Italian East Africa.

(6) *Fuel Oil.*—Before leaving the scrutiny of the import trade, the increase in the importation of fuel oil during 1923 from 2,499,827 gallons in 1922 to 3,558,236 gallons, should be noted. The bulk of this import is still re-exported as fuel for ships using Kilindini harbour, but the increase may in no small measure be attributed to the fact that by the end of 1923 all locomotives on the railway between Kilindini and Voi, a distance of 104 miles, were burning oil.

(7) *Motor Vehicles and Bicycles.*—Finally, the figures for the import of motor vehicles exemplify the necessity of motor transport in this country of great distances and as yet undeveloped communications. During the year, 309 motor-cars, 66 motor-lorries and tractors, 345 motor-cycles, were imported at a cost of £76,443, with accessories to the value of £29,408. Of this trade Kenya's share was £47,801 worth of motor-cars and accessories, and £6,744 worth of motor-cycles and accessories, and an unestimated portion of the £9,700, which was spent on lorries and tractors; further the import of motor spirit doubled itself in 1923, and 684,878 gallons out of 911,869 imported for home consumption were consumed in Kenya. The number of motor-cars and cycles registered in Kenya at the end of 1923 was 2,865, the net increase in licences issued being 170. The proportion of motor-vehicles to the European population is 1 to 4. Evidence of the growing fondness of natives for bicycles is found in the importation of 2,761 in 1923.

EXPORTS.

In commenting as briefly as possible on the chief features of the export trade, it is convenient to include remarks on the agricultural development which has occurred in the production of various raw materials.

(1) *Cotton.*—The largest export is cotton, which originates almost entirely in Uganda. In amount this export was 395,095 centals, the declared value of which was £2,163,253. Uganda was credited with the sum of £2,090,750, and Kenya with but £3,026 (the balance of £69,477 being re-exports from Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Congo). Kenya is, however, setting itself to the cultivation of cotton. The areas in which this crop will grow are limited, as the necessary low altitude combined with suitable soil, humidity and warmth, is found only round the shores of the Kavirondo Gulf and the neighbouring shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza in the South and North Kavirondo districts, and in certain parts of the Embu district, and at the coast. The area on which efforts have so far been centred is the Lake area. For a number of years the growing of cotton had been encouraged by the Administration, but no systematic effort to set the production of this crop on a proper basis, and equip it with the necessary machinery of ginneries and buying posts, was made until 1922. In that year, Agricultural Supervisors were detailed for this duty, and facilities were offered by Government for ginneries. One ginnery was established, but could not cope with all the cotton grown, and natives sold the bulk of their crop in Uganda; consequently, the export value of £3,026 is not an accurate index of the amount of cotton grown; and notwithstanding the number of ginneries now being established, it is to be anticipated that a good deal of the cotton grown during 1923 will also find its way across the border to Uganda, and so be included in the export figures of 1924 as Uganda produce. During 1923, 168,000 lb. of cotton seed, sufficient for 16,000 acres, were distributed by Government, and it is estimated that the matured output of this sowing will be 2,000 bales or 8,000 centals. In comparison with the total export of cotton, this is of course but a trifle, but as the result of little more than a year's effort, it is an encouraging indication of what can be done. At the time of writing there are in situ four ginneries, and another two are in process of erection; arrangements have also been made for the establishment of a further two. On December 14th, 1923, the Cotton Ordinance was enacted, empowering the Governor-in-Council to make rules affecting the selection and distribution of cotton seed, the control of buying and ginning, and the general supervision of the culture of this crop. On the same day another ordinance was enacted to provide for the imposition of a cotton tax of six cents of a shilling per lb. in respect of all cotton ginned

in this Colony. This enactment was necessary in the interests of uniformity with the practice in Uganda, and as Government provides seed, and supervises the cultivation of the crop, its operation is not harsh.

(2) *Coffee.*—The second largest export is coffee. The quantity exported in 1923 was 235,497 cwt., of which 32 cwt. was "prepared coffee"—an increase of 33,127 cwt. on the 1922 output, and of £215,879 on the value of that year's crop, the 1923 value being £760,633. The distribution of the crop was as follows :—

From Kenya...	139,028	cwt. valued at	£491,181	
	32	,, ,,	235	(prepared)
,, Uganda	45,372	,, ,,	129,716	
,, Re-Exports (chiefly from Bukoba) ...	51,065	,, ,,	139,501	
	235,497		£760 633	

The export of Kenya and Uganda produce shows an increase of 43 per cent. on the 1922 figures of quantity, and of 64 per cent. on the relative figures of value. The year was thus a very satisfactory one for the growers. As usual, the largest buyer was the United Kingdom. 8,890 acres were brought under cultivation, chiefly in the Thika, Kyambu, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia districts, and at the end of the year there were in all 52,249 acres under coffee, of which 26,777 were in bearing.

The rapid progress of the coffee-growing industry is indicated by the fact that in a period of ten years the value of exports of coffee originating in Kenya and Uganda has increased from less than £50,000 to its present figure of £620,897.

(3) *Maize.*—The export of maize from Kenya in 1923 was 874,701 cwt. (of which 105,141 cwt. appears to have been grown on the coast), an increase of 123 per cent. on the 1922 figure of 393,769 cwt. Its value is recorded as £249,545, i.e., 68 per cent. more than the 1922 figure of £148,910. The popularity of maize planting amongst European farmers is steadily rising. At the end of 1923, 99,764 acres in European-owned farms were under maize, i.e., 32 per cent. more than in 1922; and for 1924 it is expected that 120,000 acres will be planted. The actual figures of European-grown maize harvested were 517,877 bags of 200 lb. each, i.e., 924,780 cwt., or 2,500 tons more than the total maize export, without touching the heavy output from Native Reserves. In fact, the export comprises European and native grown maize. Compulsory maize grading was instituted late in the year, as the result of a conference of maize growers. The Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance of 1921 was put into operation as regards maize on November 1st, 1923, and on November 28th an amending ordinance was enacted to provide for "block-stacking" by the Uganda Railway. Eight grades of maize were established under Rules of August 28th, 1923, and

arrangements were made for the installation of a maize drying and cleaning plant, which it is hoped will be erected during 1924. The present permitted moisture content is 14 per cent., but revision downwards is contemplated, so as to bring Kenya into line with other maize-exporting countries. Every assistance has been afforded in this matter by the Railway Administration, which provided storage and siding facilities. The export of maize is also encouraged by the provision of the low flat rate of 1s. per bag to consignors, for an average haul of 470 miles; the encouragement being given by Government, which in 1923 paid a subsidy to the railway of £5,355.

It is impossible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the total amount of maize grown by the natives in the Colony and Protectorate. It is one of their staple foods, and such figures as can be obtained refer only to that surplus to their requirements, which is sold both for export abroad and for consumption locally in the towns, and by labour employed throughout the country. 56,482 tons were carried on the railway in 1923, and after deducting 38,478 tons carried purely for export, a balance of 18,004 tons remains, plus an export from the coast districts of 5,257 tons as part of the surplus production of maize consumed locally. The price obtained by natives for their maize varies considerably, according to the place of sale, and it may be possible to introduce the system of buying-posts for maize as for cotton. The cultivation of maize is advancing by leaps and bounds, and within a very few years it appears reasonable to anticipate that export will be on a very extensive scale. At present the oversea market prices encourage production, but, as output increases, and prices tend to drop, costs of production and handling will require to be overhauled, the latter process being simplified probably by the adoption of a grain elevator system.

(4) *Sisal.*—Sisal production in Kenya is now on a thoroughly sound basis; and prices in 1923 were maintained at a level which permits of adequate profits. The acreage in Kenya under sisal increased by 1,908 acres to 39,026 acres during 1923; and the export of sisal and sisal tow for this year was 8,820 tons, at a value of £236,044, as compared with 8,970 tons, at a value of £259,344 in 1922—a slight falling off both in quantity and value—the latter averaging £26 15s. 3d. a ton. The whole of this crop is grown in Kenya.

(5) *Hides and Skins.*—The figures of the trade in hides and skins for 1923 were :—

	From Kenya.	*From Uganda.*	*Re-Exports.*
	£	£	£
Hides	**90,840**	**27,394**	**53,235**
Skins (Sheep and Goats) ...	**27,233**	**7,091**	**14,626**
Skins (other Animals) ...	**340**	**13**	**159**

making totals of hides £171,469, skins £49,462, as compared with 1922 export value of £109,110 and £52,986 respectively.

The bulk of this trade is in the hands of the natives, whom it is very necessary to teach proper methods of flaying, drying and curing. This subject is being taken up by the Administration and by the Veterinary Department, and officers on leave are in some cases taking advantage of facilities for instruction offered by tanning companies in England.

V.—LAND.

The alienation of land by the usual method of public auction was in abeyance again this year until by the settlement of the Indian question in July, the embargo on land sales was raised. It was, however, not possible to hold any sales during the remainder of the year. As a result of the decisions referred to on page 5, two areas of land in the lowlands, in which there was no native occupation, were temporarily ear-marked for development exclusively by Indians.

During the year, 259 titles, 62 representing grants in substitution for licences and agreements, and for titles held under the Crown Lands Ordinance 1902 and 1915, were granted, the majority of which concerned lands alienated under the ex-soldier settlement scheme; the acreage covered by these titles was 459,315, of which 55,048 acres were the subject of the aforesaid 62 titles.

Business in land transactions revived; the number of transactions was more than doubled (11,295 in 1923, as compared with 4,965 in 1922), and revenue from registration fees, stamp duties and conveyancing fees rose from £31,484 in 1922 to £35,492 in 1923. The disproportionate increase in revenue was due to the reduction of the scales for the assessment of mortgages and other instruments, from 1 per cent. to ¼ per cent., which involved a loss of potential revenue to the amount of £9,611. It was also noticed that frequent use was made of memoranda of lien instead of mortgages.

It is of special interest that this year saw the practical completion of the scheme for examining all claims to land in the Protectorate. The legal machinery under which courts of investigation have worked since 1908 is the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, and an aggregate of some 10,000 titles has been awarded. A small balance still remains, due to the failure of original applicants to proceed further with their claims.

Two laws affecting land were enacted during 1923. The Stamp Ordinance, 1923, was assented to on February 28th, 1923. Its purpose was to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamps, and a prominent feature in it was the adoption of the over-embossing system of stamp-cancellation, which should prevent fraud and leakages of revenue. An amending ordinance was passed later in the year, the object of which was to give a person, presenting a document to a revenue authority to ascertain the duty chargeable, some form of appeal against the authority's decision.

The Land Surveyors Ordinance was enacted on February 28th, 1923, and established on Dominion lines the profession of land surveying in Kenya. It provided for the registration and discipline of licensed surveyors, and made it possible to insist on as high a standard of work as is required in any of the British Dominions.

MINES.

Gold was discovered in certain areas of the Masai native reserve by prospectors in 1921, but little tangible result was achieved, and it is still doubtful whether these discoveries will prove payable. Towards the end of November, 1923, a new discovery was made near the boundary of the Masai reserve and the South Kavirondo District, and during the last few days of the year numerous parties of prospectors set out for this area. 450 prospecting licences were issued, as against 68 in 1922. An amendment to the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was under consideration when the year closed, and until the amendments can be brought into law, renewals of sole prospecting licences already granted under the 1912 Ordinance have been granted for periods of six months: seven of these licences were issued in 1923.

The Magadi Soda Company went into liquidation, with a view to reconstruction, during the early part of the year and, consequently, from April to July there was practically no railway traffic in soda. The total export for 1923 was 31,762 tons, valued at £142,917, of which Japan took 15,519 tons; the 1922 export being 48,710 tons. Owing to the reduced traffic the Magadi Railway was run at a loss of £5,307, as compared with a loss of £260 in 1922.

FORESTS.

It is possible only to estimate the ratio of forest area to the total area of the Colony at 2·08 per cent., which is by comparison with other countries very small. The great bulk of the forests are under Government control, and timber cut in them is subject to the payment of royalties; the Forest Department also sells a certain amount direct to consumers. Twenty-three mills were at work during the year, but only during the latter months were they fully employed, and throughout the year the largest individual concession, the Grogan Licence Forest, turned out very little timber. The total amount of commercial timber cut during the year (on this basis of calculation) was 580,434 cubic feet, of which 57,523 cubic feet were exported, the local trade thus accounted for 522,911 cubic feet, or 10,458 tons. In addition to this consumption of local timber there was an import of 211,949 cubic feet, mostly (196,520 cubic feet) on Government account. Local timber, however, is still used without being properly seasoned. This is a state of affairs which requires careful examination, and at the time of writing it is receiving attention.

Cedar.—The only wood for which separate export figures are given in customs returns is cedar (*Juniperus procera*). The entire export of cedar is from Kenya, and appears as 56,875 cubic feet—out of the total export given above of 57,523 cubic feet. This wood is chiefly exported in the form of slats for pencils, and pencils made of properly selected Kenya cedar are practically indistinguishable from those made of Virginian cedar, except to the expert. The quantity of firewood cut for local consumption amounted to 10,589,400 cubic feet, of which 9,325,941 cubic feet were for railway fuel.

Mangrove.—The balance of forest output consists of mangrove poles and firewood exported entirely to Benadir and eastern ports from the Kenya Protectorate. The number of poles exported increased from 308,102 in 1922 to 364,618, but the increased number produced a smaller return in value, the relative figures being £5,178 in 1923 and £6,222 in 1922.

Timber Tests.—Certain interesting timber tests on samples of Kenya woods were performed during the year at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. Sample pieces, which, with two exceptions (Muzaiti and Muhugu), had been stored for a year at the Forest Office, Nairobi, to be dried out, were despatched in December, 1922, to England to be tested for compression, shear, bending, cleavability and moisture determination.

Musaizi (*Weihea africana*) and Musharagi (*Olea Hochstetteri*) gave high results in all tests, and the moisture content of the woods which had been stored in Nairobi varied from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. Taking all the results into consideration the timbers may be placed in the following order of merit :—

Musaizi (*Weihea africana*).
Musharagi (*Olea Hochstetteri*).
Mueri (*Pygeum africanum*).
Mukao (*Dombeya Mastersii*).
Podocarpus gracilior.
Muhugu (*Brachyleana Hutchinsii*) } equal.
Podocarpus milanjianus
Muzaiti (*Ocotea usambarensis*) (Camphor)
Cedar (*Juniperus procera*) } equal.
Mutati (*panax pinnatum*)

While the results of these tests are most valuable, it should be borne in mind that timber, unlike metal, is not uniform in structure and composition, and there is a considerable range in variability in each species. It has been stated that in testing timbers of the same kind and grade differences of 25 per cent. between individual specimens may be expected in conifers, and as much as 50 per cent in hardwoods.

Re-afforestation.—During 1923 a further area of 1,677 acres was planted, of which 1,034 acres were planted with indigenous species. At the end of 1923 the total area of plantations amounted to 11,726 acres, including 644 acres of planted mangroves. Of this acreage, 7,848 acres are planted with exotics and 3,878 acres with indigenous species. Natural regeneration of Muhugu was also successfully secured in the Nyeri Forest over 18 acres prepared for the purpose. Over 2½ million trees were raised in the nurseries, of which 2 millions were planted out, as compared with 1,772,000 in 1922.

Survey.—The absence of working plans was remarked on in last year's report, and it was stated that the existing staff had succeeded in completing a detailed survey of 127·2 square miles of forest. This work proceeded during 1923, and a further 45 square miles were surveyed. There is still a considerable shortage of staff for this work.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

Mention has already been made of the enactment of the Stamp Ordinance, and of the minor amendments introduced into the Customs Tariff law. It had been decided in 1921 to undertake a revision of the laws; to this end a Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance was passed in that year. It was not found possible, however, to proceed with revision until 1923, and consequently an amending ordinance was required to authorise the revisers to continue their work up to the end of the year 1923. The remainder of the legislation of this year, which comprised 17 amending and 19 new ordinances, is of local interest only.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Facilities for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are afforded in Government schools at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret, the Kenton College at Kijabe, and at farm schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The staff of masters, mistresses and matrons employed at the Government schools for Europeans amounts to 28, and the pupils to 478; the net cost to Government of European education being £14,444.

The children for the most part are between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only approximately 20 per cent. being over 14 years. It follows, therefore, that but a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation examinations.

A considerable activity in the school committees of the various Indian schools was apparent during the year, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1,298 to 1,403 was recorded. Of this total number of children 620 attend the Government schools at Nairobi and Mombasa, and the remainder are taught at the 12 assisted and 1 unassisted schools, of which there are 5 at Nairobi, 4 at Mombasa, 2 at Kisumu, and 1 each at Machakos and Naivasha. It is of interest to notice that 8 of these Indian assisted schools are girls' schools, with a total roll of 542 girls. Amongst Indians also the large majority (two-thirds) of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14. The net expenditure by Government on Indian education was £8,000, and the staff employed comprised one senior headmaster and 25 Indian teachers. The course of study framed in the Indian schools has been based on the curriculum adopted in the schools of Bombay and the Punjab. Some difficulty has, however, been experienced in the bi-lingual character of the media of instruction and in the number of sectarian schools, which increases the cost of administration, and various proposals for co-operation were under consideration by the School Committees at the close of the year.

African education has occupied considerable attention during the year, and though much remains to be done, the year's effort is by no means unsatisfactory. The scope of this effort is reflected in the following figures :—There are in all 939 schools, in which 43,311 pupils receive teaching from 238 Europeans and 1,326 Africans. These figures include every sort of school. The schools which are managed or aided by Government number 314, and at these 14,226 pupils are taught the elements of education, and 742 are undergoing vocational training. The expenditure on Arab and native education in 1923 was £12,637, and an additional sum of £9,865 was distributed as grants to missions. Too great emphasis is not laid on literary education, and especially in village schools the curriculum has been adjusted to promote the improvement of village life, and whatever occupation the native finds in a village has been made the subject of interest in the village school. The measure to which the training of Africans in the technical schools has succeeded is shown in the sections of this report dealing with the Railway and Post Office Departments, and while it is of great advantage to the African to be trained for such specialised work, it is of equal—if not greater—importance to train him to be of greater economic value in his reserve, where his training will be turned to account in improving the conditions of life in the reserves.

On the literary side the supply of Africans fitted for clerical work is now sufficient for the organization by Government of an African clerical service. A scheme has been approved locally and definite terms of service have been drawn up.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

The Uganda Railway found itself in a very favourable financial position at the close of 1923, and the reduction of railway rates, the construction of the Uasin Gishu line, and the impending extensions of branch lines towards Nyeri, Solai and Kitale, and of the main artery to Uganda reacted upon production. Goods traffic in 1923 exceeded that in 1922 by £150,024, but a decrease in passenger and other traffic reduced the net excess of railway receipts in 1923 over those in 1922 to £145,248. The gross earnings for the year amounted to £1,237,736, the gross expenditure to £822,385, and the net excess of revenue over expenditure to £300,910. This sum has been carried to the credit of the Renewals and Betterment Fund. The greater proportion of this net excess was attributable to the close scrutiny exercised over expenditure, £223,822 (or 21·39 per cent.) less than the approved estimates being spent; and notwithstanding the very much higher scales of wages now in operation, the comparative percentage of expenditure to gross receipts in 1923, viz., 66·44 per cent., was to all intents and purposes the same as it was in 1914-15 (66·42 per cent.). The percentage in 1922 was 87·21.

Although it is necessary to maintain revenue from import traffic, the railway administration has not lost sight of the desirability of a gradual reduction of import rates because of its efforts to assist in building up the agricultural industries of both Kenya and Uganda. Since 1921 reductions have in fact been made in the rates for no less than 210 commodities, of which 158 were effected in 1923.

The route mileage of lines as at January 1st, 1923, was 776—of which 67 only are in Uganda, and in the latter part of the year the first two sections (32 miles) of the Uasin Gishu extension line were completed, and the Voi-Kahe railway, 91 miles in length, was purchased from the Imperial Government. On the Uasin Gishu line there were at the end of 1923 still 108 miles to complete to bring the line to Turbo, and this line is now to be extended to link up with the Busoga Railway, a distance of approximately 165 miles. The extension of the Thika branch railway towards Nyeri, as far as the Tana River—58 miles—was begun during 1923, and other branch lines to the extent of 140 miles in Kenya, and 40 in Uganda, are contemplated; and, if the whole programme is approved according to its present schedule, the mileage of the whole railway system in Kenya and Uganda will be 1,410 miles. The Uasin Gishu railway is being built by contractors—Messrs. Griffiths and Co.—under the control of a resident engineer appointed by the consulting engineers. Work on the Nyeri extension was commenced in 1923, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railway and his construction staff—the actual construction being in the hands of various small contractors for sections of work at prices fixed after tenders had been invited. It is considered that this method will be more economical.

Concurrently with new construction, the main line of the Uganda Railway between Mombasa and Nairobi is being gradually relaid with 80 lb. rails. This will enable a train to be hauled very much in excess of the present loads. The present 50 lb. rails will be used in the proposed new branch lines.

The bulk of the passenger traffic receipts came from the 3rd class passengers, who in 1923 paid £86,618 out of a total of £169,925 in fares. This sum was received from 576,800 passengers, practically all native—for Indians very seldom, and

Europeans never, travel 3rd class—and clearly illustrates the use of the railway to the natives. First-class fares were reduced in 1923, and, though the number of passengers who travelled during 1923 was greater than in 1922, there was a decrease in revenue from this source of £5,276.

As the native is increasingly the largest traveller on the railway, so is his importance in the internal economy of the railway growing. He has for years done all the manual labour on the line, and in 1923, apart from the labour employed on new construction, 10,207 natives worked as labourers on the Uganda Railway—an increase of 1,798 on the 1922 total. There has been a marked increase in the numbers of skilled native labour employed, viz., from 1,093 in 1922 to 1,559 in 1923; and as a corollary to this fact, it may be noted that recruiting from India has ceased. The employment of natives is of course much more economical than that of imported staff. In the Nairobi workshops the extent to which natives are employed is seen from the decrease in the number of Asiatics from 553 to 271, and from the reduction in the wages bill, which—in December, 1923—was approximately only one half of the expenditure in January, 1923. Some other figures will be of interest. There are 165 native firemen, 73 native goods clerks, 60 native signallers, 32 native engine drivers, and 8 native guards in the regular employment of the railway. The re-installation of the Tyers tablet system of train working between Mombasa and Nairobi, which was effected in June, 1923, has enabled the employment of native train operators for night work at most of the small stations on that section of the line. A system of native apprenticeship was introduced in 1923 with wholly satisfactory results. The native has proved himself an apt pupil, surprisingly quick in picking up mechanical work, and in the opinion of the General Manager there is not the slightest doubt that in the course of a few years the Colony will possess a large body of well-trained, specialized native mechanics. The increase in the numbers of natives employed led to the introduction of a general system of grading in June, 1923, together with standard rates of pay, and regulations governing leave, sick leave and allowances. Shortly after the end of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained for the utilization of the unexpended balance of the capital grant for the building of new railway offices and staff quarters. Preliminary steps in the drawing out of plans were taken in 1923, and at the time of writing considerable progress has been made in the construction of model African housing: sites for improved subordinate staff quarters and headquarter offices in Nairobi are under consideration. Twenty-four young European apprentices were under training in the railway workshops.

Wharf.—The total tonnage of goods (revenue earning) carried during the year was 378,402 tons—an increase of 52,550 tons on the 1922 figure—and of this amount the principal export commodities account for 134,783 tons, making an increase since 1922 of 23,938 tons. The rapid strides being made in the increase of the exports of Kenya and Uganda amply justify the decision made in 1921 to construct a deep water wharf, and the only question in this regard now in doubt is whether the two-berth wharf as planned will be sufficient. Good progress has been made during the year by the contractors—Messrs. Pauling and Co.—and it is anticipated that the completion of the wharf will be effected in 1925.

In the meantime a certain amount of export cargo has been shipped over the privately owned lighterage pier at Mbaraki.

SHIPPING.

The major shipping lines which serve this country from Europe are the Union-Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Maritima Italiana, Clan Ellerman-Harrison, Holland East Africa and Deutsch Ost Afrik Companies. The last-named Company commenced a monthly service to England in June. The Scandinavian East African Line also made a few calls during the year. To and from India the British India Steam Navigation Company maintained a fortnightly service, as in former years, while the coastal service of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and that of the British India Steam Navigation Company continued to operate fairly regularly. The East India Steam Navigation Company (Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Company) ceased to operate in April. The total steam tonnage entering the ports amounted to 1,086,938 tons (in 1922, 983,218 tons), represented by 540 vessels, as against 666 in 1922; and of sailing vessels the tonnage entered in the ports was 66,389 tons, represented by 3,352 vessels, as compared with 81,959 tons and 3,978 vessels in 1922.

On May 31st, 1923, the Port Ordinance, 1922, was applied to the ports of Mombasa, Kismayu, Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi, and under Rules of the same date port dues became payable at these ports: the revenue from this source amounted to £4,078.

ROADS.

The roads in the Colony may be grouped in five classes—metal roads, of which there are 39 miles, including metalled township roads; formed, drained, bridged and culverted roads, provided with a wearing surface of murrum, 108 miles; roads similarly formed and drained, etc., but without a murrum surface, 280 miles; earth roads partially formed, etc., 402 miles; and lastly earth roads provided to a very varying extent with rough or occasionally substantial bridges and culverts and variously graded and drained, especially in hilly country; of these 55 miles were made in 1923, bringing the total mileage of this type up to 2771. There are thus in all 3,600 miles of roads passable for motor traffic during most months of the year.

In Nairobi Township the care of roads was handed over to the Nairobi Corporation as from 1st January, 1923. Government made contributions to the Corporation for the maintenance of both municipal and trunk roads. The figures already given of the number of motor vehicles imported into Kenya indicate the extent of road traffic in this country, and though conditions of travel naturally vary it may be said to be possible during the dry season to go by motor-car almost anywhere in the Colony.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The postal and ancillary services were maintained during the year at a net profit of £25,775, compared with £10,282 in 1922, but this profit is realized by calculating as earnings the estimated value of free services to Government Departments; these were calculated at £31,749 in 1923. Thus, on a cash basis, there was a loss of £5,974 (cash revenue £132,287, expenditure £138,261), which was a very satisfactory decrease of the previous year's cash loss of £23,821, and was achieved mainly by the reduction of expenditure by £18,287, due mainly to staff retrenchment and the reduced rate of local allowance paid to officials during the year. The cash revenue fell off very slightly (£440).

The Posts and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya are unified under the control of one Postmaster-General resident at Nairobi. The working arrangement between the two countries is that for purposes of administration and discipline the whole staff (with the exception in certain matters of the Uganda engineering branch) is under the control of the Postmaster-General. The Uganda Government, in addition to bearing on its own estimates the cost of its engineering branch, pays a contribution to Kenya based on half the cost of the postal and telegraph and telephone operative staff supplied. In return, Uganda is credited with the revenue accruing in her country from telegraphs and telephones. This is obviously an *ad hoc* arrangement; and a closer form of amalgamation, based on more logical grounds, was adumbrated at the end of the year.

The great bulk of the earnings of this Department originated in Kenya. Thus, out of a total postal revenue of £77,283, Kenya contributed £63,788; of telegraph revenue, £32,962 out of £41,771; and £7,972 of a total telephone revenue of £10,643.

The amount of mail matter handled by a reduced staff in both countries increased by 19·36 per cent., the total number of letters, postcards, and book packets dealt with being 7,808,600, of which 739,908 were under official cover. The total number of parcels handled, 127,789, showed an increase of 6·83 per cent.; of these 96,980 were either posted or delivered in Kenya; 81,135 parcels were received from abroad, valued at £214,637, of which 60,597 were destined for Kenya.

A feature of the parcels service this year was the introduction of a cash-on-delivery service. So far the service extends overseas only to the United Kingdom and from there Kenya received 405 parcels, valued at £1,073, and Uganda 211, valued at £420. The local traffic was: Kenya 160 parcels (£301 value) and Uganda 33 (£56 value).

Another useful innovation was that of a Deferred Letter Telegram service, which was introduced on 1st November, 1923, and permits of the exchange of telegrams written in plain English or French between Great Britain and Ireland on the one side, and Kenya and Uganda on the other. These telegrams are accepted for transmission on any day, except Sunday, for normal delivery 48 hours after the time of acceptance. The rates are approximately one-quarter of the ordinary rates.

The success referred to in last year's report of the scheme for training Africans as telegraphists has been maintained. The bulk of the actual manipulative telegraph work is now being performed by Africans.

The volume of money order business is exemplified in the following figures :—

Money Orders.

	Issues :		*Payments :*	
	No.	*Amount.*	*No.*	*Amount.*
		£		£
Kenya	16,998	146,961	10,584	118,557
Uganda	11,287	147,636	5,303	58,206
Total	28,285	£294,597	15,887	£176,763

The average value of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and India was £6 2s. 2d. and £10 18s. 6d. respectively.

The telegraphic money order service introduced in 1922 was used to a greater degree as it became more familiar, the total value of such orders issued and paid in both Kenya and Uganda being £43,308 for Kenya, and £53,844 for Uganda, as compared with £24,578 and £28,008 respectively, in the previous year.

Owing to an increase in shipping there was an improvement in the overseas mail service to and from East Africa generally during the year under review.

The wireless service at Mombasa and Kismayu was adequately maintained during the year. A valve receiving set was installed at the Mombasa wireless station with very satisfactory results. The receiving range from ships at sea was increased by about 100 per cent., and, under favourable conditions, the Cairo station and the French high-power stations can be read at Mombasa. It is hoped that the new English high-power station at Rugby, when completed, will also be readable, but whether reception will be on a commercial scale remains to be proved. 7,136 messages were dealt with in 1923, as compared with 5,113 in 1922, of which 734 messages were received from, and 217 transmitted to, ships at sea.

The savings bank had a successful year's working, and for the first time since 1916–17 the number of deposits exceeded that of withdrawals. The deposits this year numbered 3,665 of a total value of £39,539 1s. 0d.; the withdrawals 1,944 to the total of £32,023 14s. 0d.; and at the end of the year the amount on deposit was £39,307 6s. 0d., compared with £31,021 12s. 0d. at the end of 1922.

IX.—CLIMATE.

The rainfall in 1922 over the country as a whole was deficient, though on the coast that year was the wettest on record. In 1923 the rainfall was abundant and well distributed—a fact exemplified no less by the abundance of crops than by the statistics of the various stations. As regards rainfall, Kenya may be divided into three parts. In the northern deserts, in Jubaland, and in tracts of Tanaland, the rainfall is less than 20 inches a year. The coastal strip and the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches, and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches of rain a year. At the coast the climate is tropical, though the temperature at Mombasa seldom rises above 87° in the shade. Up-country the heat is seldom intense, and in the cold season fires at night are welcome. Throughout the country the direct actinic ray compels the wearing of helmets or terai hats from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923
1209	Zanzibar Protectorate	,,
1210	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1923–1924
1211	Swaziland	1923
1212	Basutoland	1923–1924
1213	Turks and Caicos Islands	1923
1214	Fiji	,,
1215	British Honduras	,,
1216	New Hebrides	,,
1217	Gibraltar	,,
1218	Jamaica	,,
1219	Sierra Leone	,,
1220	Uganda	,,
1221	Grenada	,,
1222	British Guiana	,,
1223	St. Vincent	,,
1224	St. Helena	,,
1225	Barbados	1923–1924
1226	Somaliland	1923

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1282.

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1924.

[*For Report for 1922 see No. 1188 (Price 9d.) and for Report for 1923 see No. 1227 (Price 1s.).*]

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No. 1282.

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1924.*

I. Geographical Note.

The boundaries of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya underwent no actual change in 1924, though a Treaty was signed at London on the 15th of July of that year between the United Kingdom and Italy providing for the transfer of Jubaland to the latter.

The Report for 1923 contained a historical note showing the various steps by which the country attained its present status.

II. General Observations.

The outstanding political event which marked the year under review was the visit of a Parliamentary Commission.

In July the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission† to visit East Africa and to obtain information and, upon their return, to report on facts bearing on their terms of reference, which included the consideration of problems, many of which are common to these territories.

The terms of reference to the East African Commission were :—

" To consider and report :—

(*a*) on the measures to be taken to accelerate the general economic development of the British East African Dependencies and the means of securing closer co-ordination of policy on such important matters as transportation, cotton-growing and the control of human, animal and plant diseases ;

(*b*) on the steps necessary to ameliorate the social condition of the natives of East Africa, including improvement of health and economical development ;

(*c*) on the economic relation between natives and non-natives with special reference to labour contracts, care of labourers, certificates of identification, employment of women and children ;

(*d*) on the taxation of natives and the provision for services directed to their moral and material improvement."

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15 [Cd. 8172–7].

† See Cmd. 2387.

The Commission, consisting of the Honourable Major W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., now Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major A. J. Church, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., and Mr. F. C. Linfield, J.P., M.P., arrived in the Colony on the 30th of October, after having visited the neighbouring Dependencies, and remained until the 1st of December. The sympathy with which all sections of the community were heard by the Commission was such as to inspire confidence and was heartily appreciated throughout the Colony. There is every reason to believe that the recommendations of the Commission will prove to be of the greatest value to Kenya.

In the month of December the Colony was honoured by a visit by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who spent a few days in Nairobi before proceeding on a hunting expedition.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Government pursued its policy of utilizing native Chiefs and Headmen and tribal institutions under the guidance of Administrative Officers for the government of the natives in their Reserves. A notable advance was made in Native Administration by the enactment of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1924, which bestows a considerable measure of local self-government upon the Native Councils in regard to the social welfare of the tribes and the management of communal matters such as land, forests and veterinary services. The local concerns of health, education, agriculture, trade and labour recruitment are also brought within the scope of their consideration.

Further, power is given, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to levy a rate the proceeds of which may be devoted to the above-mentioned objects, and for this purpose the establishment of Local Funds is enabled.

It is scarcely necessary to add that expenditure of these District Funds will be supplementary to and not in substitution for the present contributions from general revenue to these activities.

In most native areas considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation has been effected, and although the rainfall was disappointing, yet in most districts the cultivators were able not only to grow ample crops for their own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for sale and eventual export.

The progress of native agriculture may in some measure be gauged by the fact that the estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for 1924 was £480,360, against £271,680 in 1923 and £176,000 in 1922, and is a gratifying result of the efforts of the Administration and the Agricultural Department.

Schools have been opened at Bukora in North Kavirondo and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratory near Nairobi for the training of intelligent young natives as future instructors in the Reserves.

European Supervisors are posted in various areas to advise the natives in better methods of cultivation and to issue better seed in selected localities for experiments with likely crops at different altitudes and on different soils. These Supervisors are helped by trained native assistants.

Agricultural Shows have also been organised which have been immensely popular with the natives, and have afforded them an opportunity of seeing high-standard produce and stock and also up-to-date implements such as ploughs, hand-mills, etc., in actual use. It is estimated that over 20,000 natives on one day attended the largest of these shows held on the borders of North and Central Kavirondo.

Native stock has received attention, and the campaign already started in Nyanza Province against pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest has shown very satisfactory results. The natives appreciate these efforts and realise that there is a ready market for suitably inoculated bullocks for farm and transport work.

The Veterinary Officers and their native assistants have been successful in instructing the pastoral tribes in better methods of curing hides and in making ghee. A flourishing ghee factory, run on profit-sharing lines, has been opened in the Masai Reserve, and other districts propose shortly to follow this example.

There are signs that the importance of growing trees to meet the increasing demand for firewood and for building material for better huts is gradually being realised and satisfactory progress in re-afforestation is taking place in the greater portion of Kikuyu Province: a start has been made in North, Central and South Kavirondo also.

Medical work in Native Reserves was maintained satisfactorily during the year; and, though no new centres of work in Native Reserves have been opened during the year, the re-opening of the hospital at Voi in connection with the reconditioning of the Voi-Kahe Railway has benefited the Teita tribe: and one ward was added to the Kisii Hospital.

The total number of native in-patients treated at hospitals throughout the Colony in 1924 was 25,990 as against 33,229 in 1923. The number of out-patients treated at hospitals was 150,172 as against 245,554; but to this lower figure must be added a further 185,718 (making a total of 335,890 out-patients) treated by Medical Officers at sub-dispensaries, which now number 62, located in the principal native reserves and under the care of African native dressers. The decline in the number of in-patients as shown is due to the fact that a different system with regard to returns has been adopted in certain particulars. In order to give some idea of the extent of the activities of the doctors in charge of African hospitals the figures of three essentially Native Reserve stations are quoted again this year with the comparative figures for the previous year.

Station.	*Staff other than native dressers.*	*In-patients.*		*Out-patients.*		*Out-dispensaries and treated by Medical Officer on tour.*	
	1923–24.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Chuka ..	1 European M.O.	3,757	836	1,775	1,894	5,672	16,452
Kisii	1 European M.O., 1 Indian	2,796	2,772	8,306	10,858	22,811	19,638
Kakamega ..	1 European M.O., 1 Indian	1,105	984	9,271	1,746	28,017	36,190
		7,658	4,592	19,352	14,498	56,500	72,280

The training of Africans as dispensers and laboratory assistants has been continued, and though disappointments are many distinct progress has been made. It is not an easy matter to find candidates for training who are possessed of the necessary preliminary education, and the lack of properly trained dressers is increasingly felt throughout the Colony. A scheme for training has been drawn up in preparation for such time as the financial state of the Colony will allow of an increased staff to undertake it.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

No epidemic occurred during 1924, though a number of small outbreaks of plague occasioned anxiety.

The housing scheme for Africans in Nairobi, which has been under consideration by the Nairobi Municipality for some time, was not carried into effect during 1924. An advance of £16,000 to the Municipality has, however, been definitely sanctioned for this purpose and before the end of 1925 a considerable amount of good and healthy accommodation should be available.

Great progress has been made by the Uganda Railway, not only in Nairobi but at many places on the line, in the provision of African housing, and Government has in preparation plans for the better housing of its employees.

Activity continued throughout the year in the general improvement of sanitation in the larger townships by the staff available for this purpose, and in Nairobi a small Public Health museum has been opened to the public in which are displayed type-plans for African housing, models of septic tanks, &c., and other subjects of public health and sanitary interest which it is hoped will prove of benefit to estates on which large numbers of natives are employed and housed.

VITAL STATISTICS.

No census of the non-native population has been taken since 1921. A fairly accurate count of adult natives is made yearly for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be roughly estimated. The following estimated figures for the year under review collected from the various districts are set out in comparison with those of the 1921 census :—

	1921 *Census.*	1924 *Estimate.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Europeans ..	9,651	11,002	14%	—
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	24,771	—	4¼%
Arabs	10,102	9,753	—	3½%
Africans (estimated)	2,483,500	2,560,983	3%	—
Total ..	2,529,133	2,606,509	3½%	—

The increase in the European population is due largely to immigration, but it may be noted that there is an excess of births over deaths. The births registered numbered 209 as compared with 194 in 1923, and deaths 81 as compared with 64. The European birth-rate was therefore approximately 19 per 1,000.

Reliable figures of these rates amongst Asiatics and Africans cannot be given, but taking the total population in each of the three principal towns and the total number of deaths reported therein a crude death-rate can be estimated. In Mombasa, with a population of 41,968, the crude death-rate for 1924 was 13·4 per thousand as compared with 16·6 in 1923; in Nairobi, with a population of 23,428, the rate was 22·9 as against 23·5 in 1923; and in Kisumu, with a population of 6,141, the rate was 17·9 as against 21·2 in 1923.

It must, however, be remembered that the less enlightened native when taken ill still usually tries to return to his home for treatment by the local medicine man ; otherwise the above figures may give a false impression as to the general state of health in the three towns quoted.

MIGRATION.

During the year 1924 it has been possible to collect more accurate figures of immigration into Kenya than in previous years ; but statistics of emigration from Kenya are lacking and therefore comparative figures of migration can only be given for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory combined. These are as follows :—

	Immigrants.		*Emigrants.*	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Europeans	3,430	4,079	3,374	3,236
Indians	6,075	7,973	4,433	4,380
Goans	688	890	582	628
Arabs	867	1,044	—	491
Others	2,014	1,871	—	1,589
Totals ..	13,074	15,857	—	10,324

The figures of immigration into Kenya only are :—

	1923.	1924.
Europeans	2,845	3,412
Indians	4,406	5,775
Goans	583	739
Arabs	2,670	970
Others		1,740
Totals	10,504	12,636

It is hoped that the establishment of a Statistical Bureau which will supply accurate figures on this as well as on other important matters will not be long delayed.

III. Government Finance.

The financial position of Kenya during the last five years is reflected in the following figures :—

		£	£
	Net surplus as at 31/3/20 converted at Rs.10 to the £ on 1/4/20	203,802	—
1920/21 ..	Revenue, £2,978,786 (*a*).		
	Expenditure, £2,976,960 (*a*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	1,826	—
1921 (9 months)	Revenue, £1,891,679 (*b*) (*x*).		
	Expenditure, £1,666,785 (*b*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	224,894	—
1922 ..	Revenue, £1,649,032 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £1,972,212 (*b*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue ..	—	323,180
1923 ..	Revenue, £1,839,477 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £2,137,633 (*b*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue ..	—	298,186
1924 ..	Revenue, £2,111,665 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £1,861,511 (*b*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure ..	250,054	—
	Net surplus as at 31/12/24	—	59,210
		£680,576	680,576

Notes.—(*a*) Including Railways.
(*b*) Excluding Railways.
(*x*) Including £600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1921.

The year opened with a deficit of £190,844 ; at its close there was a credit balance of £59,210, the Revenue of the year having exceeded the Expenditure by no less than £250,054. Items of Expenditure of an extraordinary and non-recurrent nature, principally arising out of the War, amounted to £29,986, and but for these payments the surplus on the year's working would have been £280,040. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated Revenue by £175,892 ; whereas the estimated expenditure exceeded the amount actually expended by £48,751.

During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony was increased from £5,000,000 to £8,500,000 by a Loan of £3,500,000 from the Imperial Government. This loan is one for transport development and is free of interest for the first five years.

Of the £5,000,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921, £4,527,545 had been expended by the close of 1924, the expenditure during the year being £689,109.

Of the Imperial £3,500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924, £181,394 was expended during the year and £81,459 was earned on the unexpended balance.

The forecast of the Colony's progress made in last year's Report has therefore been fulfilled and the year under review has placed the Colony in a favourable financial position.

IV. Trade and Agriculture.

Kenya and Uganda have since 1917 formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa, and complete freedom of trade exists between the two territories : a general uniformity in Tariffs is now observed with Tanganyika Territory also.

A new Customs Tariff was enacted in the three territories with simultaneous effect from the 1st of January, 1924. It follows closely upon the lines of the former Tariff, the principal alterations being reductions in the rates of duty chargeable on motor cars, motor cycles, candles, corrugated iron, timber and certain other building materials. The free list also has been considerably amplified by the addition of such articles as mining materials, instruments for scientific purposes, and telegraphic and telephonic equipment.

A favourable balance of trade was again recorded for the year, the balance of 18 per cent. being struck on the following figures :—

	£	£
Total Imports	11,070,947	
Less value of Government Imports ..	4,546,625	
Total Trade Imports (including goods imported during the year remaining in bond on 31/12/24)		Net Imports. 6,524,322
Domestic Exports	6,137,009	
Add Re-exports and Exports other than those of domestic produce	1,583,113	
		7,720,122
Balance in favour		1,195,800 (or 18 per cent.)

The total value of imports exclusive of bullion and Government imports, rose from £4,257,834 in 1923 to £6,178,547, an increase of 45 per cent.; while the comparative values of the exports of domestic produce showed a rise of 54 per cent.; i.e. from £3,996,432 in 1923 to £6,137,009 in 1924.

The total trade imports (excluding Government imports, bullion, and parcel post) amounted to £5,914,861.

An analysis of the imports for consumption in Kenya and Uganda, exclusive of parcel post, gives a total of £1,975,307 for Uganda, and of £4,038,914 for Kenya. A similar analysis of the domestic exports trade discloses a trade of £3,897,395 from Uganda, and of £2,239,614 from Kenya. These figures are quoted in order to afford a reflection of the Colony's trade, but they cannot be considered as more than an approximation, and from them it will be seen that the import trade of Kenya increased by £2,157,788 and the export trade by £734,659 during the year 1924, an increase of 53 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively.

The net yield of revenue collected during 1924 was £1,016,817, and exceeded that for 1923 by £237,086. The sum of £426 was also collected in Excise Duties on the manufacture of beer. The 1923 Beer Ordinance became operative from the 1st of January, 1924, and the collection of Excise Duty is in the hands of the Customs Department.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 69·18 per cent. and Foreign Countries 30·82 per cent.

Cotton Goods and Manufactures.—As in previous years the most important item in the list of values of Imports is cotton piece-goods, i.e. £1,486,116, and of this amount it is estimated that fully three-quarters is consumed by the native population. In comparison, however, with the total trade imports, the relative importance of cotton piece-goods shows some signs of diminution, the proportion during 1923 being 30 per cent. and during 1924 only 23 per cent., an indication of the broader basis upon which the trade of Kenya and Uganda now rests. In addition to cotton piece-goods there is a comparatively small but rapidly increasing importation of other cotton manufactures, i.e. cotton thread, yarns, curtains, handkerchiefs, &c., which were valued in 1924 at £60,197 as against £41,417 in 1923. The total importation of cotton goods during the year amounted to £1,546,313 as compared to £1,342,276 in 1923.

Kenya, it is reckoned, consumed cotton goods to the value of £741,296 and Uganda to the value of £805,017. Although Japan continues to maintain her progress in the unbleached piece-goods market, Great Britain has advanced as a source of supply of other varieties. The following figures are illuminating, viz., in 1923 Japan provided 56 per cent. of imported unbleached piece-goods, and in 1924, 64 per cent., whilst Great Britain in 1923 provided 27 per cent. of the total imports of all classes of cotton piece-goods and in 1924 furnished 33 per cent.

Tea.—5,301 cwts. of tea were imported as compared with 4,822 cwts. during 1923. Experiments in tea planting continue locally and favourable reports of progress are received from which it is hoped that in the near future supplies for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product. Areas of considerable extent have been acquired by companies interested in tea production in India and a large amount of tea seed has been imported from India and Ceylon. This is the more satisfactory in that the native demand for tea is steadily increasing.

Sugar.—The importation of sugar once again was lower than in the previous year, the quantities imported being 31,652 cwts. in 1923 and 27,446 cwts. in 1924. This continued decrease is attributable to the increased production of this commodity locally. Considering the opportunities for supplying sugar for local consumption in a market which expands in proportion to the purchasing power of the native population and the suitability of different parts of the country for growing sugar-cane, the rate of progress of the local industry is somewhat disappointing.

Salt.—There is a considerable demand for this commodity among the native population which is illustrated by the following :—

In 1922	81,209 cwts.
In 1923	107,294 cwts.
In 1924	159,033 cwts.

were imported, 63 per cent. being provided by Italian East Africa. Government is fully alive to the possibilities of salt production along the coast of this Colony, and at the time of writing facilities are being offered to encourage local production.

Rice.—The chief item in the list of grain and flour imports is rice : a total of 109,984 cwts. was imported which represents 63 per cent. of the value of the total imports of this class. Increased attention has been paid to the cultivation locally of this crop, but for some time any increase in production will probably do no more than meet the growing demand amongst the native population and imports will continue until irrigation schemes can be undertaken.

Wheatmeal and Flour.—Notwithstanding an expansion in the local wheat-producing and flour-milling industries, imports of flour show a slight increase during the year. In 1924, 48,474 cwts. valued at £40,792 were imported. During this period, however, the area under wheat cultivation locally increased from 15,429 acres to 20,910 acres, and it is estimated that only a further extension of 9,000 acres is required to supply all the demand for flour in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Experimentation proceeds side by side with increased acreage with the result that yields per acre are on the increase and better milling wheats are being produced to allow of more perfect blending.

Soap.—The importations of soap show an upward tendency and in 1924 common soap to the value of £64,487 was imported as compared with £54,421 in 1923, whilst the value of imports of toilet soap in the same period rose from £11,964 in 1923 to £21,606 in 1924. Education and an increased purchasing power amongst the natives promise well for the future of the local industry, which exported 209 cwts. of common soap in 1924. Of the imports of common soap, Zanzibar supplied 47 per cent. and Great Britain 44 per cent.

Jute Bags and Sacks.—The import of jute bags and sacks has risen from the value of £78,269 in 1922 to £109,901 in 1923 and again to £173,515 in 1924, and a further rise in the future can be anticipated as development continues throughout the Colony. The bulk of this import trade is at present supplied by India.

Motor Vehicles and Bicycles.—The imports of motor cars during 1924 were more than twice the combined imports of the two previous years : in 1922, 134 cars were imported ; in 1923, 309 ; and in 1924, 945, of which, however, only 121 came from Great Britain. This total increase is attributable to the increased purchasing power of the community, to the extension of road mileage available for motor transport and to the alteration in the basis of assessment of duty on imported cars. At the same time the number of motor lorries and tractors imported rose from 15 in 1922 to 66 in 1923 and 450 in 1924, of which 84 originated in Great Britain. This is a further indication of the development during the year of motor transport as a means of marketing produce and the adoption of mechanical ploughing in the larger areas under cultivation. During the year imports of motor-cycles rose correspondingly and imports of bicycles rose from 2,767 in 1923 to the remarkable figure of 17,430 in 1924, of which 14,874 were made in Great Britain. The increased imports of the latter are mainly due to the demand for bicycles by the natives of Uganda following on the development of the cotton industry of that country, and the Kenya natives are following their example.

Motor Spirit and Fuel Oil.—In 1924, 992,798 gallons of motor spirit were imported as compared with 911,869 in 1923. Imports of fuel oil increased from 3,558,236 gallons valued at £63,018 in 1923 to 5,302,494 gallons valued at £100,411 in 1924, the greater portion being again re-exported as fuel for shipping using Kilindini Harbour, whilst the Railway used oil to the value of £28,862 in oil-burning locomotives.

EXPORTS.

General.—The exports from Kenya are almost entirely of agricultural products, and the 33 per cent. increase experienced in 1924, when the rains were not entirely favourable, indicates not only the planting of a greater acreage, but also better methods of cultivation and marketing.

The prices of the main agricultural products exported were high, and though untoward losses from disease occurred amongst livestock the result is that the year 1924 has been one of prosperity to most sections of the community.

Cotton.—As in recent years, cotton is again the most valuable export. In 1923, 382,897 centals valued at £2,093,776 were exported, and in 1924, 515,095 centals valued at £3,489,329. To this Kenya contributed only 677 centals. The growth of this crop in Kenya is only in its infancy and drought and hail destroyed much of the year's crop. Exports of cotton seed for oil-producing purposes also rose from the value of £54,789 in 1923 to £106,290 in 1924.

Coffee.—The next export in point of view of value and importance is coffee, and this is the main export of Kenya. Uganda and Kenya in 1924 exported coffee to the value of £803,313 as compared with £620,897 in 1923. The value of the amounts produced in Kenya and Uganda respectively was £635,618 and £167,695. Exports for the year ending 31st March, 1914, were valued at £47,438, which compared with the above figures is sufficient to illustrate the rapid progress of the coffee-growing industry. The growing importance to the home markets of coffee produced in the East African Dependencies is clearly indicated in the following Board of Trade figures relating to the total imports of coffee for home consumption in Great Britain :—

Countries whence consigned.	*Quantities. To 31st August* 1923. Cwts.	1924. Cwts.	*Value. To 31st August* 1923. £	1924. £
British East Africa ..	136,092	141,961	617,490	745,747
British India	76,022	32,641	388,569	186,186
British West Indian Islands	3,060	1,520	16,047	10,126
Other British Possessions	2,183	3,362	10,602	16,768
Total Imports from British Empire	217,357	179,484	1,032,708	958,827
Total Imports from Foreign Countries	220,222	318,410	1,074,915	1,891,728
Total Imports for Home Consumption	437,579	497,894	2,107,623	2,850,555

Prices in the London market ruled high for Kenya coffee, the year's average price being approximately £125 per ton, resulting no doubt from the greater experience and skill which is being acquired in the handling and preparation of the crop for market. The area planted during the year increased by nearly 8,000 acres, and 33,000 acres are now in bearing.

Sisal.—The third highest on the list of exports is sisal and the whole of the exports of this product originate in Kenya. A highly satisfactory advance in the quantity exported is to be recorded. In 1923 the export was 8,820 tons valued at £236,044, whilst in 1924, 11,416 tons were exported, and at the high prices ruling its value amounted to £396,777.

Maize.—Practically all the maize exported, to the value of £381,144, was grown in Kenya, as compared with a value of £249,545 during 1923. Throughout the year prices were high. The yield of this crop has been comparatively heavy in settled areas, ranging from 5 to 10 bags per acre, and on individual farms yields of over 20 bags per acre are not infrequently recorded. All maize is inspected and graded by the Department of Agriculture before export and bags are appropriately marked. Of the 689,367 bags received for grading, 35,784 were found to have too high a moisture content to export. Government has voted the sum of £10,000 for the installation of a Maize Conditioning Plant at Mombasa.

Hides and Skins.—The value of hides and skins exported was £253,709 (Kenya's share being £215,161), as compared with £152,911 in the previous year. The majority of these came from the Native Reserves and the result should do much to stimulate the natives to learn the best ways of handling hides. That there is a wide field for expansion in this industry is shown by the estimated number of native-owned stock, which is 3,000,000 cattle, 2,500,000 sheep, and 3,500,000 goats.

Carbonate of Soda.—The main mineral export of Kenya is carbonate of soda, valued at £154,306. It is dredged and refined at Lake Magadi.

V. Land.

The total area of land alienation registered as at the 31st December, 1924, was 5,542,809 acres, as compared with 5,178,399 on the 31st December, 1923. These figures include an area of approximately 192,000 acres, situated in the Kenya Protectorate and owned under Certificates of Title, the exact area of which will be computed in due course. Further grants of lands aggregating about 400,000 acres, consisting for the most part of Soldier Settlement allotments, have also been made but have not yet been registered. The total area of land allotted is, therefore, approximately 5,942,809 acres, of which 516,175 acres are freehold, 5,026,634 acres leasehold, and 400,000 acres not yet registered The acreage registered during the year was 364,410 acres compared with 404,267 acres the previous year.

Sale of leases of land by public auction recommenced during the year, and one such auction was held at which 2,101 acres of agricultural land realised £7,344, representing an average price of Shs.69/91 per acre, and 40,879 acres of pastoral land sold for £20,394, or Shs.9/97 per acre.

In addition to the necessary preparations for the recommencement of land sales, work was continued on the examination of the Native Reserve Boundaries, and much time was also devoted to the compilation of economic maps showing the density of population, stock and, to some extent, cultivation within these Reserves. Economic surveys were also carried out in certain areas, into which it has been proposed to build branch railways, in order to ascertain the amount of traffic likely to support such lines.

A more detailed account of all registration transactions is now maintained, and during the year 11,885 such transactions were registered as against 11,295, including 5,185 arising out of a special effort to complete the Coast Lands in 1923. The revenue derived from Registration fees, Stamp duties, and Conveyancing fees amounted to £44,622, as compared with £35,492 in the previous year. It was not found possible to apply the over-embossing system of stamp cancellation, as adopted under the Stamp Ordinance of 1923, during the year ; but as soon as it is found practicable to utilise the system an increase of revenue derived from stamp duties is assured.

MINES.

Considerable prospecting took place in the Lolgorien area near the border between the Masai Reserve and the South Kavirondo District, but it is still doubtful whether the locality can be regarded as a gold-producing area from a business point of view. During the year, 1268·571 oz. of fine gold were obtained, the value of which was estimated at £5,570. A new Mining Code to replace the Mining Ordinance of 1912 was in course of preparation during the year. The Oil Production Ordinance, 1924, was enacted. The increasing activity in prospecting is illustrated by the following figures. During the year, 2,649 Prospecting Licences were issued, as against 450 in 1923, 11 Sole Prospecting Licences, as against 7, and 2,782 Claims were registered as compared with 3 in 1923.

FORESTS.

The forests, which cover some 5,100 square miles only of the total area of the Colony and Protectorate, viz., 245,060 square miles, are principally under Government control.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department in the form of royalties, timber and fuel sales, and sales of other forest produce was £21,648. The expenditure was £25,274, and the percentage of revenue to expenditure decreased from 86·20 per cent. in 1923 to 85·65 per cent. in 1924. The value of forest produce issued free to Government Departments and natives amounted to £2,376.

The total amount of commercial timber, cut at 23 mills, was 705,081 cubic feet, an increase of 182,929 cubic feet as compared with the year before; 61,352 cubic feet of cedar, 50 cubic feet of other fine woods, 18,813 cubic feet of unspecified timber and 840,400 mangrove poles were exported. Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 79,004 cubic feet, as compared with 211,949 cubic feet the previous year, and of this, 42,651 cubic feet were for Government consumption. Satisfaction is felt in respect of these figures having regard to the fact that, on 1st January, 1924, the import duty on timber was reduced from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Owing to demand for local timber, merchants have up to the present not been able to retain stocks long enough to suffice for the proper seasoning of their timber; but a sign of improvement is now manifest and the Uganda Railway is about to instal drying kilns for the more rapid and efficient seasoning of local timber.

As will be seen from the figures of export the only wood which reaches home markets in any quantity is cedar, and the export, which has increased since 1923, is chiefly in the form of slats for pencil manufacture. An improvement in the preparation of these for the market has been noted.

3,242,549 stacked cubic feet of firewood were sold, as compared with 3,919,210 cubic feet in 1923, by the Forest Department. The Railway took over from all sources 9,975,598 cubic feet, as compared with 9,325,941 cubic feet in the previous year.

During the year under review, further samples of Camphor and Muhogo woods were sent to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, the samples sent in 1923 not having dried out before despatch. The results show the very marked increase in the strength of these woods as a result of drying.

In the early part of the year samples of the bark of year-old Cascara trees, grown in the Nairobi Arboretum from seed obtained from California, were forwarded for analysis to the Imperial Institute and the consequent report shows that the production of Cascara Bark might be a good commercial proposition. Further samples are being forwarded to allow of therapeutic trials in order to establish its quality in comparison with that from other sources before steps are taken to extend the cultivation of this tree.

The work of re-stocking the Colony's forest areas is of great importance and re-afforestation has been continued throughout the year. Climatic and other local conditions severely limit the area that can be planted annually, but during 1924 the total area planted was 2,127 acres, as compared with 1,806 acres in the previous year. It is noteworthy that the area planted was the largest so far achieved in any one year and the proportion of indigenous species, viz., 69·5 per cent., was greater than in 1923. The total area, excluding Mangrove, replanted up to the end of the year was 12,530 acres.

In 1924, 2,890,404 seedlings were raised in the Nurseries, of which 1,981,402 were planted out and 329,060 sold or issued free to selected natives who are showing an increasing interest in silviculture and its commercial possibilities.

VI. Legislation.

Mention is made elsewhere in the Report of the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance (No. 14), establishing local Native Councils, and also of the Education Ordinance (No. 17). By the Civil Procedure Ordinance (No. 3), the present procedure, laid down by the Indian Code of Procedure of 1882 as applied to this Colony, will be repealed and fresh Procedure will come into force on such date as may be decided ; no date has as yet been fixed.

The revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya, though not yet published, is now in the press and will contain the Laws in force up to 31st December, 1923. The Commissioners for the Revision of the Laws are now preparing a revised edition of the Rules and Proclamations made under these Laws up till 31st December, 1923.

VII. Education.

The visit to this Colony of the Phelps-Stokes Commission during the year under review was generally appreciated and did much to bring to the fore the various problems connected with education, more particularly of the African. In Kenya, Government schools have been established for the education of four different races, i.e. European, Indian, Arab and African, and the services thus rendered by the Education Department are augmented by private and missionary enterprise. Co-operation between the bodies undertaking the education of the youth of the Colony is of vital importance and a satisfactory step was taken towards its establishment when in 1924 the Education Ordinance was enacted, by which a Central Advisory Committee for the Colony, and District Education Committees, representative of all interests, were constituted and provision was made for the registration and inspection of all schools and the licensing of every teacher. The appointment also of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee signifies a great advance in African education and will bring about the co-ordination of the separate policies of the Education Departments of the various African Dependencies. The progress made during 1924 in Kenya may be summarised as follows, each race being commented on separately :—

European.—The year has been marked by development in the direction of private schools, largely owing to the fact that the existing Government boarding establishments are full and that there is an increasing objection to the co-education of boys and girls over twelve years of age. Kenton College at Kijabe has now nearly fifty boys, eighty girls attend Loreto Convent, and the " Hill " Girls' School at Limoru is increasing in numbers.

Government schools for the education of young European boys and girls up to the standard of a middle-grade English school are established at Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret. There are also six Farm schools on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The children are for the most part between the ages of 7 and 14 years, only some 20 per cent. being over 14 years. It follows, therefore, that only a few scholars each year reach the standard of the Cambridge Junior Local and London Matriculation examinations. In all, 554 pupils were undergoing education in 1924, as compared with 428 in 1923, under a staff of 33.

Indian.—The School Committees of the various Indian schools, Government and " assisted," continue to evince the greatest interest in the schools under their charge, and an increase in the number of scholars from 1,403 to 1,475 was recorded. Of this total, 664 children attended the Government schools at Nairobi and Mombasa, and the remainder were taught at eleven assisted schools of which there are four at Nairobi, four at Mombasa, two at Kisumu and one at Machakos, the one at

Naivasha having been closed during the year. Eight of the assisted schools are girls' schools, and amongst Indians also the large majority of the scholars are between the ages of 7 and 14. The staff remained the same in number as the previous year, namely, one senior headmaster and 25 Indian teachers. The curriculum was not changed during the year, the Indian code in the main being followed in all the lower classes: in the higher standards the pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local examinations.

Arab.—Government schools for the instruction of Arab children exist at Mombasa and Malindi and are attended by over 200 pupils.

Native.—It is satisfactory to be able to report the united effort being made by all sections of the European community for the improvement of African education. The Central Advisory Committee consisting of four officials, two non-officials and nine Missionaries, met several times during the year and laid down the basis of a policy for Native education, one of the principal decisions arrived at being to erect a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of itinerant native supervisors of village schools. This school is now under construction. After full discussion, the Missionary Societies have agreed to exempt objectors from attendance at religious instruction, thus throwing open their schools to all natives of the Colony without regard to their religious views. During the year good progress has been made in the system of village education among the Akamba in the Machakos District, and 16 schools are now in existence in addition to the Central Technical School at Machakos. In each village school there are about 80 pupils. In schools managed or aided by Government, 23,164 pupils are being taught the elements of education. In 1924, of the total expenditure by the Education Department of £64,618, the sum of £22,004 was spent on the education of Europeans, £10,664 on that of Indians, and £11,974 on that of Arabs and Africans, whilst grants-in-aid to the amount of £11,972 were made to Missions to assist in the education of natives.

VIII. Communications.

RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

The year's working of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Marine, and ancillary services shows a favourable financial position at the close of 1924.

The gross earnings of the year amounted to £1,635,189, the gross expenditure to £878,467, and the excess of revenue over expenditure to £756,722. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, &c., the net balance of this excess for transfer to Betterment Funds amounted to £438,139.

Revenue derived from public goods traffic amounted to £1,297,236, and the tonnage carried to 482,840 tons, as compared with £962,284 and 369,062 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1923, viz., in 1924, 830,209 passengers contributed towards a revenue of £197,991, and in 1923 the figures were 646,040 passengers and £169,925 revenue. The use made by natives of travelling facilities offered by the railway is clearly shown by the following figures under different classes :—

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1923 ..	12,951	56,289	576,800	646,040
1924 ..	15,904	57,921	756,384	830,209

Throughout the year there was a steady development in Lake Steamer traffic and the tonnage carried amounted to 149,803 tons, as compared with 106,300 tons in 1923, this being an increase of 40·92 per cent. over 1923 and 118·92 per cent. over 1922.

During the year the Imperial Government sanctioned a loan from the Imperial Treasury to the Government of Kenya for Railway, Port and Lake development in Kenya and Uganda, amounting to £3,500,000.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain adequate supplies of locomotive wood fuel, and during the year coal as a permanent fuel has had to be adopted on a large scale. The following figures show the comparison in the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel during the year :—

Coal	16,000	tons consumed at a cost of	£28,000.
Wood	94,430	,, ,, ,, ,,	£43,990.
Oil	6,532	,, ,, ,, ,,	£28,862.

The policy of training and employing as many African natives as possible has been continued during the year with the result that the number of native labourers employed increased from 10,207 to 11,052, excluding those employed on construction works by contractors, and the number of skilled natives from 1,559 to 1,979. The erection of better housing for the native staff continued during the year. Simultaneously, the African Apprenticeship scheme commenced in 1923 has progressed satisfactorily on the whole, particularly in the Printing Press.

There are now 21 European apprentices in the Workshops undergoing a definite system of training in all branches of the Workshops, and it is intended to apprentice ten each year in future. Five Europeans are apprenticed to the Transportation Department.

The total route-mileage of line open at the close of the year was 940 miles, of which 67 miles are in Uganda, two further sections of the Uasin Gishu Railway, totalling 37·16 miles, having been taken over during 1924. The following extensions were in the process of construction :—

	Approximate mileage.
Uasin Gishu Railway from Timboroa to Turbo	73
Thika to Tana River	58
Solai Branch	30
Kitale Branch	45
Total	206

The following additional construction has been approved and will be in progress during 1925 :—

	Approximate mileage.
Uasin Gishu Extension to Uganda (i.e. Turbo to Busoga Railway and branches)	255
Tana River to Nyeri	33
Total	288

Reconnaissances have also been carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive districts.

The progress in re-laying the Coast section of the main line with 80 lb. rails has not come up to expectations, chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining the necessary labour, but partly also owing to the large increase in the traffic which has necessarily to pass over the single line during the course of re-laying operations. Thirty miles were completed by the end of the year, and work on a further 150 miles is in hand. The 50 lb. material released from the main line is being used on the Thika-Nyeri, Solai, and Kitale branch lines.

General upkeep has been maintained throughout the year and also a certain amount of re-grading and re-alignment work, chiefly on the branch line from Nairobi to Thika. The reconditioning of the Voi-Kahe branch, which forms a link with Tanganyika Territory, was also carried out, and on this line there now only remains the building of stations and quarters for staff and work gangs. In this re-conditioning a number of creosoted Podocarpus sleepers sawn locally were used as an experiment.

During the year under review shipping tonnages of exports and imports handled at Kilindini Pier totalled 119,734 tons and 141,720 tons respectively, whilst 86,252 shipping tons of export were handled at M'Baraki, a privately-owned lighterage pier. The big increase, i.e. 69 per cent., in the tonnage handled at the two piers as compared with the previous year, is another indication of the manner in which the trade of the Colony has developed. With existing wharves, congestion occurred as a result of this large increase and this difficulty will not be overcome until the completion of the deep water wharf undergoing construction, and even then, judging by the present rate of trade development, the new two-berth wharf may prove inadequate. The work on this new wharf proceeded during the year, but it is not anticipated that the work will be completed before the end of 1925.

SHIPPING.

During 1924 the Port of Mombasa has been served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e. the Union Castle, British India Steam Navigation, Messageries Maritimes, Marittima Italiana, Clan, Ellerman-Harrison, Holland East Africa, and the Deutsche Ost Afrika lines. This service was supplemented by a few calls made by steamers of the Scandinavian Line and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged cargoes.

A regular fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company. A coastal service maintained by this company and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw has been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate Ports during the year amounted to 1,165,127 tons net, represented by 504 vessels. These figures show an increase of 78,189 tons or 7·2 per cent., and a decrease of 36 in the number of steamers, as compared to figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate Ports during 1924 was 66,129 tons, represented by 3,545 vessels, a decrease of 260 tons, though an increase of 193 vessels.

The figures for Mombasa alone were 372 steamers of 1,037,631 tons net, against 380 steamers of 946,029 tons net for 1923, an increase of 91,602 tons or 9·7 per cent., and 1,438 sailing vessels of 26,793 tons net, being an increase of 236 vessels and 782 tons over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port dues amounted to £7,811, an increase of £3,733, partly owing to the increase in tonnage but principally to the fact that 1924 was the first full year during which dues have been collected.

ROADS.

For purposes of maintenance the public roads in the Colony and the Protectorate are divided into township and country roads. With the exception of those within the municipal area of Nairobi and those in private townships, all township roads are maintained out of general revenue by the Public Works Department.

All public country roads are maintained out of general revenue by the Public Works Department, either by direct labour or by contract, according to the nature and situation of the road. Many of the minor public roads in settled areas are maintained by contract with local farmers through the medium of District Road Boards who, by arrangement with the Public Works Department, are responsible for the performance of the contracts. In settled areas also, " roads of access " over which the public has the right of user are maintained by the farmers whose lands are served by such roads at their own expense.

With the exception of portions of main routes, chiefly in the vicinity of Nairobi, which have been provided with metalled or murramed surfaces, all public country roads are of earth. All have been bridged and culverted to a varying degree, but many of the bridges and culverts are of temporary character and require frequent renewal.

The roads of the Colony deteriorate rapidly under cart traffic, but all are passable except during wet weather. Progress of new construction and the improvement of existing roads has been on the whole good during the year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph Service are the best hitherto obtained, and the following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue and value of free services rendered to Government Departments :—

Year.	*Expenditure.* (*a*)	*Cash Revenue.* (*b*)	*Value of Official free services.* (*c*)	*Excess of* (*b*) *&* (*c*) *over* (*a*). (*d*)	*Excess or Deficit of* (*b*) *over* (*a*). (*e*)	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1922 ..	156,548	132,727	34,103	10,282	23,821	deficit.
1923 ..	138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974	deficit.
1924 ..	139,790	150,481	33,500	44,191	10,691	excess.

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government Departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £14,448.

The Post and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya remain unified under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi and during the year a scheme for the closer amalgamation of these services was adopted by both Governments and approved by the Secretary of State. The scheme came into effect on 1st January, 1925.

To the total cash revenue of £150,481, Kenya contributed £119,774 and Uganda £30,707 ; whilst of the total expenditure of £139,790, £98,363 was expended in Kenya and £41,427 in Uganda.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 7,869,568, representing an increase of 78 per cent. over 1923 figures. An increase of 7·47 per cent. is found in the number of parcels dealt with, i.e. 137,334, and an increased number of insured parcels and registered articles was also handled. The bulk of the overseas mail business is with Great Britain.

The value of money orders issued and paid rose in Kenya from £265,518 in 1923, to £310,592 in 1924 and in Uganda from £205,842 to £287,527. An increased use was made also, particularly in Uganda, of facilities provided by the telegraph money order service, which at present extends to no overseas countries except Great Britain and the Irish Free State.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 246,178 and 105,396 respectively, being an increase of 12·39 per cent. and 16 per cent. respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. Of the cable traffic slightly less than half was with Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged with South Africa via the overland service totalled 42,257.

The plain language cable letter telegraph service was extended during the year to the following countries:—Canada, Newfoundland, United States of America, and all British Colonies and Dependencies served by the Eastern Telegraph Company and its associate companies.

Direct telegraphic communication was established during the year with the Belgian Congo by means of a land line connecting Fort Portal in Uganda with Irumu in the Belgian Congo, and the wireless service at Mombasa and Kismayu was satisfactorily maintained.

With the exception of normal extensions to existing telephone exchanges, engineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance services.

In the Post Office Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £10,346. The total number of active accounts at the end of the year was 3,671, and the total balance due to depositors was just over £50,000; 519 accounts with a total balance of nearly £4,000, stood in the names of Africans. Special efforts are being made to popularise this bank among Africans and make them familiar with the advantages it offers.

A very large proportion of the manipulative work of the telegraph service is now performed by Africans who, subject to certain limitations—imperfect knowledge of English and some lack of power of sustained concentration necessary in telegraph operating—are doing very good work indeed, and in some instances have attained an exceptionally high standard of manipulative skill. During the year a number were successfully trained in wireless operating.

IX. Climate.

During the year the rainfall was below the average in nearly all districts, though in none was it sufficiently low as to cause famine amongst the native population. Although low, the rainfall was distributed throughout the year in such a manner as to be favourable to crop production.

As regards rainfall, Kenya may be divided into three parts. In the Northern Deserts, in Jubaland, and in tracts of Tanaland, the rainfall is usually less than 20 inches a year. The Coastal strip and the Nyanza and Kikuyu Provinces have between 40 and 80 inches, and the remainder of the country from 20 to 40 inches of rain a year. The wet seasons vary greatly from year to year and in different parts of the Colony, but in the main, up-country there are "long" and "short" rains falling during the months of April to June and October to December respectively, while on the Coast there is more often one rainy season commencing in April and ending in November. Although the direct actinic ray compels the wearing of helmets or "terai" hats in all parts of the country from 8.0 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., the climate in the higher elevations is more invigorating than is usually the case in a country situated on the Equator. The Coastal regions have a tropical climate, but for a greater part of the year the temperature seldom rises above 80° and the nights are cool, except during the hottest months of December to March. In the Highlands on the other hand, the heat is seldom intense, and cool breezes temper the sun's effects, the mean maximum shade temperature at Nairobi for instance in 1924 being 77° and the mean minimum 57°. The nights are for the most part cool, and in the higher regions fires are welcome after dusk.

Appendix I.

The six principal Domestic Exports from Kenya during 1923 and 1924.

	Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*	
			1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
					£	£
1.	Coffee (Raw)	Cwts.	139,028	158,411	491,181	635,618
2.	Sisal and Sisal Tow ..	Tons.	8,820	11,416	236,044	396,777
3.	Maize	Cwts.	874,701	1,164,051	249,545	381,144
4.	Hides	Cwts.	35,301	47,856	90,840	178,389
5.	Carbonate of Soda ..	Tons.	31,762	34,326	142,917	154,306
6.	Sesame Seed (Sim-Sim)	Tons.	2,132	4,020	37,552	84,610

APPENDIX II.

APPENDIX II.

The Estimated Value of Agricultural Exports of Native Origin for the last three years. (Principal Articles Only.)

Article.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£
1. Maize	73,000	120,000	130,000
2. Hides	45,000	60,000	121,000
3. Sesame Seed (or Sim-Sim) ..	4,800	22,000	84,000
4. Copra and Coconuts ..	12,000	10,280	35,000
5. Skins..	5,000	3,000	30,000
6. Ground Nuts	20,000	24,000	26,000

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

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COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

REPORT FOR 1925.

[For Reports for 1923 and 1924 see Nos. 1227 and 1282, respectively (Price 1s. each).]

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No. 1321

REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1925.*

I. Geographical Note.

On 29th June, 1925, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy signed at London on 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland, an area of 36,740 square miles, was ceded to Italy. The area of the Colony and Protectorate was thereby reduced from 245,060 to 208,320 square miles. During the latter half of the year, the new boundary between British and Italian territory was under demarcation by a Boundary Commission.

II. General Observations.

On 10th February, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G., who had been Governor and Commander-in-Chief since 1st September, 1922, died in Nairobi. Mr. E. B. Denham, C.M.G., acted as Governor until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., who landed at Kilindini on 2nd October and assumed the administration of the Government in Nairobi on the following day.

Sir William Northrup McMillan, Kt., Elected Member of the Legislative Council for Ukamba, died at Nice on 22nd March. On 27th April, the Honourable Reginald Berkeley Cole, Elected Member of the Legislative Council for Kenya, died at Narro Moru, West Kenya.

The Indian Community in Kenya withdrew from the policy of non-co-operation at the end of 1924. On 3rd April, Mr. V. V. Phadke was appointed a Member of the Executive Council; and five Nominated Indian Members took their seats on the Legislative Council at the August Session.

By Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th of December, 1925, the constitution of the Executive Council was altered, the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Education being appointed ex-officio Members. At the same time the Director of Education became an ex-officio Member of the Legislative Council. The Instructions provided that there should be five Indian Elected Members but that until these had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members.

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* A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914–15 [Cd. 8172–7].

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Kenya in December, 1924, and spent six weeks on a hunting expedition to the north-east of Mount Kenya.

The East Africa Commission, which visited Kenya in November, 1924, presented its Report* in April, 1925.

The Commission was impressed with the need for greater co-operation and understanding, not only between the five Administrations but between unofficial residents in the territories as well. In October the first conference of delegates of the unofficial European communities in the East African territories was held at Kungwe Mission, near Tukuyu, Tanganyika Territory, under the Chairmanship of Lord Delamere. Delegates from Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia were present at that Conference.

Arrangements were put in hand towards the end of the year for holding the first Conference of East African Governors in Nairobi in January, 1926.

The year has been marked by a recognition of the growing importance of extending educational and medical services throughout the Colony. The Estimates for 1926 reflect the efforts being made to meet future requirements in these directions. The adoption of proposals for erecting hospitals, schools and other buildings out of loan funds has greatly increased the possibility of making progress in establishing such services on a more satisfactory footing.

The Colony has during the course of the year maintained steady progress, as is indicated by the agricultural, trade and railway returns. In certain parts of the Colony there was a shortage of rainfall and its distribution was unusual, but in other parts, particularly the Uasin Gishu Plateau and Trans Nzoia, good rains, combined with the extension of the railway system, have promoted remarkable development.

Building was begun in Nairobi for the Municipal Native Housing Scheme. Progress was continued by the Uganda Railway for the provision of sanitary housing for the native staff over the whole extent of the line.

The Mombasa Town Planning Scheme approached completion. Mr. F. Walton Jameson, an expert from South Africa, was employed to advise on the Mombasa Scheme and on possible town planning for Nairobi.

The Colony received a visit towards the end of the year from Mr. Herbert Baker, the eminent Architect, whose advice is being sought in regard to the design of a number of public buildings, schools and hospitals, which are to be erected out of loan funds.

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* Cmd. 2387.

Some weeks prior to the cession of Jubaland a local disturbance, between the Mohamed Zubeir and the Herti inhabiting that Province, which threatened to become anti-Government, made it necessary to despatch a large military force to Kismayu. The operations were successful in securing the result desired with very small loss of life. The effect of this expedition on all the tribes along the Frontier has been excellent. During the course of the year the Northern Frontier Province, which has for some years been under military administration, reverted to civil control.

At the end of the year the Colony's Military force was concentrated in Nairobi, and the 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles, was disbanded.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS.

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1924* to the Native Authority Amendment Ordinance of that year, an enactment by which Local Native Councils were established and entrusted with powers, subject to approval by the Governor in Council, to make by-laws, to levy rates and to control local finance. The native tribes throughout the Colony have been quick to take advantage of the measure of local government thus extended to them. The Councils are not yet, of course, models of deliberative or legislative assemblies ; some of them fail to realise their representative status, others are inclined to pass resolutions *ultra vires* their statutory powers, while others, accustomed to a currency of goats and cattle, experience no little difficulty in comprehending financial transactions conducted on a monetary basis. They do, however, take the liveliest interest in their periodic meetings which are of the greatest value to Government as media for the conveyance of native aspirations. A universal desire for a greater measure of medical attention throughout the reserves and for education has been reflected in numerous resolutions asking for Government assistance and voting money from local funds for the establishment of schools and hospitals or for the payment of salaries of dressers and teachers.

The Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance, 1925, defines the conditions on which natives may reside on farms. Its object is to " encourage resident native labour on farms and to take measures for the regulation of the squatting or living of natives in places other than those appointed for them by Government and for the preservation of law and order amongst such natives."

The Masters' and Servants' Amendment Ordinance, 1925, regularises a form of contract of service which is popular among native employees, that is to say, a contract to perform a certain number of days' work within a certain period of contract and determines the ratio of days of work to days of leisure.

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* Colonial Reports, Annual, No. 1282.

The Witchcraft Ordinance, 1925, provides a greater measure of protection against the evil practices of witch-doctors than did the Ordinances of 1909 and 1918 which it repeals and, by making provision for the deportation of those convicted, prevents further developments that might otherwise occur upon their return to the scene of their former activities.

A situation which has caused growing anxiety for many years is that brought about by the continuous increase in the numbers of native-owned cattle. The general result is that the stock tends to become more numerous than the reserves can carry and among some tribes, notably the Akamba, is rapidly deteriorating. To remedy this situation a Bill was drafted, designated the Crop Production and Live Stock Ordinance, under which the Governor in Council will be empowered to make Rules, *inter alia*, for the disposal of surplus and undesirable live stock and also for limiting the number of stock to be carried on any one area.

Important progress has been made in the delimitation and settlement of the boundaries of native reserves. Provisional boundaries of all native reserves were gazetted in October, and an opportunity was thus given for claims and objections to be lodged which will, when disposed of, lead to a final settlement of this question.

The steps taken to promote native agriculture are discussed in Chapter IV.

The importance of planting trees is being increasingly recognised throughout native areas. It is satisfactory to be able to report that in the entirely deforested Machakos Native Reserve a scheme has been introduced whereby the Forest Department re-plants several large areas and the Local Native Council experiments with the reafforestation of numerous smaller areas scattered through the Reserve. This has eliminated native opposition in that district to the operations of the Forest Department and will be of great educative value to the Native Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the end of January smallpox broke out in Mombasa, infection being introduced undoubtedly from India. Subsequently the disease appeared in the Teita Hills and in Kikuyu. In all, 239 cases came under observation. The position was at one time very disquieting. A special staff consisting of medical officers, nursing sisters and sanitary inspectors was detached from their ordinary duties in order to cope with the outbreaks. The Laboratory was called upon for a very large increase of vaccine lymph, all of which proved of very satisfactory quality. During the months January to April 260,000 doses of lymph were supplied, more than seven times the ordinary amount. In all, 352,486 vaccinations were performed during the year. In order to carry out vaccination on a large scale a mobile vaccination team under the charge of a European sanitary overseer was established with a native ex-N.C.O. of the King's African Rifles in sub-charge and four native vaccinators. A special drill was devised. The team was equipped with a box-body car for transport, and the necessary tables and basins, etc. So successful did the experiment prove that the team will be maintained until the greater part of the population of the country has been rendered immune.

Plague was reported from Kavirondo, the Kikuyu Province, and the Naivasha District. In Kikuyu the area involved was more extensive than in previous years. It is probable that a large number of deaths occurred but it is impossible to give even approximate figures. The usual routine anti-plague measures were continued in all districts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A census of the non-native population was taken in February, 1926. No census has yet been taken of the native population. A fairly accurate count is made yearly for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be estimated roughly. The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1920 and 1925.

	1921 *Census.*	1926 *Census.*	*Increase. Per Cent.*
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs) ..	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
Africans (estimates)	2,483,500	2,549,300	8*
Total ..	2,529,133	2,602,969	8¼*

Figures for births, deaths and marriages among Europeans during 1925 are not yet available. In Nairobi, 108 births were registered during the year as compared with 95 in 1924. Twenty-four deaths occurred among Europeans in Nairobi.

Statistics for Nairobi, with a total population of 23,428, show that the crude annual death-rate for 1925 was 16·6 per thousand living. The crude European death-rate was 10·3, the Asiatic 16·1, and the African 18·3 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1924 were, European 18·4, Asiatic 16·0 and African 28·9 per thousand.

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* The native population has been decreased to the extent of approximately 135,000, owing to the cession of Jubaland. For comparative purposes the percentage increase has been calculated on the assumption that the estimate in 1921 also excluded Jubaland.

During the year an attempt was made to ascertain the infant mortality rates among various sections of the population at Kisumu by means of a house-to-house enquiry. The figures, though small, appeared to reflect the result of the improved housing conditions provided by the Uganda Railway Administration for its employees. The rate of deaths under one year per thousand births was 29 in the case of Africans employed by the Uganda Railway and 118 in the case of Africans not so employed, while the corresponding rates among Indians were 63 and 200 respectively.

MIGRATION.

Statistics are kept showing the number of immigrants into Kenya but no machinery exists for the compilation of corresponding emigration figures. The shipping companies at the coast recently assisted the Government by providing figures showing the number of emigrants passing through Mombasa from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo. The comparative figures for these territories combined are as follows :—

	Immigrants.		*Emigrants.*	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Europeans	4,079	4,951	3,236	3,844
Indians	7,973	9,540	4,380	4,865
Goans	890	953	628	533
Arabs	1,044	1,225	491	911
Others	1,871	2,076	1,589	1,693
Totals ..	15,857	18,745	10,324	11,846

The figures for immigration into Kenya only are :—

	1924.	1925.
Europeans	3,412	4,212
Indians	5,775	7,161
Goans	739	754
Arabs	970	1,134
Others	1,740	1,907
Totals	12,636	15,168

III. Government Finance.

The financial position of Kenya during the last five years is reflected in the following figures :—

		£	£
Net surplus as at 31/3/21		205,628	—
1921	Revenue, £1,891,679 (*b*) (*x*).		
(9 months)	Expenditure, £1,666,785 (*b*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure	224,894	—
1922	Revenue, £1,649,032 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £1,972,212 (*b*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	323,180
1923	Revenue, £1,839,447 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £2,137,633 (*b*).		
	Expenditure in excess of revenue	—	298,186
1924	Revenue, £2,111,565 (*b*).		
	Expenditure, £1,861,511 (*b*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure	250,054	—
1925	Revenue, £2,430,509.		
	Expenditure, £2,339,996(*b*).		
	Revenue in excess of expenditure	90,513	—
Net surplus as at 31/12/25		—	149,723
		£771,089	771,089

Notes.—(*b*) Excluding Railways.
(*x*) Including £600,000 appropriated under item 4 of the Specific Loan Ordinance, 1921.

The year opened with a surplus of £59,210, and closed with a surplus of £149,723, the Revenue for the year having exceeded the Expenditure by £90,513. Items of expenditure of an extraordinary and non-recurrent nature amounted to £260,753, of which the greater part was on account of the writing off of the fictitious asset of £242,347, previously shown in the Balance Sheet under Railway Unallocated Stores. But for these items, and allowing for the appropriation to Revenue of £104,541, the balance of the Reserve Fund Military Expenditure, the surplus in the year's working would have been £246,725. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated Revenue by £270,184, and the actual Expenditure exceeded the estimated Expenditure by £222,771.

No change took place during the year in the Funded Public Debt of the Colony, which remained at £8,500,000.

Of the £5,000,000 Loan raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921, £4,857,182 had been expended at the close of 1925, the expenditure during the year being £329,637.

Of the Imperial £3,500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924, £723,257 was expended during the year, and interest amounting to £131,528 was earned on the unexpended balance.

IV. Trade and Agriculture.

Kenya and Uganda have since 1917 formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa, and complete freedom of trade between the two territories exists ; a general uniformity of Tariffs is now observed with Tanganyika Territory also.

In March, 1925, an Official Conference met at Dar-es-Salaam with the object of securing the closest possible co-ordination in regard to Customs laws and procedure in the three territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Very considerable progress towards this end was made and virtually identical draft Customs Management Ordinances, suitable for enactment in the three Dependencies, have since been agreed upon, the Zanzibar Government also participating in these efforts towards co-ordination.

Consequent upon the cession of Jubaland to Italy, the Customs stations at Kismayu, Gobwen and Yonte were closed on the 29th June, 1925, the Province thenceforward being treated as foreign territory for Customs purposes. The sea-borne trade of Jubaland in 1924 amounted to £129,767, of which £59,989 represented trade with other parts of Kenya and £69,778 with foreign countries.

The Customs Tariff, enacted with effect from the 1st January, 1924, remained in force during the year with only minor alterations.

Despite an unusual distribution and partial shortage of rainfall, which adversely affected the yield of produce in certain areas, the trade balance of Kenya and Uganda continued to be favourable, relative particulars being as follows :—

	£	£
Total Imports	12,345,379	
Less value of Government Imports ..	3,717,344	
Total Trade Imports (including goods imported during the year remaining in bond on 31/12/25)		8,628,035
Domestic Exports	7,821,844	
Total Re-exports	1,754,309	9,576,153
Balance in favour		£948,118 (or 11 per cent.)

The total volume of import, export and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie, and transit and transhipment traffic, was valued at £22,228,380, as against £19,085,587 in 1924, an increase of 16 per cent. Of this total, goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £8,061,448, as compared with clearances valued at £6,277,907 in 1924, the value of domestic produce of the two territories exported during the year being £7,821,844, as against £6,137,009 in the previous year.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda and cleared for consumption in that territory amounted in value to £2,677,764, as compared with total clearances for home consumption for both territories valued at £8,061,448. The origin of domestic produce exported during the year was in the following proportion—Uganda £5,097,215, Kenya £2,724,629. For purposes of comparison the proportionate figures for 1924 were—Uganda £3,897,395, Kenya £2,239,614. As trade statistics are based on the landed value at the port of importation in the case of imports, and the f.o.b. value at the port of shipment in the case of exports, the port for both territories being Mombasa, the actual trade balances of each country cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactitude, but it is obvious that, quite apart from the wealth derived from export of its own produce, the Colony of Kenya reaps a very considerable benefit by the transportation through the territory of goods valued at approximately 7¾ million pounds sterling in respect of Uganda traffic and approximately one million pounds sterling in respect of Tanganyika Territory traffic.

The net yield of Revenue collected during 1925 was £1,192,920 and exceeded that for 1924 by £176,103. Of the total amount collected, £679,726 accrued to Kenya and £513,194 to Uganda. In addition, Excise duty collected on beer brewed in the territory amounted to £733, as against £426 in 1924.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 68·99 per cent. and foreign countries 31·01 per cent., this proportion being approximately the same as in the previous year.

Cotton Piece-goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton piece-goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,604,504, the amount of duty collected thereon being £314,402. Imports into Uganda were valued at £947,260, or 59 per cent. of the combined imports of this commodity into Kenya and Uganda, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of these imports are consumed by the native population.

The cotton piece-goods market is naturally an increasingly valuable one, but in comparison with the total trade imports its relative importance continues to diminish, the proportion during 1925 being 20 per cent., as against 23·6 per cent. in 1924 and 30 per cent. in 1923. Unbleached piece-goods show an actual decrease in the quantity and value imported, the reason being that, as a direct consequence of the rapid development of the territories, the native population is now purchasing goods of a wider range and better quality than was the case when grey sheetings constituted the main article of import.

As regards the countries of origin of imported cotton piece-goods of all descriptions, there was some falling off in the value of goods originating in the United Kingdom, India and Burma and Japan, whereas Holland and to a less extent Germany have increased their trade in this market.

Vehicles.—Rapid development of the territories and the continued increase in and improvement of the road mileage possible for wheeled transport have again resulted in abnormal importations of vehicles of all descriptions, more particularly those propelled by motor power.

The number of motor-cars imported increased from 945, valued at £157,963, in 1924, to 1,558, valued at £274,143, in 1925. The United States of America and Canada continue to be the principal sources ot supply, the United Kingdom again securing 13 per cent. of the trade.

Motor lorry and tractor importations show a phenomenal increase. Whereas only 66 were imported in 1923 and 450 in 1924, no less than 1,600, valued at £263,950, were imported in 1925. 85 per cent. originated in America, the United Kingdom providing 8 per cent. Figures relating to the importation of motor cycles, side-cars and tri-cars are more normal, 984 having been imported in 1925 as against 911 in 1924. The principal source of supply continues to be the United Kingdom.

A further considerable advance in the importation of bicycles took place in 1925 when 23,938 machines, valued at £185,024, were imported as compared with 17,430, valued at £134,741, in the previous year. These are principally for the native trade, the main source of supply being the United Kingdom.

Oils.—Following upon the rapid increase in the use of motor transport there has been a very considerable advance in the import trade in fuel oils.

1,979,059 gallons of motor spirit valued at £157,506 were imported during the year, this being more than twice the quantity imported in 1924.

The quantity of kerosene imported amounted to 1,483,106 gallons, as compared with 1,048,546 gallons in 1924.

Importations of heavy fuel oil increased from 5,302,494 gallons in 1924 to 8,217,403 gallons in 1925. The bulk of this oil is either used by the Uganda Railway or is subsequently re-exported as fuel for vessels using the Port of Mombasa.

Three principal oil companies are interested in the importation of oils into the Colony, viz., the British Imperial Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Heavy fuel oil is imported in bulk and the British Imperial Oil Company have recently erected at the Port a large and up-to-date installation for dealing with bulk importations of kerosene and petrol.

Machinery. A further encouraging sign indicative of development is the rapid advance in the value of imports of machinery. During the year importations of industrial machinery amounted in value to £235,000 ; agricultural machinery imports were valued at £70,763. The total value of machinery of all descriptions imported was £382,287, as compared with £294,863 in 1924.

Food-stuffs.—Despite the efforts in many directions which are being made to increase the local production of food-stuffs, no very marked diminution in the quantity and value of imported food-stuffs is yet apparent, this being due principally to the improved standard of living of a large section of the native population.

Wheat Meal and Flour.—An increased acreage under wheat and the establishment of additional flour mills have not prevented an augmentation of the quantity of flour imported, 53,557 cwt., valued at £56,364, coming from overseas in 1925, as compared with 48,474 cwt., of a value of £40,792, in 1924.

Rice.—The value of rice imported continues to increase, 147,505 cwt., worth £150,315, being imported during the year, as against 109,984 cwt., valued at £106,859, imported in 1924. The markets of Kenya and Uganda provide a valuable outlet for the exportable surplus of rice produced in the neighbouring territory of Tanganyika, 41 per cent. of the total quantity imported originating in that Territory.

Tea.—Favourable reports of the progress made in tea planting in the Colony continue to be received, but the production stage has not yet been reached. 6,934 cwt. of tea were imported during the year, as compared with 5,301 cwt. in 1924. It is hoped that in the near future supplies of tea for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally grown product.

Sugar—The local manufacture of sugar is progressing satisfactorily, 9,951 cwt. (of which 5,560 cwt. originated in Kenya) being exported during the year. The local sources of supply are, however, not yet sufficiently large to satisfy the demand in all parts of the Colony and 27,161 cwt. of sugar were imported in 1925.

Salt.—Facilities for the local production of salt are being afforded by Government to supply the demand for salt, which is large, 146,616 cwt. being imported during the year.

EXPORTS.

General.—Apart from carbonate of soda dredged from a natural deposit at Lake Magadi, the export of which amounted in value to £213,680, the exports from Kenya are almost entirely of agricultural products. Adverse climatic conditions reduced the yield in certain areas, but the increased acreage under cultivation and improved methods of agriculture have more than counterbalanced the ill effects of drought, there being an increase of £1,625,461 in the value of agricultural products of Kenya and Uganda exported during the year. A very large proportion of the local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, no less than 84·2 per cent. being sent to destinations in the British Empire.

Cotton.—This is again by far the most valuable export, constituting as it does 60 per cent. of the total domestic exports of both territories. 785,849 centals valued at £4,694,359 were exported during the year, as against 515,095 centals of a value of £3,489,329 exported in 1924. Of this quantity 3,836 centals originated in Kenya. The export of cotton seed amounted to 21,958 cwt.

Coffee.—The shortage of rainfall, to which allusion has already been made, adversely affected the export of this important crop although the decrease in quantity exported was more or less compensated for by the high prices ruling in overseas markets during 1925. 177,141 cwt. of a value of £963,920 were exported, as compared with 199,504 cwt. valued at £803,313 in 1924.

Sisal.—Production has continued to increase satisfactorily, 14,363 tons valued at £531,129 being exported in 1925, as compared with 11,416 tons of a value of £396,777 in 1924. There is very little doubt that the sisal fibre industry is likely to be of great and increasing importance to the Colony.

Maize.—A slight increase is recorded in the quantity of maize exported, 1,219,076 cwt. being shipped in 1925, as against 1,164,479 cwt. in 1924. In the case of this commodity also, a shortage of rainfall greatly reduced the yield from the acreage under this crop.

Hides and Skins.—The value of hides and skins exported advanced from £253,709 in 1924 to £358,953 in 1925. The sources of supply are principally the native reserves. A schedule showing the six principal exports of Kenya during the year appears as Appendix I to this report.

AGRICULTURE.

The incidence of rainfall for the year for purposes of crop production was unsatisfactory and crops in many areas suffered from drought, particularly those planted late in the season.

In the native reserves, fears were entertained for a time in regard to food supplies but, with the exception of the Kerio Province and a part of the hinterland of the Coast, no serious shortage took place. The increase in development, particularly in European areas, combined with the varied climatic conditions in different parts of the Colony, decreases the possibility of famine on so large a scale as would necessitate the importation of food supplies, as was done in 1918.

A sense of insecurity is still noticeable in regard to insufficiency of labour but efforts are being made to reduce the number of labour units required on holdings. The year has been noteworthy for the increasing interest taken in the use of agricultural tractors for ploughing and other operations. The high cost of draught oxen, the inefficiency of labour in their use and the higher value of land have all contributed towards a change from the ox to the tractor.

The rapid rate of progress maintained from 1922 to 1924 was partially arrested during 1925 owing principally to the unfavourable season but there is also reason to believe that inadequacy of the labour supply has been an important factor. A decrease of about ten per cent. in the average nunber of units of native labour employed monthly on European farms is recorded between June, 1924, and June, 1925, the numbers decreasing from 87,093 to 78,527.

The total area under cultivation on European farms has, nevertheless, advanced from an average of 214 acres per occupier in 1924 to 232 acres per occupier in 1925. Including the development through live stock on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock the average development for each European occupier is 1,325 acres, a total of nearly 2,250,000 acres out of an occupied area of 4,420,000 acres.

The following are the main crops produced on European holdings :—

Maize.—The acreage under maize increased by ten per cent. in the year to 155,916 acres. Yields show a high average varying from five to nine bags to the acre and there are records of more than 20 bags per acre from comparatively large acreages on individual farms. The maize conditioning plant was put into operation at Kilindini on 1st November. This is designed to deal both with excess moisture and with the destruction of insect life. Maize grading services have been maintained and nearly 620,000 bags were offered for grading.

Coffee.—The acreage under coffee increased by eight per cent. to 65,140 acres. The season was exceptionally dry in the main coffee-producing areas. There was a drop of 25,673 cwt. in coffee exports and the quality both in respect of size and " liquoring " was below standard. The importance of this industry lies not only in the fact that the value of coffee exported amounts to nearly one-third of the total exports from the Colony but also in the fact that forty per cent. of the European owners and occupiers of land are coffee growers.

Coffee plantations have now passed through two extended periods of serious drought during the last ten years and although losses have been suffered from crop failures, experience seems to justify the opinion that any drought likely to occur will not cause permanent loss or damage to the plantations. The industry is in a sound position and, but for the uncertainty in regard to labour supplies, particularly during the picking season, more rapid progress would be made in extending the acreage under coffee.

Sisal.—The acreage under sisal has been increased by seventeen per cent. to 52,872 acres. This industry is in a flourishing condition. Roughly two-thirds of the sisal planted is more than three years old and available for cutting.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown mainly for local consumption. 61,067 bags were harvested in 1924–25, as compared with 55,920 in the previous year. Experience has shown that the higher altitudes are more suited to wheat growing but in these areas further settlement and development are required to secure a substantial increase in wheat production. The yields per acre are still low but are showing an upward tendency. In an area of the Trans Nzoia, where good crops of wheat have been grown during the last three years, " rust " caused great damage even among varieties which had hitherto appeared to possess considerable rust-resisting powers. A great deal of work has been done in hybridisation and selection to secure wheats which are resistant to the three main forms of rust.

Other Crops.—Large increases are recorded in the area put under sugar-cane and barley. The production of sugar is increasing but it is still only meeting a portion of local requirements. It has been proved that " malting " barley of good quality can be grown in Kenya and satisfactory yields have been obtained. The area under flax has decreased. Even in areas where flax has proved to be a suitable crop, growers have given it up largely owing to the depressed state of the market and the low prices obtainable.

Native Agriculture.

Encouragement has been given to the production of economic crops possessing an export value and to the increased production of food-stuffs. The chief crops grown are maize, sim-sim, beans, ground-nuts and cotton. A greater interest is being shown in wheat growing. There has been a considerable increase in the demand for small ploughs and scufflers; a few water-power grinding mills have been erected by natives and about a hundred hand-driven grist mills have been bought.

Maize.—Issues of " Flat White " maize have been continued. There has been a revival of the maize trade from Malindi and Kilifi.

Cotton.—The production of cotton has been stimulated in areas suitable for this crop and there is an increase of 375 per cent. in cotton exports. Drought caused partial failure on the shores of the Kavirondo Gulf and reduced the crop expected from the Sio-Samia area. The low prices paid, in consonance with market prices, caused much dissatisfaction, areas which proved unsuitable to cotton production last year have been eliminated and the area planted in 1925 shows a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Sim-sim.—This crop is gaining in popularity and is tending to displace cotton in Kavirondo country. Efforts are being made to increase the production of sim-sim on the Coast.

General.—Seven Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year, three of them in Coast districts. The educational value of these Shows is increasing yearly and where Shows have been held for the last two or three years the improvement in quality of the exhibits and the voluntary elimination of poor exhibits is marked. The Native Agricultural Schools at Bukora (North Kavirondo) and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories have been developed during the year. These institutions provide for the training of native agricultural instructors and already their value is felt in the development of native agriculture generally.

Live Stock.—It is estimated that stock in the possession of natives, other than those on European holdings, includes :—

Cattle	3,200,000
Sheep	2,500,000
Goats	3,500,000

Prices realised by sale of stock have advanced considerably. Meat prices for local consumption are higher than they are in other stock-raising countries where the quality is better. Oxen for draught purposes have also reached a price far above their proper value. Some of the native pastoral areas are greatly over-stocked. The " Crop Production and Live Stock Bill " is intended to exercise some pressure in such cases in order to avoid depreciation in value and losses from poverty and old age. During the past two years, natives have come to realise in increasing degree the value of preventive measures against disease. New inoculation stations have therefore been opened in the native reserves and inoculation services have been extended generally.

Instruction has been given in the better preparation of hides and skins but much of this trade is so inefficiently conducted and organised that the native finds that he gets no better price for well-prepared hides. Grading only takes place after the hides have passed out of the hands of the original buyers.

Steps have been taken to stimulate the production of ghee. Demonstrations are given in various markets and three separating stations have been established. A schedule showing the estimated value of the principal agricultural exports of native origin appears as Appendix II to this report.

European Live Stock Industry.

There have been small increases only in the numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and goats. As regards cattle, there is a steadily increasing proportion of " grade " to " native " type on European farms but the proportion of pure-bred to either has not grown. 111 pure-bred bulls and 54 pure-bred cows and heifers were imported during 1925, as compared with 21 and 13, respectively, in 1924.

A new co-operative society was formed during the year for the establishment of a creamery at Naivasha.

Agricultural Shows.

In addition to the Native Agricultural Shows, two successful Shows were held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, one at Nairobi and one at Eldoret. In both cases they took place on new show-grounds.

Financial.

The net cost of services rendered by the Agricultural Department, including the Veterinary and Veterinary Research Divisions, was £67,090. The revenue derived from inoculations against rinderpest, and similar services, which in 1923 amounted to £6,120 and to £11,536 in 1924, rose to £24,520 in 1925, owing very largely to the increased demand for these services among native stock owners.

V. Land.

The total area of land alienated as at the 31st December, 1925, was 5,745,607 acres (as compared with 5,542,809 acres on the 31st December, 1924), of which 516,175 acres are freehold, and 5,229,432 acres leasehold.

The area of grants registered during the year was 317,258 acres, compared with 364,410 acres for the previous year, and the area of surrenders was 114,460 acres.

One auction of farms was held during the year, at which 26,759·8 acres realised the sum of £26,104.

Sales of Township Plots were held at Nakuru, Eldoret, Njoro, Kisumu and Kitale.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to £81,706 during the year.

There was a marked increase in the tendency towards closer settlement, many schemes of sub-division having been approved, more especially in the Trans Nzoia district. The area of the surveys submitted by licensed surveyors to the Director of Land Surveys was 292,848 acres, as compared with 216,421 acres in 1924 and 119,346 acres in 1923.

Registration transactions during the year totalled 12,595, as against 11,885 for 1924. The revenue derived from Registration Fees, Stamp Duties and Conveyancing Fees amounted to £57,380, as compared with £44,622 in the previous year. This figure is exclusive of extra revenue expected from the operation of the over-embossing method of stamp cancellation, as non-arrival of staff and other delays prevented the application of this system.

MINES.

The Mining Ordinance, 1925, was enacted in March. Twenty-six Prospecting Licences were issued and 483 claims registered.

FORESTS.

Of the area of forest reserves totalling approximately 5,100 square miles, it is estimated that about 31 per cent. carries a sufficient stock of timber to be considered merchantable, 31 per cent. consists of poor forest and scrub which can be regenerated and converted into good forest, 16 per cent. is pure bamboo forest and 22 per cent. consists of moorland, rock and grassland. Considerable progress has been made with forest surveys and 420,000 acres are now mapped on a scale not smaller than 1 : 25,000.

The demand for timber became exceptionally active during the year and in many districts saw-millers were unable to cope with it, the resulting timber famine causing much inconvenience. Many saw-mills were in process of reorganization at the end of the year. A total of 913,088 cubic feet of timber was cut in the forest reserves, this being by far the largest cut ever recorded in one year.

Exports of timber amounted to 69,425 cubic feet and 638,238 mangrove poles, as compared with 80,165 cubic feet and 840,400 poles in 1924. The value of the mangrove poles was returned at £10,034, compared with £6,446 in the previous year. Imports for the use of Kenya and Uganda amounted to 205,995 cubic feet, compared with 79,004 cubic feet in 1924 ; of this quantity 134,511 cubic feet were for Government consumption.

Of the timber exported 56,151 cubic feet consisted of cedar in the form of slats for pencil manufacture. This trade has not shown the progress that had been hoped for, but a greater number of enquiries were coming in at the end of the year.

3,419,775 cubic feet of firewood were sold by the Forest Department, as compared with 3,242,549 cubic feet in 1924. The Railway took over from all sources 9,009,818 cubic feet compared with 9,975,598 cubic feet in the previous year. The supply of railway fuel was at times inadequate owing to the failure of contractors to fulfil their contracts punctually.

The year was an exceptionally dry one and reafforestation plans had to be considerably curtailed. 2,177 acres were replanted, as compared with 2,127 acres in 1924. In addition, 2,129 acres were successfully treated for natural regeneration, this method proving, in certain types of forest, much more successful than had at one time been thought probable. 4,073,000 young trees were raised in the nurseries, as compared with 2,890,000 in 1924. This will permit of a very great increase in the plantations in 1926 if the weather conditions prove favourable. In some districts progress in reafforestation is still hindered by an insufficiency of labour.

Steps have been taken to begin the experimental planting of the species of trees which yield chaulmoogra oil required in the treatment of leprosy, but it is feared that there are very few districts in the Colony where suitable conditions prevail.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department in the form of royalties on timber, fuel and other forest produce was £25,457, as compared with £21,648 in the previous year. The revenue was the largest in the history of the Department, though sales of fuel and young trees did not come up to expectations. The expenditure amounted to £27,925 and the proportion of revenue to expenditure increased from 85·65 per cent. in 1924 to 91·13 per cent. in 1925.

The value of produce issued free amounted to £1,771, as compared with £2,376 in 1924. From 1st January, 1925, other Government Departments were required to pay for all timber and other forest produce used by them. The free issues were mainly to settlers on timberless farms possessing Free Timber Permits and to natives in certain localities where special conditions prevail.

VI. Legislation.

During the year ten new Ordinances and twenty amending Ordinances have been passed.

The more important Ordinances are :—

- The Mining Ordinance (No. 3).
- The Public Trustees Ordinance (No. 7).
- The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance (No. 8).
- The Witchcraft Ordinance (No. 23).
- The Detention Camps Ordinance (No. 25).
- A Bankruptcy Ordinance on the lines of the English Act was also passed and becomes No. 1 of 1926.

The revised edition of the Laws of Kenya has now been completed and will be brought into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

VII. Education.

Government schools have been established for the provision for education to European, Indian, Arab and African children. Private and missionary enterprise supplements State provision. During the course of the year a Committee considered the question of grants-in-aid to missions and grants have been systematised. The Government inspecting staff has been strengthened.

The Central Advisory Committees demanded by the Education Ordinance, 1924, began to function, and some of the African School Area Committees were provisionally consolidated. More than one thousand schools were registered and several thousands of teachers were listed for licensing.

European Education.—There are Government schools at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale. Private schools, notably Kenton College for Boys and Loreto Convent for Girls, maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment. There are six rural schools on farms on the Uasin Gishu.

Proposals have been developed for the erection of school buildings out of loan funds. Money from this source is being found for a secondary school at Kabete, elementary schools at Nairobi and Kitale, and additions to the Nakuru and Eldoret Schools. An elementary school is also to be started at Nanyuki.

The number of children receiving education in European schools rose during the year from 554 to 626. The cost of European education, excluding all administrative expenses, totalled £26,247.

Indian Education.—Government schools are established at Nairobi and Mombasa and there are four assisted schools, one at Mombasa, two in Nairobi and one at Machakos. 933 children are receiving education at the Government schools and 811 at the assisted schools, as compared with 728 and 747, respectively, in 1924. The cost of Indian education in 1925 amounted to £11,943. An Advisory Council on Indian Education was appointed during the course of the year.

Arab Education.—Arab schools are established at Mombasa and Malindi. The attendance advanced in 1925 from 128 to 299, but although these schools are called Arab schools, the majority of the pupils are not Arabs. The attachment of a Koran school to the Mombasa Arab School is beginning to find favour and this section is well supported, 125 children under the age of eleven being in attendance. The Arab School at Malindi is making only slow progress. Parents in that area appear to be indifferent to the advantages of education. It is also difficult to keep Arab boys long at school, for as soon as they attain a very moderate standard they are in great demand in commercial and other circles.

African Education. Government schools exist at Machakos, Waa, Kwale, Narok, Kapsabit and Kericho; schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies; there are Police schools in many important centres, and there are large numbers of village schools situated throughout the native reserves. In 1925 the Jeanes School for training supervisors of African village schools was opened at Kabete and good progress was made at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete, whose object is to supply the Colony with qualified African artizans. Attendance in Government schools totalled 1,683, as compared with 1,625 in 1924. For African assisted schools no accurate figures for 1925 are obtainable. In 1924 the number was 21,539.

The cost of Arab and African education, exclusive of administrative charges, was £36,017 in 1925, of which £14,803 appeared as grants to missions.

VIII. Communications.

RAILWAYS AND MARINE.

The results of the working of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Marine, and ancillary services for the year 1925 disclose the progress made by the Railway and the favourable financial position that has been achieved.

Earnings for the year amounted to £1,993,509 and the ordinary working expenditure to £1,090,071—the surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure being £903,438. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess for transfer to Betterment Funds amounted to £368,774.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,580,642, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 534,474 tons, as compared with £1,297,236 and 432,480 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1924, viz., in 1925, 913,640 passengers contributed a revenue of £225,548 as against 830,209 passengers and £197,991 in 1924. Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers. The following figures show the number of passengers carried under different classes:—

		1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1924	..	15,904	57,921	756,384	830,209
1925	..	16,745	57,530	839,365	913,640

Lake steamer traffic also showed a steady improvement. The tonnage carried increased from 149,803 tons in the previous year to 197,629 tons, an increase of 31·92 per cent.

The supply of wood fuel for locomotives was again unsatisfactory and the consumption of coal was very heavy in consequence. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel during the year :—

Coal ..	.. 51,536	tons consumed at a cost of	£88,196.
Wood ..	.. 81,056	,, ,, ,, ,,	£42,135.
Oil ..	.. 9,073	,, ,, ,, ,,	£38,249.

The work of relaying the main line with a heavier (80 lb.) rail in place of the 50 lb. did not progress as well as was anticipated owing to the big increase in traffic which had to be carried over the line while relaying operations were in progress and also to the difficulty experienced by the contractor in obtaining sufficient labour and good supervision for that labour. 106 miles of 80 lb. track were laid during the year.

General upkeep has been maintained throughout the year, and also a considerable amount of re-grading and re-alignment work. The re-grading is almost completed and will give a maximum ruling gradient of 1·18 per cent. compensated against downward traffic between Nairobi and the Coast.

The total route mileage of line open at the close of the year was 1,038, of which 67 miles are in Uganda. The final sections of the Uasin Gishu Railway, totalling 73 miles, were taken over from the contractor during the year. The final cost of the Uasin Gishu Railway, which was built under the direct control of the Consulting Engineers with Messrs. Griffiths and Company as contractors, will be approximately £2,350,000 or over £16,550 per mile. On the Thika-Nyeri branch 25 miles were taken over from construction lines.

At the end of the year the following lines were under construction :—

Kenya—	
Thika-Nyeri Branch	73 miles.
Solai Branch	27 ,,
Kitale Branch	45 ,,
Turbo-Uganda Border section of the Uganda Extension	79 ,,
Uganda—	
Uganda Border—Mbulamuti section of the Uganda Extension	106 ,,
Total ..	330 miles.

Further surveys and reconnaissances were carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive areas.

SHIPPING.

During 1925 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited., The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Messageries Maritimes, Italia Navigation Company, Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, Holland East Africa Line and the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie. In addition to these services, a few calls were made by Norwegian and Japanese Lines and miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at this Port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Coastal services by this Line and by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers have been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1,253,552 tons net, represented by 549 steamers. These figures show an increase of 88,425 tons and 45 steamers as compared with figures for the previous year. In gross tonnage, the figures are :—1924—1,781,039 tons, 1925—2,025,629. This is the first year during which the gross tonnage of shipping has exceeded two millions. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1925 was 61,139 tons, represented by 3,069 vessels, a decrease of 4,490 tons and 476 vessels. On account of the cession of Jubaland to Italy, the 1925 figures for the port of Kismayu are for six months only as against twelve months for 1924.

The figures for Mombasa were 440 steamers of 1,180,493 tons net, against 372 steamers of 1,037,631 tons net for 1924, an increase of 68 steamers and 142,862 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 24,375 tons, represented by 1,283 vessels, a decrease of 2,418 tons and 158 vessels over the previous year.

Revenue derived from Port dues amounted to £10,583, an increase of £2,772 over the previous year, due to the steady increase in tonnage and in the number of ships visiting the port of Mombasa. Corresponding increases have resulted also in Light dues and Pilotage fees.

Approximately 640,000 shipping tons of cargo (346,714 tons inwards and 293,326 tons outwards) were dealt with and 36,764 passengers passed through the port of Mombasa during 1925. 92,777 shipping tons were handled at Mbaraki which was purchased by Government towards the end of the year.

ROADS.

There are approximately 5,800 miles of public roads in the Colony, 2,000 miles of which may be classified as main roads. The roads are practically all earth roads, and many of them are mere tracks, almost impassable during the heavy rains. These tracks are gradually improved from year to year as funds are available, with the object of making them properly formed, graded and drained roads. The average expenditure per mile on maintenance and improvement work during 1925 was £18 for main roads and £13 for other roads. This expenditure includes maintenance and repairs to bridges and culverts, and the provision of new culverts.

The Public Works Department is responsible for all road maintenance work throughout the Colony, with the exception of Nairobi, and for work in collaboration with District Road Boards in the settled areas and with the Administration in the native reserves.

The system of road maintenance by contract continued during the year but was practically confined to district roads. Most of the main roads were maintained by direct labour employed by the Public Works Department but district roads in the settled areas were, when possible, maintained by contract with the local farmers through the medium of the District Road Boards. In a few cases it was, however, possible to arrange contracts for improvement or replacement work with a contractor who was not a farmer.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The financial results of the year's working of the Post and Telegraph service established a fresh record. The following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue and value of free services rendered to Government Departments :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Cash Revenue.*	*Value of Official free services.*	*Excess of (b) and (c) over (a).*	*Excess or Deficit of (b) over (a).*	
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1922 ..	156,548	132,727	34,103	10,282	23,821	deficit.
1923 ..	138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974	deficit.
1924 ..	139,790	150,481	33,500	44,191	10,691	excess.
1925 ..	146,309	181,435	15,696	50,822	35,126	excess.

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government Departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £14,230.

The reduction in the value of official free services is due to an arrangement, which was introduced during the year, under which all Departments pay cash for telephone and telegraph and certain other special services. This arrangement has resulted in economy in the use of these services.

The Post and Telegraph services of Uganda and Kenya are unified under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi. The scheme for the closer amalgamation of these services, which was referred to in the year 1924, came into operation on the 1st of January, 1925. The scheme has worked with great smoothness and has achieved its object of effecting a division of revenue and expenditure between the two territories on an equitable basis.

To the total cash revenue of £181,435, Kenya contributed £138,413 and Uganda £43,022, whilst of the total expenditure of £146,309, £101,401 was expended in Kenya and £44,908 in Uganda.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets and samples dealt with during the year was 9,041,799, representing an increase of 14·9 per cent. over 1924 figures. An increase of 27·9 per cent. is found in the number of parcels dealt with, i.e., 175,585, and an increased number of insured parcels and registered articles was also handled. The bulk of the overseas mail business is with Great Britain.

The value of money orders issued and paid rose in Kenya from £310,592 in 1924 to £480,967 in 1925, and in Uganda from £287,527 to £505,011. Increased use is being made, particularly in Uganda, of facilities provided by the telegraph money order service, which at present extends to no overseas countries except Great Britain and the Irish Free State. The value of money orders issued increased by £221,370 from £374,841 in 1924 to £596,211, or 59 per cent. Of this increase £164,085 was in respect of inland orders, and £61,534 in respect of remittances to India, an increase in the case of the latter of 53·3 per cent.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 363,851 and 115,502 respectively, being an increase of 47·8 per cent. and 8·5 per cent. respectively, over the figures for the preceding year. The remarkable increase in the number of inland telegrams is mainly due to the reduction of 50 per cent. in rates which came into effect on the 1st January. Of the cable traffic slightly less than half was with Great Britain. The number of telegrams exchanged over the line of the Overland service to South Africa totalled 45,531.

Overseas communications were on the whole expeditiously and satisfactorily maintained. Two interruptions, lasting altogether 32 days, occurred in the Mombasa-Zanzibar cable. Traffic was diverted via the Mombasa and Zanzibar wireless stations and via Dar-es-salaam and sustained no serious delay.

With the exception of extensions to existing telephone exchanges, engineering work in Kenya was mainly confined to maintenance services. The demand for telephone facilities was above normal, the increase in the number of installations being 18·2 per cent. over the previous year. All applications for service were dealt with without undue delay.

In the Post Office Savings Bank deposits exceeded withdrawals by £5,145. The total number of active accounts at the end of the year was 4,012, and the total balance due to depositors was nearly £57,500. 604 accounts, with a total balance of £4,725, stood in the names of Africans. Efforts continue to popularise this bank among Africans and to make them familiar with the advantages it offers.

Africans are still employed largely in the telegraph service as operators and the work of recruiting and training proceeded normally. So far, however, the educated Africans show no desire to enter the Engineering branch of the Department.

The very decided expansion which took place during the year in all branches of the Post Office may be accepted as a reflection of the business and industrial activity which prevailed generally.

IX. Climate.

The general effect of climatic conditions in their relation to crop production has been mentioned under "Trade and Agriculture." Records are compiled at 209 meteorological stations, 134 of which are private stations situated in the farm areas. The following table indicates temperature and rainfall conditions at various stations :—

[TABLE OVERLEAF

Station. 1925.	Shade Temperature.					Relative Humidity % 9 a.m.	Rainfall.		Period of years.	Latitude.	Longitude.
	Mean.		Max. & Min. Combined.	Extreme.			Total Amount 1925.	Average Fall.			
	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.						
	°	°	°	°	°	%	ins.	ins.	No.		
Coast.											
Lamu	84	80	82·0	93	70	87	26·82	36·99	17	2° 16′ S	40° 50′ E
Mombasa ..	79	59	69·0	85	55	77	51·80	46·70	34	4° 03′ S	39° 40′ E
Highlands.											
Fort Hall ..	79	54	66·5	86	48	79	33·59	46·08	24	0° 43′ S	37° 10′ E
Kericho	77	49	63·0	91	39	91	64·69	73·81	12	0° 20′ S	35° 20′ E
Limoru	70	50	60·0	81	35	72	40·88	54·29	18	1° 7′ S	37° 39′ E
Lumbwa.. ..	76	51	63·5	85	39	61	37·91	50·04	5	0° 13′ S	35° 30′ E
Machakos ..	79	65	72·0	93	56	67	34·59	36·37	30	1° 31′ S	37° 16′ E
Nairobi	76	55	65·5	87	41	75	27·14	37·29	9	1° 17′ S	36° 50′ E
Nyeri	72	52	62·0	78	36	—	23·41	25·30	11	0° 06′ S	36° 59′ E
Trans Nzoia ..	79	51	65·0	93	42	—	—	44·76	4	1° 0′ N	35° 10′ E
Lake.											
Kisumu	81	63	72·5	89	58	73	46·36	45·51	22	0° 06′ S	34° 45′ E

Rainfall during 1925 was generally unsatisfactory with the exception of certain areas of the Coastal and adjacent hinterland and Lowland (Lake) areas where normal to slightly excess precipitation was experienced.

The outstanding feature of the year was the almost universal abnormal rain experienced in January followed by a sequence of months of deficient fall.

Late and bad distribution, however, was reflected rather than abnormal lack of rain as was experienced in 1924.

APPENDIX I.

Six principal exports of Kenya during 1924 and 1925.

	Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.* 1924.	1925.	*Value.* 1924.	1925.
					£	£
1.	Coffee	Cwts.	158,411	147,257	635,618	823,901
2.	Sisal and sisal tow	Tons.	11,416	14,363	396,777	531,129
3.	Maize	Cwts.	1,164,479	1,219,076	381,272	416,964
4.	Hides	Cwts.	47,856	62,064	178,389	268,057
5.	Carbonate of soda	Tons.	34,326	48,306	154,306	213,680
6.	Sesame seed (Sim-Sim)	Tons.	4,020	3,030	84,610	64,849

APPENDIX II.

Estimated value of the principal articies of agricultural exports of native origin for the last three years.

	Article.	1923.	1924.	1925.
		£	£	£
1.	Hides	60,000	121,000	210,000
2.	Maize	120,000	130,000	100,000
3.	Sim-Sim	22,000	84,000	65,000
4.	Skins	3,000	30,000	50,000
5.	Cotton	—	11,860	41,000
6.	Copra and coconuts	10,280	35,000	28,000
7.	Ground-nuts	24,000	26,000	19,000
8.	Animals	10,000	20,000	16,800
9.	Pulse	12,000	15,000	16,000
	TOTAL (All exports)	271,680	480,360	564,665

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Report for 1926.

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REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1926.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, defined the western boundary of the Colony and included in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate. The addition of this Northern Turkana district to Kenya (15,854 square miles) has increased the area of Kenya Colony and Protectorate to 225,100 square miles. The land area is 221,089 square miles and the water area 4,011 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The Anglo-Italian Jubaland boundary was under survey and delimitation during the year.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East.

The official time used is the zone time 2½ hours fast on Greenwich.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Colony and Protectorate were administered throughout the year by the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

The first Conference of East African Governors was held in Nairobi in January and February, 1926. The permanent organisation of the Governors' Conference Secretariat was approved during the course of the year. The Conference Secretariat is located in Nairobi and its offices will form a part of the new Government House building now in course of construction.

The second conference of delegates of unofficial communities in the East African Territories was held under the Chairmanship of Lord Delamere at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, in September, 1926. The conference was attended by delegates from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, and Kenya, and by a nominee of the Premier of Southern Rhodesia.

The Legislative Council held six sessions and sat on twenty-nine days during the course of the year. Mr. M. A. Desai, one of the Nominated Indian Unofficial Members, died on the 14th July, 1926.

The Legislative Council was dissolved, preparatory to the triennial general elections, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were held during January and February, 1927, with the following returns :—

Nairobi North, Captain H. F. Ward (i).
Nairobi South, Captain H. E. Schwartze (i).
Mombasa, G. G. Atkinson.
Coast, Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O. (i).
Lake, Conway Harvey (i).
Rift Valley, Lord Delamere (i).
Plateau North, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Plateau South, T. J. O'Shea (i).
Kenya, Captain E. M. V. Kenealy (i).
Ukamba, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O. (i).
Kikuyu, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O.
Indian Electoral Area, A. H. Malik. (Four vacancies).
Arab Electoral Area, Hamed Mohamed bin Issa (i).

(i) An Elected Member of the previous Council.

The constitution of the Council provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vacancies has led to the promulgation of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th March, 1927, under which it is laid down that if after a dissolution of the Council less than five persons are elected to be Indian Elected Members, or if at any time the number of Indian Elected Members is less than five, the vacancy or vacancies so arising may be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members in the following manner :—

Until the termination of one year from the date of the Additional Royal Instructions, nominations may be made from the Indian community in general. These nominations will last for not more than one year from the date of the Additional Royal Instructions and thereafter nominations will only be made from among those persons whose names are entered on the register for the time being of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, prepared in accordance with the Legislative Council Ordinance or amendments thereto.

Since January, 1924, when rules were first introduced enabling qualified members of the Indian community to register as voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents have entered their names on the roll. The Indian register published in June, 1926, upon which the elections were held in January contained some 360 names only. The object of the Additional Royal Instructions is to afford opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community during the current year with a view to an election for Indian Elected Members being held early in 1928.

A Commission of Inquiry under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham was appointed in July to make recommendations as to the establishment or extension of local government for Nairobi, Mombasa, and their environs, and for such settled areas as the Commissioners might consider to be suitable for the establishment of local government. The Commission heard evidence in all parts of the settled areas of the Colony and presented its report in March, 1927.

The Colony was visited during December, 1926, and January, 1927, by Mr. W. C. Bottomley, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., Assistant Secretary of the East Africa Department of the Colonial Office, who made an extensive tour through native and settled areas in Kenya before proceeding to other parts of East Africa.

The Mombasa Town Plan was passed and brought into operation. By the end of the year a sum of approximately £8,000 had been spent from loan funds on the Town Planning of Mombasa and nearly £36,000 had been spent on improvements and Town Planning in Mombasa Old Town.

A Nairobi Area Town Planning Authority was appointed in March, 1926, with directions to prepare a Town Planning Scheme for the central portion of Nairobi, and was given a general authority over an area comprised in a circle of twenty miles diameter taking Nairobi House as its centre. At the close of the year the initial stages of its task were practically completed.

A Kenya Advisory Committee was established to work with the Advisory Committee in England of the Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office as a channel for regular reports and the latest and fullest information available. The object of the Committee is to give information on land and crops to settlers with capital, to give information about suitable farms to apprentices desiring work on farms, and to provide so far as possible for the filling of appointments which will promote the immigration of the foreman class. The Committee has helped to bring the Colony into touch with such important bodies as the Empire Marketing Board who will, it is hoped, be able to assist industries in this country, in particular the dairy industry. As a result of recommendations put forward by the Kenya Advisory Committee, enquiries are being made as to the possibility of securing loan funds for the formation of a Land and Agricultural Bank, and the Government of the Union of South Africa has offered to give assistance and advice from the result of experience gained in the working of the Land and Agricultural Bank in the Union.

Plans for the investigation of lake fisheries have advanced towards maturity and it is expected that the fisheries on the Victoria Nyanza will be examined during the current year. No suitable arrangements have yet been made for a marine investigation of the coast fisheries, but the South African Government have shown themselves willing to co-operate with East African Governments in the matter and it is hoped that it will soon be possible to report progress.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the Colonial surplus increasing from £149,723 at the end of 1925 to £362,265 at the end of 1926. The Estimates for 1927, which were passed by the Legislative Council in November, provided for a tax to be levied on the European and Indian communities sufficient to cover the cost respectively of European and Indian education services, in the form of a consumption tax on wines and spirits, accompanied by a poll cess of thirty shillings per head for the European and twenty shillings per head for the Indian adult male population.

Several buildings, to be constructed out of loan funds, were begun during the course of the year. These include Government Houses, Nairobi and Mombasa, and the European School, Nairobi. Loan funds have also been expended on the installation of a maize drying and a cold storage plant at Kilindini, on water supplies at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Kisumu, on the Town Planning of Mombasa, and in advances to the Nairobi Municipality.

Ships came freely alongside the new deep-water berths at Kilindini during the latter half of the year, and the construction of two further deep-water berths has been sanctioned.

Progress was made in the construction of the main railway line extension with Uganda and of the branch lines in Kenya to Nyeri, Solai, and Kitale. The Solai and Kitale branches were completed during the year, and the Nyeri line was opened to public traffic as far as Sagana. The main line reached Tororo, in Uganda, in January, 1927.

Although the trade statistics indicate decreases as compared with the returns of 1925, steady progress has been made in agriculture. There has been a marked increase in the acreage put under wheat, barley, and tea, and considerable increases in European areas in the cultivation of maize, coffee, sisal, and sugar-cane. The rainfall in the densely populated native areas of Nyanza and Kikuyu was above the average, but in Nyanza crops suffered in consequence and yields were low. Fever amongst the inhabitants in Nyanza restricted the amount of work done, particularly towards the end of the year. These factors tended to reduce the output of marketable crops, with the result reflected in the schedule of agricultural exports of native origin contained in Appendix II.

Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions.

The most important step taken during the year, so far as natives are concerned, was the final delimitation of the native reserve boundaries, descriptions of which were published in the *Official*

Gazette in October. This measure was introduced and approved in 1925 and the necessary action was then taken. Time was, however, given for objections to be raised to the boundaries proposed. Such objections were very few. There still remain a few small areas in respect of which a decision has not yet been taken. The publication of these boundary descriptions has been welcomed, in particular by the native population.

Local Native Councils have made good progress under the presidency of the District Officers, and measures of considerable administrative and social value have resulted from their deliberations. Discussions which took place in the Councils among the more progressive tribes indicate considerable realisation of their duties and responsibilities, and their interest in the extension of educational facilities. During the current year, various Local Native Councils have voted to this end a sum aggregating £5,530. Funds have also been voted for the extension of medical services.

By-laws were passed by the Nairobi Municipality during the year which aimed, *inter alia*, at ridding the town of undesirable natives, while at the same time affording all proper protection to those who come into the municipal area for employment or other lawful purpose. It is hoped that these by-laws will have the effect, not only of reducing crime, but of protecting honest working natives from the importunities of idle relatives who endeavour to live at their expense.

The Native Labourers' (Medical Treatment) Rules, introduced in August, 1926, under the provisions of the Master and Servants Ordinance, make it incumbent on employers of native labour to maintain a supply of necessary medicines on their farms and to provide free medical treatment for their servants for a period of thirty days from the date of commencement of illness, or to the end of the contractual period, whichever is the less.

The Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, gives power to the Governor-in-Council to make rules for improving the cultural conditions of any crop and the quality of agricultural produce, for prohibiting the growing of particular kinds of plants, for promoting the improvement of the quality of live stock and the disposal of surplus and undesirable stock. It is hoped that, with careful administration, rules to be made under this Ordinance will improve, *inter alia*, the conditions in overstocked areas, the pasture in which is fast becoming destroyed by excessive grazing.

Tree planting is being carried on in the provinces of Nyanza, Kikuyu, and Ukamba. In the last-named Province, in conjunction with a scheme for the re-conditioning of desiccated areas, some 800,000 young trees were planted during 1926 under the auspices of the Forestry Department and the Machakos Local Native Council.

The arrangements that were in force in 1925 for the leasing of a portion of the Yatta Plains to the Wakamba on payment of a grazing fee were continued during 1926 to enable further improvements to be effected in the Native Reserve. A sum of £1,700 was voted by the Local Native Council for the reconditioning of that Reserve, and this is being carried out by the natives of the area, under European supervision.

Towards the end of the year, arrangements were made to detach a senior officer of the Administration to study native law and customs, in close collaboration with the Governors' Conference Statistician. By means of this organisation it is hoped that the foundations will be laid for acquiring accurate information in regard to vital statistics, birth-rate, death-rate, length of life, and other particulars affecting the welfare of the African community. Questions of land holding and occupancy, the ideas of industry held by the natives, and the economic area which may be adequate for the family unit are also to be the subject of close investigation, with a view to securing a better general insight into factors affecting native welfare throughout the Colony and to obtaining some guidance as to the most promising lines of research.

Public Health.

During 1926 there was a large increase in the personnel of the Medical Department. Provision had been allowed in Estimates for an addition of twenty medical officers to the establishment, and the greater number of these new appointments had been made before the end of the year.

This expansion of the Department had been decided upon after consideration of the inadequacy of the previously available staff to meet the urgent needs of the Colony and after realisation of the necessity for wider and more intensive measures for the treatment of disease and the promotion of the public health among the native population. In order to provide a medical and public health service which should be more adequate to the demands made upon it, a large scheme of expansion had been drawn up during 1925; the actual increase of staff during 1926 represented the fulfilment of the preliminary part of this scheme.

As a result of the additional staff, it was found possible so to augment the headquarters administrative division of the Department as to enable more time and attention to be devoted to problems of public health and departmental supervision and control; to appoint a senior medical officer for the special duty of attention to the health of native labour; to station two medical officers in the coastal area; and to post additional medical officers to four of the larger districts, where previously one medical officer had been attempting single-handed to cope with an overwhelming amount of work. In addition, the health office staff of Mombasa was increased by an assistant medical officer of health to undertake the rapidly growing work of the port, and another sanitation officer was detailed for posting in the new year, for the inauguration of sanitary supervision of the settled areas of Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale. The staff of the Medical Research Laboratory was also increased, while the native hospital and other medical institutions in Nairobi were assisted by posting to them newly-arrived medical officers, for a period of training preliminary to the assumption of more responsible duties.

The development of hospital facilities, so urgently required throughout the Colony, has had to wait upon the realisation of the extensive building programme which it is proposed to undertake with loan funds. In the meantime the work of the hospitals has been carried on in the existing temporary and inadequate buildings. The total number of cases admitted to the hospitals of the Department during the year was 29,741, an increase of 3,498 over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Little extension was possible in the system of dispensaries in the native reserves, since the lack of disciplined and trained native dressers makes it impracticable to establish more dispensaries in any district than can be closely supervised by the medical officer. Provision for a start to be made in the training and organisation of an African Medical Corps was inserted in the Estimates for 1927.

The future of the hospitals in Nairobi has been under consideration throughout the year, and some difficulty has been experienced in selecting a site on which permanent and complete hospital buildings can be erected.

With regard to the public health, the outstanding feature of the year was the severe and widespread epidemic of malaria which occurred during and after the rainy season. This epidemic was more serious in its consequences than any malarial outbreak hitherto recorded in the Colony. 42,972 cases received treatment at Government hospitals and dispensaries, as against 23,250 in 1925. In addition to this, large numbers were treated by private practitioners and many thousands of natives received treatment from their employers on farms and estates. The outbreak was particularly noticeable in Nairobi, partly because the cases were under more immediate observation than elsewhere, partly because Nairobi has in recent years been relatively free from malaria. All races were affected, the disease in Africans being of a severe type with a high mortality. The epidemic was co-incident with an enormous increase in the number of mosquitoes. This recrudescence of malaria has provided an additional incentive to the promotion of anti-malarial measures both in Nairobi and elsewhere.

Its intensity is attributed to an abnormally long and unbroken series of rainy days with a consequent prolonged absence of sunshine.

Plague continued in endemic form in the Kavirondo and Kikuyu Reserves; small extensions of the infection occurred in the settled districts of the Highlands. In this connection the Department has carried out propaganda with a view to improvement in the type of housing for native labour on European farms, and there is already evidence of a definite advance towards more hygienic conditions. Numerous cases of plague occurred throughout the year in Nairobi; they were almost entirely confined to those parts of the town in which housing conditions are notoriously unsatisfactory.

The campaign against yaws continued in those native districts most affected; there is reason to believe that the incidence of the disease is decreasing as a result. Much work has been done towards ascertaining how far the routine treatment by bismuth is effecting permanent cure, although the immediate object is to render cases non-effective. It was found possible to carry out special measures against yaws in the Tana Valley, where previously no medical assistance had been afforded.

Smallpox, with the exception of four cases, was absent from the Colony throughout the year. In order to ensure a continuance of this immunity, the wholesale vaccination of the native population, instituted during the previous year, was continued.

Investigation into the problem of sleeping sickness on the Lake shore was undertaken in connection with, and with the help of, the International Commission on Sleeping Sickness, sitting at Entebbe. A complete census of the Lake shore population was begun with the object of discovering and treating all existing cases and so reducing the risk of the reappearance of the disease in epidemic form.

Special attention was devoted to the question of the nutritional condition of the native population. It has long been thought that much of the sickness and inefficiency of the natives of the Colony may be a consequence of deficiencies in diet. At the instigation of Dr. Orr of the Rowett Institute, the Civil Research Committee took steps in co-operation with the Kenya Government to start a nutritional investigation. One special research officer had arrived in the country at the end of the year.

Vital Statistics.

A census of the non-native population was taken in February, 1926. No such census has yet been taken of the native population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of native population is therefore a rough estimate only. Examination of the values given from year to year shows that no valid conclusions can be drawn from any figures hitherto published concerning the flow of population from district to district or the increase or decrease of numbers in individual districts.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921 and 1926.

—	*1921 Census.*	*1926 Census.*	*Increase per cent.*
Europeans...	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	Estimate 1921.	*Estimate 1926.*	
Africans	2,348,788	2,682,848	19*
Totals	2,394,421	2,736,517	19*

Statistics for births, deaths and marriages among Europeans during 1926 are not yet available. In Nairobi 119 births among Europeans were reported during the year, as compared with 108 in 1925. Thirty-six deaths occurred among Europeans in Nairobi.

Statistics for Nairobi, with a total population of 32,864, show that the crude annual death-rate for 1926 was 22.64 per thousand living. The crude European death-rate was 13.5, the Asiatic 30.3, and the African 17.3 per thousand. The corresponding figures for 1925 were: Europeans 10.3, Asiatics 16.1, and African 18.3 per thousand.

Statistics for Mombasa, with a total population of 39,824, show that the crude annual death-rate for 1926 was 19.48 per thousand living. The crude European death-rate was 13.31, the Indian and Goan 23.37, the Arab 19.69, and the African 18.90 per thousand.

Migration.

Statistics are kept showing the number of immigrants into Kenya, but no machinery exists for the compilation of corresponding emigration figures for the Colony alone.

A general increase in the number of immigrants entering Kenya Colony only is reflected during 1926, amounting to 1,137 persons of all races and nationalities, of whom 961, or 84 per cent., were Europeans.

The Principal Immigration Officer has again received much assistance from shipping companies at the Coast in the compilation of statistics relative to emigrants passing through Mombasa from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Belgian Congo.

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* The native population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. For comparative purposes, the estimated native population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

The comparative figures for the territories mentioned are as follows :—

Nationality.	*Immigrants.*		*Emigrants.*	
	1925.	*1926.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
Europeans	4,951	6,058	3,844	4,648
Indians	9,540	9,753	4,865	6,529
Goans	953	974	533	638
Arabs	1,225	1,266	911	622
Others	2,076	2,086	1,693	2,095
Totals	18,745	20,137	11,846	14,532

The figures for immigration into Kenya only are :—

Nationality.	*1925.*	*1926.*
Europeans	4,212	5,173
Indians	7,161	7,271
Goans	754	743
Arabs	1,134	1,223
Others	1,907	1,895
Totals	15,168	16,305

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

The following figures show the financial position of the Colony during the last five years :—

	£	£
Net surplus as at 1st January, 1922 ...	430,522	
1922.		
Revenue, £1,649,032.		
Expenditure, £1,972,212.		
Expenditure in excess of Revenue...		323,180
1923.		
Revenue, £1,839,447.		
Expenditure, £2,137,633.		
Expenditure in excess of Revenue...		298,186
1924.		
Revenue, £2,111,565.		
Expenditure, £1,861,511.		
Revenue in excess of Expenditure...	250,054	
1925.		
Revenue, £2,430,509.		
Expenditure, £2,339,996.		
Revenue in excess of Expenditure...	90,513	
1926.		
Revenue, £2,627,223.		
Expenditure, £2,414,681.		
Revenue in excess of Expenditure...	212,542	
Net Surplus as at 31st December, 1926		362,265
	£983,631	£983,631

The year opened with a surplus of £149,723, and at its close there was a surplus of £362,265, the revenue for the year having exceeded the expenditure by £212,542. The actual receipts of the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £253,229, and the actual expenditure exceeded the estimated expenditure by £25,928.

No change took place during the year in the Funded Public Debt of the Colony, which remained at £8,500,000.

Of the £5,000,000 raised under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921, the balance of £142,818 which remained unexpended at the beginning of the year was fully expended in the course of the year.

Of the Imperial £3,500,000 Loan authorised by Ordinance No. 29 of 1924, £858,840 was expended during the year, and interest amounting to £107,856 was earned on the unexpended balance during 1926.

IV.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

Kenya and Uganda, since 1917, have formed one administrative unit for purposes of Customs under the control of the Commissioner of Customs resident at Mombasa. Complete freedom of trade between the two territories exists, and general tariff uniformity is observed with Tanganyika Territory. Present legislation permits of the movement, without the imposition of duty in the dependency of consumption, of goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of either Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory. Customs Management legislation in the three territories has been co-ordinated and embodied in the Kenya Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, and the Uganda Customs Management Ordinance, 1926. These Ordinances have been passed by the respective Legislative Councils and their simultaneous operation will be effected by proclamation in the Official Gazettes of Kenya and Uganda. Provision has been made for the Governments of Kenya and Uganda to enter into Customs agreements with neighbouring territories, and during the year legislation has been enacted in Tanganyika Territory which will enable that Dependency to take similar action.

The Customs tariff introduced on the 1st January, 1924, and slightly amended by minor extensions of the free list in 1925, has remained in force during the year, without alteration.

The detailed statistics of imports and exports contained in the succeeding paragraphs amply justify the measure of caution exercised in estimating trade prospects for the year under review. An uneven distribution of rainfall reduced the anticipated yield of produce in certain areas, and trading activities generally have been restricted by prevalent conditions in the world's cotton market, a most important factor in relation to the purchasing capacity of the native population of Uganda and of the Nyanza Province of Kenya. The fall in the price of cotton and the shortage in the yield of the maize crop together with a drop in soda exports have had an adverse effect on the import and export trade of the territories, while the industrial unrest in the United Kingdom throughout the year, beginning with the general strike in May, also contributed to the decrease.

Despite these handicaps and the fact that importers generally must of necessity hold large and varied stocks of merchandise in anticipation of trade demands resulting from the disposal of crops, the trade balance of Kenya and Uganda continued to be not unfavourable, relative particulars being as follows :—

	£	£
Total imports	9,071,317	
Less value of Government imports	1,390,740	
Total trade imports (including goods imported during the year and remaining in bond on 31st December, 1926)...		7,680,577
Total domestic exports	6,010,386	
Total re-exports	1,834,295	
		7,844,681
Balance in favour (or 2 per cent)		£164,104

The total volume of import, export, and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie, and transit and transshipment traffic, was valued at £17,208,483, as against £22,228,380 in 1925, a decrease of 23 per cent. Of this total, goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,440,649, as compared with clearances valued at £8,061,448 in 1925, the value of domestic produce of the two territories exported during the year being £6,010,386, as against £7,821,844 in the previous year. It should be noted that in cotton exports alone there was a decrease in value of £1,637,399.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1,964,174, as compared with total clearances for home consumption in both territories valued at £7,440,649. The origin of domestic produce exported during the year was in the following proportion : Uganda £3,596,045, Kenya £2,413,341, as against £5,097,215 and £2,724,629 respectively in 1925. As trade statistics are based on the landed value at the port of importation in the case of imports and the f.o.b. value at the port of shipment in the case of exports, the port for both territories being Mombasa, the actual trade balances of each country cannot be ascertained with any degree of exactitude, but it is obvious that quite apart from the wealth derived from the exportation of its own produce the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya reaps a very considerable benefit by the transportation through the territory of goods valued at approximately 5½ millions sterling in respect of Uganda traffic and approximately £1,300,000 in respect of Tanganyika Territory traffic, goods to the value of £52,194 being imported in transit to Tanganyika Territory via Mombasa and goods to the value of £1,250,000 being exported from Tanganyika Territory via Mombasa.

The estimated Customs revenue for the year was £1,120,000, or £120,000 in excess of the amount estimated for 1925. Actual net revenue amounted to £1,150,593, a decrease of £42,327 as compared with 1925 collections, but an increase of £30,593 over the original estimate. Of the total amount collected, £737,657 accrued to Kenya and £412,936 to Uganda. In addition, excise duty collected on beer brewed in Kenya amounted to £1,115, as against £733 in 1925 and £426 in 1924.

Imports.

Of the total value of trade imports the British Empire provided 67.73 per cent. (Great Britain 37.12 per cent., British Possessions 30.61 per cent.) and foreign countries 32.27 per cent., this proportion being approximately the same as in the previous year.

Cotton Piece Goods. — The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,145,324, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £227,633. Imports into Uganda were valued at £599,687, or 55 per cent. of combined imports of this commodity, and it is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of these imports are consumed by the native population.

The cotton piece goods market continues to be a valuable one, but compared with the total trade imports its relative importance is diminishing, the proportion during 1926 being 15 per cent. as compared with 20 per cent. in 1925 and 23.6 per cent. in 1924. Imports generally show a decrease on the previous year's figures, but this is accounted for by the drop in the output of the Uganda cotton crop and its effect on the spending power of the native population. Cotton piece goods of all classes are mainly supplied by Great Britain, Japan, Holland, and India.

Vehicles.—Motor-cars to the number of 1,403 and of a value of £250,453 were imported during the year, the principal sources of supply being the United States of America 61 per cent., Canada 18 per cent., and Great Britain 13 per cent. 1,135 motor-lorries and tractors were imported, valued at £224,949. 61 per cent. originated in the United States of America, 20 per cent. in Canada, and 10 per cent. in Great Britain.

As was anticipated, the abnormal importations of 1925 have not been continued, but additions to and improvements in the road mileage available for motor transport together with increased agricultural development in Kenya should create a steady demand for the future. Figures relating to the importation of motor-cycles, side-cars, and tri-cars are 602, valued at £95,377, 91 per cent. of the total imports originating in Great Britain.

11,629 bicycles, valued at £94,100, were imported during the year, mainly from Great Britain, comparative figures for 1925 being 23,938 machines valued at £185,024.

The decrease in imports is mainly accounted for by the falling off in the demand for bicycles in Uganda. These machines are imported principally for native trade.

Oils.—As a natural result of the abnormal importations of motor vehicles in 1925 and owing to the continued extension of motor transport facilities and to the increased use of power-driven agricultural and industrial machinery, there has been a steady advance in the importation of fuel oils. 2,570,493 gallons of motor spirit, valued at £158,958, were imported during the year, this being an increase of 591,434 gallons as compared with 1925.

The quantity of kerosene imported amounted to 1,712,266 gallons, as against 1,483,106 gallons in 1925.

Importations of heavy fuel-oils amounted to 5,731,483 gallons, as compared with 8,217,403 gallons in 1925. The bulk of this oil is imported either for subsequent re-exportation as fuel for vessels using the port of Mombasa or for the use of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. The decrease in quantity is accounted for by the diversion from the East Coast route of oil-driven vessels during the coal strike in the United Kingdom.

The importation of oils is principally in the hands of three companies, viz., the British Imperial Oil Co., the Vacuum Oil Co., and the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Heavy fuel-oil is imported in bulk, and the British Imperial Oil Co. handle bulk imports of petrol and kerosene at their oil installation at Shimanzi, to which considerable extensions have been made during the year.

Machinery.—During the year importations of industrial machinery amounted in value to £134,467, and agricultural machinery imports were valued at £88,372. The total value of machinery of all descriptions imported was £300,592, or a decrease of £81,695 as compared with 1925 figures. It should be observed, however, that importations of agricultural machinery as against those of 1925 show an increase in value of £17,609, an indication that additional areas of land are under mechanical cultivation.

Wheat Meal and Flour.—The continued expansion of the local flour-milling industry has not prevented an increase in importations, which amounted to 58,257 cwt., valued at £57,929, as compared with the previous year's figures of 53,557 cwt., valued at £56,364.

Rice.—The markets of Kenya and Uganda provide a valuable outlet for the exportable surplus of rice produced in Tanganyika Territory. Imports amounted to 142,153 cwt., valued at £145,241, and 48.6 per cent. of this quantity originated in Tanganyika Territory. The quantity imported in 1925 was 147,505 cwt., and the decrease in 1926 importations reflects increased rice production in Kenya.

· *Tea.*—Fairly extensive areas are under cultivation, and drying plant and machinery are in course of installation. Tea imports during the year were 6,901 cwt., valued at £72,761, approximately the same figures as for 1925.

Sugar.—Locally-manufactured sugar to the amount of 23,839 cwt. was exported during the year, and supplies have been available for consumption in Kenya and Uganda. Imports of sugar amounted to 19,567 cwt., valued at £20,865, as against the 1925 figures of 27,161 cwt., valued at £32,475. It is hoped that in the near future supplies of sugar for the East African Dependencies will be drawn from the locally-grown product.

Salt.—Advantage has not been taken of the facilities afforded by Government for the local production of salt in the Kenya coastal area. Imports during the year show a substantial increase, the comparative figures being as follows :—

	cwt.	£
1925	146,616	20.065
1926	177,354	24.579

Re-Exports, Transit, and Transhipment.

The entrepôt trade of Mombasa, including transit and transhipment traffic, is of considerable and continually growing importance, as, apart from the dock and transport facilities available, the geographical situation in relation to neighbouring territories is favourable to the holding of stocks of all varieties of goods, either in bond or duty paid, for sale as opportunity offers in the markets of Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. The following are the comparative figures for the years 1925 and 1926 :—

	1925. £	1926. £
Re-exports	1.477.576	1,591.671
Transit	141,081	120,861
Transhipment	165,767	171.624

Exports.

General.—The export trade of Kenya and Uganda consists mainly of agricultural products. Although an uneven distribution of rainfall reduced the anticipated yield of produce in certain areas, steady development can be recorded except in the case of the export of cotton from Uganda. The output of this commodity has been affected by adverse market conditions. A very large proportion of the local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, 75.7 per cent. being sent to destinations in the British Empire as compared with 84.2 per cent. in 1925. An increase has taken place in shipments to Japan, the percentage figure in 1926 being 7.8 as against 2.1 in 1925. This is explained by the fact that direct shipments to Japan have to a large extent replaced the previous procedure of forwarding produce via Bombay for subsequent transhipment.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding a decrease in quantity from 785,849 centals in 1925 to 724,699 centals in 1926 together with a drop in the market price, this commodity heads the list of domestic exports with a value of £3,056,940, or 50.8 per cent. of the total exports, as against £4,694,339, or 60 per cent., in 1925. 723,438 centals originated in Uganda and 1,261 centals in Kenya. The export of cotton seed amounted to 35,365 tons.

Coffee.—The adverse weather conditions prevalent towards the end of 1925 account for a decrease in the quantity exported during the year, which amounted to 174,131 cwt., valued at £895,080, as compared with 177,141 cwt., valued at £963,920, in 1925. Great Britain continued to be the principal market for this product.

Sisal.—Production has continued to increase in the sisal fibre industry, and 14,928 tons, valued at £579,499, were exported during the year as compared with 14,363 tons, valued at £531,129, in 1925.

Maize.—Adverse weather conditions have resulted in a reduction in the quantity exported during the year, comparative figures being 929,178 cwt., valued at £280,596, for 1926 as against 1,219,076 cwt., valued at £416,964, for 1925.

Hides and Skins.—The value of hides and skins exported during the year was £272,327, as compared with £358,953 in 1925 The principal sources of supply are the Native Reserves.

Agriculture.

The rainfall was generally above normal and on the whole it was a favourable season, although in some districts crops suffered from an excess of rain. The yields of maize were high in most districts, though disappointing in one or two on account of weather conditions.

In the Native Reserves fears were entertained for a time in regard to food supplies, but except in the eastern part of North Kavirondo crops were sufficient to ensure the sustenance of the people until the new seasons' plantings were well advanced.

Market prices of some agricultural exports fell slightly towards the latter half of the year, notably in the case of maize, coffee, cotton, and sisal, making it more than ever necessary that the costs of production should be closely watched. Greater attention is being paid to economy in labour and methods and to timely operations on the land in order to secure the best returns.

Increasing attention is being given to the use of agricultural tractors, power machinery and labour-saving implements and appliances.

The apprehension indicated last year on account of insufficiency of labour has been removed to an appreciable degree. African labourers have been offering their services in increasing numbers and it cannot be said, except in rare cases, that production and development suffered through an insufficiency of unskilled labour. The average number of labourers employed monthly during the agricultural census year from 1st August, 1925, to 31st July, 1926, was 6,084, or 7.75 per cent. more than that of the previous census year.

Towards the end of 1926 the cold storage plant at Kilindini was put into commission, but demands on the part of the public for space are at present small.

Mr. A. D. Lewis, Director of Irrigation in the Union of South Africa, who visited Kenya at the end of 1925, presented a comprehensive report upon the position in regard to irrigation and water supply. Mr. Lewis came to the conclusion that "the immediate possibilities of an extensive irrigation scheme in the country are exceedingly poor," but he considered that "there is a reasonable prospect of finding water by boring over large areas of the country in sufficient quantities to establish water centres for stock purposes and at smaller cost than in any other way." Four boring machines have been ordered and the unalienated area from Sultan Hamud to Makindu has been selected as the area in which work should start with a view to running in the machines and to training the operators to local conditions.

Professor Sir Rowland Biffen, the eminent English wheat-breeder, made an extensive tour of the wheat-growing districts to advise upon the wheat industry, with particular reference to plant-breeding services. He reported very hopefully on the industry, which has been greatly stimulated as a result of Professor Biffen's visit. Steps have been taken to extend plant-breeding services and to open a plant-breeding station for wheat at Njoro.

At the instance of the Committee of Civil Research, Dr. J. B. Orr, Head of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, visited Kenya with a view to examining the prospects for research work in connection with malnutrition and deficiency diseases. Experiments have been begun at four centres upon the feeding of cattle and sheep.

The number of European holdings under occupation increased from 1,695 in 1925 to 1,809 in 1926. An endeavour was made in the compilation of the Agricultural Census for 1926 to ascertain the total number of Europeans engaged on agricultural undertakings. The returns indicate that 2,324 Europeans are so engaged.

The total area cultivated on European farms advanced from an average of 232 acres per occupier in 1925 to 256 acres per occupier in 1926. In 1921 the figure was 154 acres per occupier. Including the development through live stock on a basis of six acres per head for cattle and three acres per head for small stock, the average development by each European holding is 1,311 acres, a total of 2,370,000 acres out of an occupied farm area of 4,588,000 acres.

The following are the main crops produced on European holdings :—

Maize.—The acreage under maize increased by 24 per cent. in the year to 193,187 acres (some of this increase is accounted for by the alteration of the date of the census return figures from the end of June to the end of July). The average yield of maize over the whole country is about six bags per acre. Greater interest is being taken in the maintenance of soil fertility by means of the application of manures and the introduction of rotations including green manures. 542,852 bags of maize were offered for grading during the year. It is estimated that 22 per cent. of this maize emanated from native sources. An innovation was introduced in the bulk shipment of maize. Maize from 69,000 bags was shipped in bulk. 106,000 bags of maize were conditioned during the year, and the conditioning plant had to be worked at very high pressure during the last quarter.

Coffee.—The season was, on the whole, good, especially in the largest coffee-producing areas. The acreage under coffee increased from 65,140 acres in 1924-25 to 68,950 acres in 1925-26, and the quantity exported was 5,757 cwt. in excess of that for 1924-25, showing an increase in export value from £723,180 in 1924-25 to £747,453 in 1925-26. The coffee industry provides nearly one-third of the total agricultural exports from the Colony. Thirty-nine per cent. of the European occupiers are coffee planters.

The production of coffee has not increased in proportion to the increase of acreage coming into bearing. This may be accounted for by the facts that on some estates a proportion of the crop was lost through shortage of labour, that many acres are not being properly pruned, and that large areas have been stumped and these are non-productive for two years afterwards.

It was decided to carry out trials of " Robusta " types of coffee as well as " Liberica " along the coast in co-operation with planters, and numbers of plants of each type were secured for trial purposes from the Amani Institute.

Sisal.—The acreage under sisal has been increased by 14 per cent. to 60,197 acres. This industry is in a flourishing condition. Three-fifths of the sisal planted is more than three years old and available for cutting. The exports increased from 287,260 cwt. in 1925 to 294,568 cwt., valued at £579,499, in 1926.

Wheat.—The area put under wheat more than doubled between 1925 and 1926. 80,069 bags were harvested in 1925-26, as compared with 61,067 bags in the previous year. Though good yields are obtained in individual cases, the average still remains low. The advantage possessed by wheat in respect of ease of handling and low labour requirements, and the comparatively high prices realised, have greatly stimulated wheat production. Continued progress for another year or two should enable the acreage of wheat planted to satisfy the needs of Kenya and neighbouring territories in respect of wheat and wheat flour. A Wheat Growers' Association was formed during the year. Important work was done in the raising of rust-resistant wheats possessing high yield and good milling qualities. Substantial progress has been made, and it is expected that within a few years the industry will be placed in a more secure position. Eight mills are in operation and 63,511 bags of wheat were milled during the year.

Other Crops.—Large increases are recorded in the area put under barley and tea. The production of sugar is steadily increasing. There was a decrease in the export of copra owing to the greater extent to which copra is used locally for the manufacture of soap.

Native Agriculture.

Mass issues of seed have been made and these seed issues are making their influence felt in native crops, though in some cases irregular use is made of it and there is some wastage. Progress in the use of labour-saving appliances has been noticeable, particularly in the Nyanza province. In that province, 87 ploughs, 227 grist mills, and 23 sets of millstones were procured in 1926 by the more intelligent natives. Some progress has also been made in Kikuyu province in the provision of lorries and ox-carts for the transport of produce to rail and market. There is great scope for the economic and profitable use of implements and transport vehicles in native reserves, but the natives themselves appear to be slow to take advantage of them.

Maize.—The main issue of seed of "Flat White" maize was made in North Kavirondo in order to introduce a good type of maize in an extensive area to be served by the new railway to Uganda. Considerable quantities of maize were exported from Kikuyu country on the new Nyeri Railway. On account of the wet season in both Kikuyu and Kavirondo country, maize from these areas possessed a high moisture content in excess of the limit for export purposes and, with attendant risks of rejection and costs of conditioning, buyers offered lower prices to the native producer. On the coast, issues were made in the Digo and Kilifi districts and good yields were reported.

Cotton.—Great dissatisfaction with the prices paid in 1925 was shown by the native growers, and as a result a much smaller acreage was planted in 1926. Yields were poor owing largely to the general indifference shown by the natives towards this crop.

Sim-Sim.—The acreage under this crop is increasing, particularly in parts of Kavirondo, where it is tending to displace cotton. It is well suited to native agricultural practice and has the added merit of being useful as food. Issues of seed were also made at the coast and the results are promising.

General.—The cultivation of buckwheat is being seriously undertaken. It has proved suitable in the drier areas, and on account of its rapid growth and utility for food purposes it is a valuable crop when famine conditions are threatened. Good yields were obtained from a ton of rice seed distributed in North Kavirondo and an increased acreage was put under rice in the Kilifi area on the coast.

Seven Native Agricultural Shows were held, two in Nyanza, one in Kikuyu, one in Ukamba, and three in coast districts. A marked improvement in the quality of the exhibits was again noticed and, though the average number of exhibits was lower than last year, this was almost entirely due to the elimination of poor exhibits.

Live Stock.—It is estimated that stock in the possession of natives, other than those on European holdings, includes :—

Cattle	3,250,000
Sheep	2,550,000
Goats	3,550,000
Donkeys	35,000
Camels	160,000

The abnormally high prices realised for cattle in 1925, both for slaughter and draught purposes, were not maintained. Natives are taking advantage of facilities afforded for the protection of their cattle against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia. The results of veterinary work at stations in native reserves, to which native owners bring their cattle for inoculation, continue to be encouraging.

Instruction in the preparation of hides and skins has been systematically undertaken with great success at one important centre in the Kavirondo Reserve.

Centres have been established for the manufacture of ghee.

A schedule showing the estimated value of the principal agricultural exports of native origin appears as Appendix II to this report.

European Live Stock Industry.

There was a decrease of 1.46 per cent. in the total number of cattle for 1926, there being a drop of nearly 5,000 head in "breeding stock." Importations of pure-bred cattle fell from 164 head in 1925 to 52 head in 1926. Of the 52 head imported, 45 were bulls and seven were cows and heifers. There was an increase of nearly 16 per cent. in the number of wool-bearing sheep and the export of wool has grown from 4,948 cwt. in 1925 to 7,454 cwt., valued at £62,450, in 1926. There has been a small increase in pigs and a substantial increase in poultry.

Agricultural Shows.

In addition to the Native Agricultural Shows, two successful shows were held at Nakuru in January and December under the auspices of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Agricultural Conferences.

The first South and East African Agricultural Conference assembled in Nairobi during August and was attended by delegates from all British South and East African territories, and from Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique, the Belgian Congo, and Italian Somaliland.

Financial.

The net cost of services rendered by the Agricultural Department, including the Veterinary and Veterinary Research Divisions, was £73,370; the revenue derived from inoculations against rinderpest and similar services amounted to £25,320.

V.—LAND.

The total area of land alienated as at the 31st December, 1926, was 6,005,774 acres, as compared with 5,745,607 acres on the 31st December, 1925. 516,175 acres are freehold and 5,489,599 acres leasehold.

The area of grants registered during the year was 332,684 acres, compared with 317,258 acres for the previous year, and the area of surrenders was 72,516 acres.

Two auctions of farms were held at which 34,626 acres realised the sum of £15,588.

Sales of township plots were held at Kibwezi, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Nairobi.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, &c., amounted to £104,632.

The area of the 337 sub-divisional surveys submitted during the year by licensed surveyors was 127,900 acres, compared with 292,848 acres in 1925 and 216,421 in 1924.

This marked falling off is not due to a lack of contemplated schemes of sub-division but rather to a temporary shortage of surveyors, many of whom were engaged on the Mombasa Town Planning Scheme for the latter half of the year.

During the year under review the Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu districts formed the main fields of activity, whilst in other parts closer settlement seems generally to follow the new railway routes.

The descriptions of the boundaries of native reserves were published in a special issue of the *Official Gazette* on 13th October, 1926.

Registration transactions during the year totalled 14,137, as against 12,595 for 1925. The revenue derived from registration fees, stamp duties, and conveyancing fees amounted to £59,556, as compared with £57,380 in the previous year.

Mines.

Twenty-one prospecting licences were issued and nine claims registered in Nairobi, as apart from those issued in the various districts.

Forests.

The quantity of forest produce disposed of, the cash revenue, and the number of seedling trees raised and the acreages reafforested all showed large increases over the corresponding figures of any previous year.

During the year the Mount Elgon and Elgeyo-Marakwet forests, totalling approximately 286,000 acres, were finally demarcated and proclaimed as Forest Reserves.

The total area of Forest Reserves is estimated to be 2,503,250 acres. In addition there remain one large forest on Crown land and considerable areas in the Masai, Nandi, and Marakwet Native Reserves still to be demarcated. The area of these may be estimated at 500,000 acres, making a total for the Colony's forest areas of approximately three million acres. Of this area, the potential timber-producing area is estimated to total 1,850,000 acres, the remaining area comprising rock and moorland, summits of the mountains, bamboo and grass glades.

In the established Forest Reserves the area carrying merchantable stands of timber, apart from the question of accessibility, is estimated at 742,000 acres. Of this area, approximately 198,000 acres are subject to existing saw-milling licences.

The local demand for timber continued to be very active and was more satisfactorily met by the saw-millers than in the previous year. The total quantity sold from the Forest Reserves amounted to 1,316,566 cubic feet, an increase of 44 per cent. over the figure for 1925.

The prices of timber remained steady at about the level of the previous year. The average selling prices in Nairobi for sawn timber per ton were :—cedar Sh.240/-, podocarpus Sh.198/-, and camphor Sh.480/-.

Exports amounted to 97,105 cubic feet of timber and 378,600 mangrove poles. The figures for 1925 were 69,425 cubic feet and 638,300 poles. In addition, there is a large and increasing export of Kenya timber to Uganda.

Imports for Kenya and Uganda amounted to 283,000 cubic feet, compared with 206,000 cubic feet the previous year. Of the total import, 133,000 cubic feet were for Government use.

Most local timber is still used in a very green condition. During the year, the Government obtained the advice of the South African Government timber seasoning expert, and as a result of his recommendations work was started on the construction of seasoning kilns for the purpose of seasoning timber required for Government use.

The export of cedar for pencil manufacture did not make the material progress that had been hoped for. Enquiries, however, became more numerous towards the end of the year, especially from Europe, India, and the United States. Firms which formerly rejected the wood are finding that after proper seasoning it is entirely suitable.

The quantity of firewood sold from the Forest Reserves was 5,207,400 cubic feet, an increase of 52 per cent. over the total for the previous year. The Railway Administration used 10,472,600 cubic feet, of which 36 per cent. was supplied from the Forest Reserves as compared with 17 per cent. in 1925.

Mangrove bark suffered a slump during the year, only 189 tons being exported owing to a fall in the demand in Europe. The export of gum copal increased from 25,900 lb. to 38,500 lb. The collection of wild rubber from landolphia vines was greatly stimulated by the rise in prices. Little or none had been collected for many years. The royalty was reduced to ten cents of a shilling per lb., and during the year 28,400 lb. were exported.

Experiments were continued with the cultivation of cascara and chaulmoogra oil yielding trees. The latter proved difficult to propagate. Reports from the Imperial Institute proved that the medicinal properties of the Kenya-grown cascara bark were quite satisfactory.

There were no serious forest fires during the year, though a large quantity of stacked fuel was destroyed by a fire on a fuel area.

The area planted was 3,047 acres. The largest area previously planted in any one year was 2,177 acres. The increase is amply sufficient to replace the timber and fuel cut during the year, but the planting of at least 5,000 acres annually is considered necessary to satisfy timber requirements of the future, with a margin for export.

The planted area was made up as follows :—

	Acres.
Pencil cedar	860
Other indigenous timber species	276
Exotic timber species	274
Fuel plantations	1,195
Mangroves	442

Thirty-nine nurseries were maintained and 4,183,000 plants were raised, an increase of 110,000 over the figures for 1925. A nursery was opened in Kitale township for the sale of plants to the public and with a view to the formation of a large plantation there. The number of trees sold was 472,000, compared with 245,000 the previous year. Approximately four tons three cwt. of seeds were collected, including a large quantity of eucalyptus seed, though the bulk of the requirements of the latter still has to be purchased abroad.

The demarcation of the Mount Elgon, Elgeyo, and Meru forests was completed and the first two were proclaimed as Forest Reserves.

Detailed interior surveys were made and maps prepared of the Kikuyu, South Ngong, Ol Bolossat, and portions of the East Mau, Solai, South-West Mau forests, totalling approximately 136,000 acres on a scale of 1 :25,000 or larger. In addition, many reconnaissance surveys were made and also a detailed plan of the Ngomeni mangrove swamps (8,400 acres).

Large numbers of herbarium specimens of the forest flora were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, for identification. Specimens of the local timbers were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory of the Imperial Forestry Institute, from whom slides and micro-photographs were obtained. To test rates of growth of different species under different conditions, 52 permanent sample plots were laid out in plantations and natural forest.

Forestry in Native Reserves.

There appears to be an awakening of interest by many Native Councils regarding afforestation in their Reserves. In the Machakos Reserve 260 acres were successfully planted by the Forest Department, in addition to considerable areas planted by the Local Native Council. In Meru and Elgeyo the forests were managed by the Forest Department and the net revenue paid into native funds. In the Nyanza province the Administration made strong efforts to encourage planting in each Reserve. It has not as yet been possible to bring the Masai and Nandi forests under any form of management.

Financial.

The cash revenue was £36,938, compared with £25,457 in the previous year.

The expenditure was £29,125, compared with £27,925 in 1925. The revenue was 45 per cent. greater than in any previous year. All revenue heads showed an increase, but the largest was that of timber sales, which increased from £17,747 to £24,635. An appreciable portion of the revenue was produced by plantations made within the life-time of the Forest Department, and such plantations are becoming increasingly remunerative each year.

VI.—LEGISLATION.

The first Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya was brought into operation on the 1st July, 1926.

Thirty-four Ordinances were assented to during the year, of which the following are the most important :—

1. *The Bankruptcy Ordinance* (*No.* 1 *of* 1926).—This Ordinance repeals the application to the Colony of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907. The Ordnance closely follows the Imperial Statute, 4 and 5 Geo. V. Ch. 59.

2. *The Game Birds Protection Ordinance* (*No.* 8 *of* 1926).—The Schedule to the Ordinance contains lists of birds which may not be killed or captured without a Bird Licence or without a special licence. Close seasons may be proclaimed in regard to the whole or any specified part of the Colony. The sale of game birds dead or alive is forbidden. The snaring of game birds or taking their eggs without permission of the Game Warden is prohibited.

3. *The Estate Duty* (*Consolidation*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 13 *of* 1926).—Estate duty is payable on the deceased's immovable property situate in the Colony, and, in case deceased was domiciled in the Colony, on the movable property wherever situate. A rebate is allowed in respect of duty paid in the United Kingdom or a British possession on property there situate passing on the same death. No probate or letters of administration are to issue until the requirements of the Ordinance have been complied with.

4. *The Criminal Law* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 15 *of* 1926).—Provides that rape shall be punishable with death or with imprisonment for life or for a term not less than three years. A fine may also be imposed.

5. *The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance* (*No.* 16 *of* 1926).—Closely follows 14 and 15 Geo. V. Ch. 22.

6. *The Customs Management Ordinance* (*No.* 25 *of* 1926).—The provisions of the Ordinance follow closely similar legislation in other countries and particularly the Tanganyika Territory Customs

Ordinance, 1922. Powers are conferred upon the Governor-in-Council to enter into agreement with the Government of any territory in Eastern Africa being a portion of the British dominions or a protectorate or a mandated territory for free trade between Kenya and the territory in the products of each.

7. *The Custody of Children Ordinance* (*No.* 27 *of* 1926).—Provides that when a parent has abandoned a child the Court may refuse the parent's application for a writ for the production of the child. Where a child is being brought up by another person the Court may, if it orders the child to be given up to the parent, further order the parent to pay to that person the costs properly incurred in bringing up the child. A parent who has abandoned his child or allowed him to be brought up by another person at that person's expense must satisfy the Court that having regard to the welfare of the child he is a fit person to have the custody of the child. Where a parent has been convicted of certain offences in respect of the child the Court may order the child to be taken out of his custody. The Ordinance is based mainly on the Imperial Custody of Children Act, 1891.

VII.—EDUCATION.

Government schools have been established for the provision of education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children. Private and missionary enterprise supplements State institutions; the latter is largely subsidised from Government funds.

The Administration was strengthened during the year by the addition of a Superintendent of Technical Education and three Inspectors of Schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with Arab and African education, but they have also been used as occasion required in respect of European and Indian schools. Their appointment has enabled the Department to begin an educational survey of the Colony and the division of districts into school sectors on the lines of the organisation adopted in New Zealand and other Dominions. Initial work in this direction was done in the Kyambu area of the Kikuyu Native Reserve, and investigations have been made in the Digo district on the coast.

The Central Advisory Committees have met regularly and have given useful advice.

European Education.

There are Government schools at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, Nanyuki, and Thika. During the year, money was voted from loan funds for the erection of improved and extended school accommodation at the first four of these centres and also for the establishment of a Boys' Secondary School at Kabete. Building on the Junior High School, Nairobi, began during the year.

Private schools, notably Kenton College for boys and Loreto Convent for girls, maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment. There are seven rural schools on farms in the Uasin Gishu, six of which are supported by State funds, while one is State-aided.

The average number of European children in attendance at all European schools during the year was 909. Of these, 604 were at Government schools, 97 at State-aided schools, and 208 at private schools.

The cost of European education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £24,824 in 1926.

Indian Education.

There are Government schools at Nairobi, Mombasa, Lamu, and Kisumu, and thirteen assisted schools. During the year, money was voted from loan funds for the erection of improved and extended accommodation for the Nairobi Indian school. The erection of this school, which is estimated to cost £60,000, will, it is hoped, begin before the end of 1927.

The average number of Indian children in attendance at all Indian schools during the year was 1,947. Of these, 1,020 were at Government schools, 708 at State-aided schools, and 219 at private schools.

The cost of Indian education, exclusive of administration expenses, in 1926 totalled £14,470.

Arab Education.

Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindi, and Mambrui. The average attendance in 1926 was 393.

African Education.

Government schools exist at Kabete, Waa, Nandi, Kericho, Machakos, Narok, and there is a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of supervisors of African village schools. Schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also Police schools in many important centres and large numbers of village schools situated throughout the native reserves.

The average attendance in Government schools during 1926 totalled 1,296. Attendance at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete rose from 82 to 140 during the course of the year. The average attendance in African assisted schools and in private schools, the majority of which are village schools, totalled 53,025. No accurate comparative figure for 1925 is available. That for 1924 was 21,539.

During the year the Alliance High School at Kikuyu was opened for the higher education of Africans with a view to training them for the more abstract work of professional and commercial life.

The cost of Arab and African education, exclusive of administration expenses, during 1926 totalled £53,418.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways and Marine.

During the year, the High Commissionership for Transport was established, the office of High Commissioner being held by the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. The Inter-Colonial Railway Council held five meetings during 1926; three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year amounted to £2,058,710, and the ordinary working expenditure to £1,216,773, the surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure being £841,937. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, &c., the net surplus of this excess for transfer to betterment funds amounted to £207,795.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,614,399, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 573,282 tons, as compared with £1,580,642 and 534,474 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1925, viz., in 1926 991,753 passengers contributed a revenue of £255,511 as against 913,640 passengers and £225,548 in 1925.

Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers. Some difficulty was experienced in providing sufficient rolling-stock for third-class passengers owing to delays in delivery of new stock, brought about by the coal strike. Motor-car competition continues to reduce the number of short passenger journeys. The following figures show the number of passengers carried under different classes :—

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1925	16,745	57,530	839,365	913,640
1926	19,272	62,347	910,134	991,753

The tonnage carried by lake-steamer services showed a small decrease, from 197,629 tons in 1925 to 195,830 tons in 1926.

The total tonnage carried by the motor service was 7,915 tons in 1926, as compared with 6,757 tons in 1925.

There was an improvement in the supply of wood fuel as compared with 1925. Reliable forest areas have been obtained in the

Nairobi-Kisumu section, and it is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in obtaining the total fuel requirements in that area for some years. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel during the year :—

	1926.	1925.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Coal	40,989	51,536
Wood	91,252	81,056
Oil	7,281	9,073

Relaying of the main line with 80-lb. material has been completed from the coast to Makindu, with the exception of Mombasa Island and one or two loops at wayside stations. The latter works were delayed by non-receipt of material owing to the coal strike in England. The work of strengthening bridges and culverts to carry engines with 18-ton axle-loads has progressed satisfactorily.

Rails have been renewed throughout the line as required. Heavy work has been carried out between Nakuru and the Lake, and the renewal programme on the Kisumu section has been completed. Two new diversions of about a mile long were completed and opened for traffic between Magadi Junction and Athi River. These diversions, together with the regrades previously completed, leave a ruling grade of 1.18 per cent. compensated from Nairobi to Kilindini.

The total route mileage of line open at the close of the year was 1,128, excluding loops and industrial sidings. On the Thika-Nyeri branch the section Punda Milia to Sagana was handed over for open-line working during the year. It was decided to make Narro Moru, sixteen miles beyond Nyeri, the terminus for the present of this branch. The completed branch lines to Solai and Kitale were taken over on the 1st July, 1926. Considerable delay took place at the Turbo end of the Uganda extension owing to the failure of certain earthwork contractors to complete their contracts by the specified dates, but towards the end of the year platelaying proceeded more rapidly and the girders over the Malaba River on the Kenya and Uganda border were launched before Christmas. The section from Turbo to Malaba was opened for the carriage of goods traffic, under construction arrangements, on the 15th January, 1927. Railhead reached Tororo towards the end of January, 1927. The section in Uganda from Mbulamuti to the Mpologoma Swamp was opened for traffic, under construction arrangements, on the 1st January, 1927.

The cost of the Uasin Gishu Railway has now reached the figure of £2,375,763, or £16,731 per mile.

At the end of the year the following lines were under construction :—

	Miles.
Kenya.—Thika extension	48
Uganda extension—Turbo to Uganda Border...	79
Uganda.—Uganda extension—Kenya Border to Mbulamuti	106
Total	233

Further surveys and reconnaissances were carried out to ascertain the merits of future branch lines towards productive areas. These include a survey from Tororo through Mbale to Soroti, surveys for alternative routes to Kampala, a survey from Kampala westwards towards Bombo, and a survey of the proposed North Kavirondo branch line.

The figures for 1926 indicate that the progress made in 1925 has been well maintained. Traffic has moved smoothly and rapidly over the whole system. No difficulties are anticipated during the present year. A record maize crop has been dealt with at a rate some two or three times faster than in any previous year.

Port.

Following the recommendations of the Port Commission of Inquiry, which reported in December, 1925, separate financial provision was made for Port Services by means of Port Estimates. No decision had been arrived at by the end of the year under review in regard to the control of the Port, though a decision has subsequently been reached.

For the purpose of control and management during the year 1926, the Port was declared a Railway service as a provisional arrangement in order to enable the Railway to carry on the previous system of control and responsibility. A Port Manager was appointed and steps were taken to put the Port organisation on a sound basis.

The Consulting Engineers have been engaged in preparing a report on the development of Kilindini Harbour. Work on two more deep-water berths has already begun.

Shipping.

During 1926, the Port of Mombasa was served by eight regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Italia Navigation Company, the Clan, Ellerman and Harrison Line, the Holland-East Africa Line, the Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line.

In addition to these services, calls were made by Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Danish and Norwegian Lines, and several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at the Port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Coastal services by this line and by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. steamers have been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1,479,046 tons net, represented by 605 steamers. These figures show an increase of 267,217 tons and 87 steamers, as compared with figures for the previous year. In gross tonnage, the figures are: 1925, 2,025,629 tons; 1926, 2,465,244 tons. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1926 was 76,524 tons, represented by 3,529 vessels, an increase of 16,346 tons and 508 vessels. The dhow traffic which, owing to trade depression, had slackened during previous years, shows a considerable increase.

The figures for Mombasa were 522 steamers, of 1,444,320 tons net, against 440 steamers, of 1,180,493 tons net, for 1925, an increase of 82 steamers and 263,827 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 34,624 tons, represented by 1,537 vessels, an increase of 10,249 tons and 257 vessels over the previous year.

Revenue derived from port dues amounted to £11,204, an increase of £621 over the previous year. Corresponding increases have resulted also in light dues and pilotage fees. The increases in these dues are the result of the steady increase in tonnage and in the number of ships visiting the Port of Mombasa.

Approximately 635,000 shipping tons of cargo (368,588 tons inwards and 266,140 tons outwards) were dealt with, and 40,579 passengers passed through the Port of Mombasa during 1926.

The first steamer to be berthed at the new quay was the S.S. "Clan Mackenzie" on the 28th July, 1926. This was done for the purpose of landing heavy locomotives. The S.S. "Rietfontein," berthing at the quay on the 29th August, 1926, was the first ship brought alongside for discharging cargo. Since that date the two berths have been in almost constant use, both for passenger and cargo steamers.

Roads.

Excluding the roads in Nairobi township, which are under the Nairobi Municipality, the total expenditure during 1926 on the construction of new roads and bridges of importance was £27,285, and the sum spent on the maintenance and improvement of the existing road system, inclusive of the opening up of new tracks of minor importance, was £96,489.

Of the latter sum, £10,851 were expended on township roads; £49,800 on main roads in European and native areas; £18,121 on district roads in European areas; £5,988 on native reserve roads; £3,395 on unclassified tracks; and £8,244 on the repair and reconstruction of bridges.

There are approximately 4,240 miles of main and district roads of importance, in addition to various tracks and native reserve roads, of uncertain mileage, which are not yet of importance as traffic carriers. The average expenditure per mile on the maintenance and improvement of the main and district roads was about £17 10*s*., including bridge repairs and renewals.

With the exception of the streets in the more important towns and certain main country roads leading into them, the public roads of Kenya have not been provided with special wearing surfaces; they are earth roads, some of which have been drained and formed to camber; most of them are merely tracks, which are passable by wheeled vehicles with facility in dry weather, but only with difficulty during wet weather. They are equipped with bridges and culverts in widely different degrees.

Most of the work on construction, improvement, and maintenance was performed by contract with local farmers and others in European areas, and by collaboration with the Administration in native reserves. District Road Boards in settled areas gave much assistance by arranging local contracts and tendering advice.

The gradual replacement of old bridges of temporary type by structures of a more lasting type of construction was continued during the year, and the improvement of tracks by the adoption of better alignments and by forming and draining progressed. Some extension of the use of mechanical plant for forming and maintaining earth roads took place. Traffic has increased greatly with the development of the Colony and the extended use of motor vehicles.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph services of Kenya and Uganda are amalgamated under the control of the Postmaster-General at Nairobi continued to work smoothly. The scheme was reviewed during the year by a small committee representative of both territories, and certain minor modifications were introduced which had for their object still greater exactitude in the allocation of revenue and expenditure between the two territories.

Although the financial result of the year's work does not reflect the same degree of expansion as in the previous year, it indicates steady progress in all branches of the department, particularly in Kenya. The following comparative statement shows the expenditure, cash revenue, and value of free services rendered to other

Government departments during the year under review and the three previous years :—

Year.	*Expenditure.*	*Cash Revenue.*	*Value of official free services.*	*Excess of (b) and (c) over (a).*	*Excess or Deficit of (b) over (a).*
	(a)	*(b)*	*(c)*	*(d)*	*(e)*
	£	£	£	£	£
1923	138,261	132,287	31,749	25,775	5,974 Deficit
1924	139,790	150,481	33,500	44,191	10,691 Excess
1925	146,309	181,435	15,696	50,822	35,126 ,,
1926	157,390	190,967	16,105	49,682	33,577 ,,

The foregoing statement does not include the value of free services performed by other Government departments for the Post Office, which are estimated at £16,415.

To the total cash revenue of £190,967, Kenya contributed £148,258 and Uganda £42,709, whilst of the total expenditure of £157,390, £110,288 was expended in Kenya and £47,102 in Uganda. Kenya revenue shows an increase of 7.1 per cent. over the previous year and recurrent expenditure an increase of 6.4 per cent. Kenya capital expenditure amounted to £5,135, as compared with £2,560 in 1925.

The estimated number of letters, postcards, book packets, and samples dealt with during the year was 11,451,700, representing an increase of 26.6 per cent. over the 1925 figures. Parcel post work showed an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year's working, 187,856 parcels having been dealt with. The cash-on-delivery system, which is restricted to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, is increasing in popularity, the articles dealt with showing an increase over the previous year of 27.9 per cent. in number and 31.1 per cent. in value. An increased number of registered articles was also handled.

The value of the money-orders issued and paid in Kenya was £443,379, as compared with £480,967 in 1925, the respective figures for Uganda being £416,236 and £505,011. The decreases shown are wholly due to a falling off in the number and value of money-orders issued in Uganda for payment in Uganda and Kenya, and are attributed to the relatively poor cotton season in Uganda in 1926 as compared with that of the previous year.

The value of money orders issued on other countries rose, in Kenya from £157,391 in 1925 to £171,920 in 1926, and in Uganda from £59,348 to £72,841. Remittances to India increased from £176,979 to £210,080, or 18.7 per cent.

The total number of inland telegrams and cablegrams dealt with during the year was 395,759 and 126,285, respectively, being increases of 8.7 per cent. and 9.3 per cent. respectively over the figures for the preceding year. Cable traffic to and from Great Britain and the Irish Free State represented 46 per cent. of the total overseas traffic. The number of telegrams transmitted over the land lines to South Africa totalled 57,701, an increase of 26.7 per cent. over the figures for 1925.

The rate of demand for telephone service in urban areas showed a tendency to increase and this, coupled with the delay which occurred in the arrival of material from England in consequence of the strike, led towards the end of the year to requests for connections to existing exchanges falling somewhat into arrear. Efforts are being made to stimulate a demand among farmers for "party telephone lines" in the country districts. Specially low subscription rates are granted in cases where farmers are prepared to co-operate with the Post Office in the erection of lines by providing wooden poles and free transport for material. The response so far has not, however, been up to expectations.

Overseas telegraph communications were, on the whole, satisfactorily maintained. Two interruptions lasting 16 days occurred in the Mombasa-Zanzibar cable. Traffic was diverted via the Mombasa and Zanzibar wireless stations and via the land lines to Dar-es-Salaam and no serious inconvenience or delay was caused.

The number of mails despatched to Great Britain totalled 71, as compared with 65 in 1925, and the number received as 79, as compared with 75. The average time of transit between Mombasa and London was 19 days homeward and 21.4 days outward, as compared with 19.5 days and 21.8 days, respectively, in 1925. The number of mails despatched to India and South Africa totalled 32 and 41, respectively, and the number received 26 and 76. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of mails despatched to and received from Great Britain averages well over one per week in each direction, the Colony still labours under the disadvantage of not having a regular mail service with Great Britain.

Engineering construction work during the year was confined almost entirely to telegraph lines required in connection with new railway branch lines and extensions.

The Post Office Savings Bank continues to show a steady development. Deposits, at £65,999, exceeded withdrawals, at £58,246, by £7,753, whilst the total number of accounts at the end of the year was 4,505, an increase of nearly 500 on the figures for 1925. The total balance due to depositors at the end of the year was £64,721, of which £6,539 stood in the names of Africans, an increase, in the case of the latter, of 38 per cent. on the previous year's balance of £4,725.

The progress made in training African telegraphists continues, on the whole, to be satisfactory. The proportion of wastage is high, but this is inevitable. It is a matter for regret, however, that efforts made to induce educated Africans to undergo training for service in the engineering branch of the Post Office and Telegraphs Department are still proving unsuccessful.

IX.—CLIMATE.

The outstanding feature of the climatic conditions of Kenya is the very considerable daily range of temperature amounting at times to 40° Fah. and more. The relation between climatic factors and crop yields has not been scientifically investigated, but it seems probable that the great variety in Kenya agricultural produce depends largely on this factor. Steps are being taken to organise an efficient East African climatic survey which, it is hoped, will include returns from all Colonies comprising the East African Territories.

There are two rainfall areas in Kenya, separated by the Rift Valley. The eastern plateau has two centres of moderately heavy rainfall, one in the vicinity of Mount Kenya, the other between Naivasha and Nyeri on the Aberdares. The greater part of the western plateau has a rainfall of over 60 inches. Nairobi is within the rainfall contour of 30 to 40 inches.

The distribution of rainfall is being carefully analysed and the records of the various stations reduced to a standard period of twenty years—1906 to 1926.

No accurate wind directions or velocities have been secured in any part of the Colony. So far as can be judged from pilot balloon observations made since December, 1926, a calm zone exists above the surface trade wind currents at an altitude of about 2,000 metres. Above this calm zone a strong north-easterly current is observed, and it appears that the altitude at which this current is encountered varies according to the weather types which pass over the Colony. Occasionally, and for short periods, the north-east wind blows with considerable strength over the Highlands of Kenya.

Records are compiled at 209 meteorological stations, of which 134 are private stations situated in the farm areas. The following table indicates temperature and rainfall conditions at various stations :—

Station. *1926.*	*Shade Temperature.*					*Relative Humidity at 9 a.m.*	*Rainfall.*			*Latitude.*	*Longitude.*
	Mean.		*Max. & Min. Combined.*	*Extreme.*			*Total Amount, 1926.*	*Average Fall.*	*Period of years.*		
	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min.*						
	degs.	degs.	degs.	degs.	degs.	per cent.	ins.	ins.	No.		
COAST—											
Lamu	83	80	81·5	90	74	87	45·94	36·93	19	2° 16′ S.	40° 50′ E.
Mombasa	85	62	73·5	96	51	79	43·05	46·74	36	4° 03′ S.	39° 40′ E.
HIGHLANDS—											
Fort Hall	80	54	67·0	86	50	79	52·27	46·08	26	0° 43′ S.	37° 10′ E.
Kericho	76	49	62·5	88	41	67	89·39	74·27	14	0° 20′ S.	35° 20′ E.
Limoru	70	52	61·0	84	41	76	54·98	54·32	19	1° 7′ S.	36° 39′ E.
Lumbwa	76	53	64·5	85	40	65	51·17	41·36	8	0° 13′ S.	35° 30′ E.
Machakos	81	67	74·0	90	54	74	40·19	36·43	32	1° 31′ S.	37° 16′ E.
Nairobi	79	56	67·5	90	43	78	32·15	35·90	11	1° 17′ S.	36° 50′ E.
Nyeri	73	54	63·5	79	44	—	22·60	24·94	13	0° 06′ S	37° 0′ E.
Ravine	74	48	61·0	79	35	—	59·16	47·91	4	0° 03′ S.	35° 43′ E.
Laikipia	75	42	58·5	84	31	75	41·37	37·43	5	0° 18′ N.	36° 17′ E.

APPENDIX I.

Schedule showing the six Principal Exports of Kenya during 1925 and 1926.

Articles.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*	
		1925.	*1926.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
				£	£
1. Coffee	Cwt.	147,257	140,920	823,901	747,195
2. Sisal and sisal tow	Tons	14,363	14,928	531,129	579,499
3. Maize	Cwt.	1,219,076	929,178	416,964	280,596
4. Hides	Cwt.	62,064	51,631	268,057	180,423
5. Carbonate of soda	Tons	48,306	19,427	213,680	87,426
6. Sesame seed (Sim-sim) ...	Tons	3,030	3,605	64,849	76,559

APPENDIX II.

Estimated Value of the Principal Articles of Agricultural Exports of native origin for the last three years.

Article.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
	£	£	£
1. Hides	121,000	210,000	140,000
2. Sim-sim	84,000	65,000	76,500
3. Maize	130,000	100,000	70,000
4. Skins	30,000	50,000	51,000
5. Cotton	11,860	41,000	32,750
6. Groundnuts	26,000	19,000	31,000
7. Copra and Coconuts	35,000	28,000	20,600
8. Pulse	15,000	16,000	20,400
9. Animals	20,000	16,800	11,000
Total (all exports)	480,360	564,665	470,750

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REPORT ON THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA FOR THE YEAR 1927.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 221,089 square miles and the water area 4,011 square miles, making a total area of 225,100 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time three hours fast on Greenwich.

The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of :—

(1) A low-lying region, less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area of the Colony. This region extends from the sea to approximately the 38th degree of East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th degree of East Longitude. It continues in the south across the boundary of Tanganyika Territory and in the north to about the 2nd degree of North Latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plains such as those of the Athi River and the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

(3) The great Rift Valley formed by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing Lake Rudolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Laikipia Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Kikuyu Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Turkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Elgeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount Kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Range give rise to the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu. From the Aberdares also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Tsavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean as the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Uaso Nyiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Uaso Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment passes southward along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice. Mount Elgon, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Settima (13,000 feet) and Mount Kinangop (12,816 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and Elgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less settled areas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30° F. in some localities, but the mean temperature varies little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of Kenya is very wide. At Lamu on the coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Mombasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, is it 72.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi River, on the plains some 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Songhor in the Nandi Hills east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the Northern Frontier are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the principal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is higher west of the Mau Escarpment. The heaviest rainfall is normally experienced from March to June and October to December. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

History.

The history of the territory now known as Kenya may be divided into four sections. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the second with the exploration of the hinterland; the third with the partition of Africa among European Powers and the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company; and the fourth with the administration of the country under the Imperial Government.

(1) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erithrean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first century A.D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of "Azania." In 1331, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Mombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition to round the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the East African coast. The Coast towns were all under Arab rule and are described as prosperous trading cities. Mombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1498, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco da Gama's stay in Mombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he sailed north to Malindi. Of Malindi he writes: "the city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounded by walls, and, placed immediately on the shore, it made an imposing appearance."

Cordial relations were established and maintained between the inhabitants of Malindi and the Portuguese, who were able to refit their ships for the voyage to India.

On Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal, a fleet under Cabral was sent to annex India. Cabral looted Mombasa in 1500. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Zuna da Cunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Mombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt only to be burned again by an African tribe known as the Zimba. The Zimba were expelled by the Portuguese who then, in 1594, built Fort Jesus.

In 1630, the inhabitants of Mombasa attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a siege of three months. The fort was rebuilt by Xerxas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organised from Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following decade were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again in temporary possession, but in November, 1729, they were finally driven from Mombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of the Imam of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Mombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Mombasa Arabs attempted to capture Zanzibar. The attempt failed but Pemba remained under the influence of Mombasa until 1822, when the Mazrui were completely defeated by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. In the same year, Seyyid Said, who had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. "Barracouta," commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants "begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. "Leven," who informed them "that provided they would assent to the abolition of the slave trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection to hold the place in the meantime."

Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the "Leven," was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani River on the 29th May, 1824, in his twenty-second year. The Protectorate over Mombasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa with the consent of the Indian Government. He placed a garrison of 300 Baluchis in the fort but, on his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these were starved into submission by the Mazrui. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his Court from Oman to Zanzibar and, with the subjugation of the Mazrui in 1837 and of the Islands of Siu and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity ensued along the East African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Oman to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thwaini. Zanzibar he left to his next son Seyyid Majid. A dispute arose and the rivals agreed to submit the question of succession to the arbitration of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Oman to Seyyid Thwaini and Zanzibar and the mainland dominions to Seyyid Majid. Seyyid Majid died in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Barghash, whose reign is memorable as witnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa between European Powers.

(2) The history of European endeavour in the hinterland of East Africa centres round the sources of the Nile. Arab explorers had traversed Eastern Africa for many centuries before any information was forthcoming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were co-ordinated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in A.D. 150 and Sanson d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 19th century that more accurate knowledge was obtained. The Portuguese, during their occupation of the Coast strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, indeed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen by Rebmann. Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Kenya in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the chapter of discovery inland from the East Coast of Africa. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Nile that any further progress was made from the East.

The fact that the Nile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July, 1858. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed, and Speke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeh and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtesa, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 21st January, 1863, Speke reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the Ripon Falls. Later in the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza and the mystery of the origin of the Nile was solved.

Certain geographical questions still, however, awaited settlement and twelve more years elapsed before further information became available. Henry M. Stanley placed a boat on the Victoria Nyanza and circumnavigated the Lake in 1875. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities offered by Uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached England at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they met with a ready response. The first English mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Shortly afterwards there arrived two Catholic missionaries belonging to the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. Mohammedan proselytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrels which dominated the political situation in Uganda for fifteen years.

It was the birth of European interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the East African hinterland now known as Kenya. Apart from journeys up the Tana Valley by Wakefield in 1865, and New in 1866, and from visits to Kilimanjaro by Von der Decken in 1863, and New in 1871, little had been added to the knowledge gained by Krapf and Rebman before 1850. In 1862, Dr. G. A. Fischer made the first attempt to discover a route to Uganda more direct than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Kilimanjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing Masailand to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1883, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Masai from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first European to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from Mombasa in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded in reaching the Lake forty-five miles east of the Ripon Falls. Ill-health prevented him from continuing his journey to the Nile, but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additions had been made to the knowledge of East

African geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(3) European intervention in African affairs was stimulated by the reports regarding the slave trade made by Stanley as a result of his journey from Uganda across the Congo in 1877. The organization of the Congo Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, the German Kaiser granted a charter of protection to the Society of German Colonization operating on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, an area which had been assigned to the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland territory over which the Sultan was recognized as having authority had never been defined. This point was referred to an international commission which included in the Sultan's dominions a strip of the coast ten sea miles in depth from the Rovuma to the Tana River and certain other areas in the north. The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north, of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya to-day.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tana River and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887, Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 18[illegible], Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, 1889, offered Sir William Mackinnon, as representative of the British East Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British Company resisting all such claims. It was not until the Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had been signed that the controversy ended. By that Treaty Germany withdrew her claims to Witu and the territory north of the Tana on the understanding that England should secure for Germany the definite cession of the sphere south of the Umba River leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. A dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens, and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was sent against Witu. The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1893, the Company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by Germany as part of the convention by which the British Government waived all rights over Heligoland, and Witu could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom on compensation to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1889, a historic scene took place at Rabai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland from Mombasa. By the payment of £3,500 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The districts intervening between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate, and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda, and the Company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield until it had consolidated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the Company's hand and it became necessary for the Company to take part in the administration of Uganda before it was fully equipped to do so.

In 1889, the Company despatched a considerable caravan under F. J. Jackson to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, and make treaties with the various tribes. Jackson founded a Company's station at Machakos, proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik, and reached Mumias on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was begged by Mwanga, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. A commerce monopoly was offered to the Company. As he was under instructions to avoid Uganda, which was known to be in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the offer, and went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his return to Mumias on the 4th March, 1890, he heard that Dr. Karl Peters, in charge of a German expedition, had passed through on his way to Uganda a month previously.

In October, 1888, it had become known that Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr. Peters had been appointed leaders of an expedition which was to proceed up the Tana River with the ostensible object of relieving Emin Pasha, the Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan who, after the fall of Khartoum, had been cut off from all communications for four years. News of the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached Europe in January, 1889. In the following month Peters left Berlin. His passage through German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at Witu, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J. R. W. Pigott, had explored the valley of the Tana early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the natives. Peters destroyed these treaties wherever he could find them. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwanga. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

Jackson entered Mengo, the Capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda was included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F. D. Lugard had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890, he founded a station on the borders of Kikuyu country at Dagoretti. He was then ordered to Uganda and, by forced marches, succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was finding the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon to subscribe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganda. Representations were made to the British Government that they should help the Company. This the Government felt unable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the Coast to Uganda.

Uganda proper was informally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 19th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Witu in 1893 has already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1896.

The last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui section of the Coast Arabs, which implicated the inhabitants of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kipini.

In February, 1895, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Liwali of Takaungu. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Liwali's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Gonjoro and threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa was never in danger but Malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fled across the border and surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Signatory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and by the end of 1901 there was a weekly train service between Mombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899, and the line to Nairobi was opened in August of that year. The s.s. "Winifred" was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost of the line up to the end of September, 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

In 1897, an expedition was organized to explore the country between Abyssinia and Fashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese troops, remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had seen much recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from Ravine they deserted in a body, passed through Nandi, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899, but not without the loss of valuable British lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the East Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidieh, and Ukamba. Its western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba was administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little was known of the Kikuyu.

Little economic importance was attached to the country between the coast and Uganda. Until the Uganda Railway was built, one of the principal functions of the Administration was to act as forwarding agents for Uganda. There were no towns up-country apart from Machakos—where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders—until Nairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found in all the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, where the law still recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

Two important steps in the development of the East Africa Protectorate were taken early in the present century. The western boundaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Eastern Province of Uganda, stretching as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and including the Mau Escarpment, and the Nandi, Lumbwa and Kavirondo country. In the same year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1903, there were nearly 100 Europeans settled in or near Nairobi.

During 1903 numerous applications were received for land in the Rift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Uganda Railway in the Rift Valley near Naivasha were at that time used by the Masai pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves, one in Laikipia, some 60 miles north of the railway, and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief was appointed under an Order in Council, dated the 9th November, 1906, and an Order in Council, dated the 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1908.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902-03 to £443,624 in 1913-14, new industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-03 to £1,123,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

On the outbreak of war a prompt response was made to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were formed at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Mounted Rifles, the East African Regiment, and the East African Transport Corps. These measures served to ward off attacks from German East Africa until an Expeditionary Force arrived from India. The southern border was frequently violated by the enemy during 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A period of comparative inactivity followed. In September, 1915, a mass meeting was held in Nairobi at which a resolution was passed placing at the Governor's disposal the entire resources of the country. This was followed by the formation of a War Council and the compulsory registration of all European personnel. In December, 1915, an Ordinance was passed providing for compulsory military and other service. This Ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the War Council and District Committees. Of the 3,145 adult male Europeans in the Protectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity during the war.

The number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one battalion only of the 3rd King's African Rifles had been recruited in the Protectorate. During the war, the 3rd and 4th King's African Rifles raised three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th King's African Rifles raised part of one battalion. The total number of East Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. In addition, 1,157 Africans were recruited for the Arab Rifles, the Police Battalion, and Police Service Battalion.

A remarkable response was made by the African community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the Carrier Corps, Maxim Gun Porters, and Stretcher Bearers. More than 200,000 enlistments for these purposes are recorded.

During the course of the war, in order to facilitate military operations, a railway line was constructed from Voi to Taveta near the boundary of German East Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the German railway near Moshi.

Although in the early days of the British administration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of Kenya has, apart from the war in German East Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Small expeditions were despatched against the Nandi in 1900, 1903, and 1905-06, owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched into Sotik in 1906 and a force visited Marakwet in 1911. Patrols visited Northern Jubaland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances broke out among the Giriama tribe towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in Turkana, in 1915 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulihan Somalis led to punitive measures in Jubaland in 1916 and 1917.

Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1919 when the principle of elective representation of Europeans was recognized. The first elections were held in February, 1920. In 1923 the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab Communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920. The Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. On the 29th June, 1925, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy signed at London on the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy. By the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate, was included in Kenya.

The Uganda Railway, which had been operated from the date of its construction as a State Railway under the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, was constituted in April, 1921, as a separate financial entity under the control of a Central Railway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the Office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. He has control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Kenya or Uganda, including railways, ports, wharves, and steamships. The Administration is now known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services. An Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

Languages.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama) Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia. Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

Currency.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs.15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1s. 4d., began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2s. 9d. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2s. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished, and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL.

From the 22nd January until the 25th August, 1927, the Government of the Colony and Protectorate was administered by Sir Edward Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G., in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., who was engaged in the discussion of certain important questions in England, in representing Kenya at the Colonial Office Conference, and in the investigation of other matters of interest to this country in the Union of South Africa and in Rhodesia.

The Legislative Council held four sessions and sat on 23 days during the course of the year. The Council was dissolved, preparatory to the triennial general election, on the 21st January, 1927. The elections were held during January and February, with the following returns:—

Nairobi North, Captain H. F. Ward.*
Nairobi South, Captain H. E. Schwartze.*
Mombasa, G. G. Atkinson.
Coast, Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, D.S.O.*
Lake, Conway Harvey.*
Rift Valley, Lord Delamere.*
Plateau North, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. Kirkwood, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Plateau South, T. J. O'Shea.*
Kenya, Capt. E. M. V. Kenealy.*
Ukamba, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O.*
Kikuyu, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Durham, D.S.O.
Indian Electoral Area, A. H. Malik (four vacancies).
Arab Electoral Area, Hamed Mohamed bin Issa.*

The constitution of the Council provided for the election of five Indian Elected Members, and provided further that until such Indian Elected Members had been elected there should be five Nominated Indian Unofficial Members. The return of one Indian Elected Member with four vacancies led to the promulgation of Additional Royal Instructions dated the 28th March, 1927, providing that for a period of not more than one year from the date of those Instructions any vacancies so arising might be filled by the appointment of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members from the Indian community in general. At the close of that period, such nominations were only to be made from among those persons whose names were entered on the register of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members.

Since January, 1924, when rules were first introduced enabling qualified members of the Indian community to register as voters for the election of Indian Elected Members, a small number only of qualified Indian residents had entered their names on the roll. The Indian register published in June, 1926, upon which the elections were held in January, 1927, contained some 360 names only. The object of the Additional Royal Instructions was to afford opportunity to the Indian community to make the register of voters representative of the community during 1927 with a view to an election to fill the vacancies being held early in 1928. The register of voters for the Indian Electoral Area published in 1927 contained 3,700 names. Four Nominated Indian Unofficial Members were appointed in July, 1927, and held their seats until the appointments were terminated on the 31st January, 1928. An election to fill these seats was held on the 3rd March, 1928, but no candidates were nominated.

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* An Elected Member of the previous Council.

In July, the appointment of a Commission by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to visit the East African Dependencies was announced. The terms of reference were as follows:—

1. To make recommendations as to whether, either by federation or some other form of closer union, more effective co-operation between the different Governments in Central and Eastern Africa may be secured, more particularly in regard to the development of transport and communications, customs tariffs and customs administration, scientific research, and defence.

2. To consider which territories could either now or at some future time be brought within any such closer union, and, in particular, how best to give effect to Article 10 of the Mandate for Tanganyika Territory, which provides that the mandatory may constitute the Territory into a customs, fiscal and administrative union or federation with the adjacent territories under its own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that end do not infringe the provisions of the Mandate.

3. To make recommendations in regard to possible changes in the powers and composition of the various Legislative Councils of the several territories (*a*) as the result of the establishment of any Federal Council or other common authority; (*b*) so as to associate more closely in the responsibilities and trusteeship of Government the immigrant communities domiciled in the country; and (*c*) so as ultimately to secure more direct representation of native interests in accordance with (4) below.

4. To suggest how the Dual Policy recommended by the Conference of East African Governors (i.e., the complementary development of native and non-native communities) can best be progressively applied in the political as well as the economic sphere.

5. To make recommendations as to what improvements may be required in internal communications between the various territories so as to facilitate the working of federation of closer union.

6. To report more particularly on the financial aspects of any proposals which they may make under any of the above headings.

The Commission was constituted as follows:—

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, Bart., P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. (Chairman).
Sir Reginald Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Mr. J. H. Oldham, M.A.

Mr. H. F. Downie, } Secretaries.
Colonel C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O. }

During the month of August delegates from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia attended the third East African Non-official Conference at Nairobi. The principal subject of discussion was its attitude towards the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission.

The main conclusions reached are to be gathered from the following Conference Resolutions :—

> " That this Conference unanimously welcomes the appointment of the Hilton Young Commission to enquire into the question of Federation with regard to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and hopes its labours will result in a scheme which will provide adequate safeguards for the state of civilisation which has been reached and which will prove acceptable to our peoples of these three Territories.
>
> " This Conference is of opinion that federation without agreement would be impracticable.
>
> " That this Conference is of opinion that any division of Northern Rhodesia for the purpose of an amalgamation of North-Eastern Rhodesia with Nyasaland would be disastrous to the cause of civilisation in Central and Eastern Africa."

The Conference also expressed its desire for constitutional change in the direction of unofficial majorities in the several Legislative Councils as soon as local conditions should justify such a course. In the opinion of the Conference such " justification exists to-day in Kenya."

A further resolution affirmed the principle that the promotion of civilisation in the territories concerned could only be effectively secured by a large increase in European settlement.

The Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham completed its enquiries early in the year. Preliminary steps were taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Commission.

Following upon the delimitation of the Native Reserves in 1926, demarcation was begun during 1927. A resolution was adopted in the Legislative Council on the 11th March, 1927, in the following terms :—

> " That in view of the fact that the Native Reserve Boundaries have now been demarcated and gazetted, this Honourable Council is of the opinion that no change should be made in the boundaries as so gazetted without prior reference to this House."

As a result of discussions undertaken by Sir Edward Grigg in England, an agreement was signed on the 13th April between representatives of the Railway and the Wharfage Companies relative to the methods of working of the Mombasa Port. In view of the acceptance of a revised system of Port control, Lord Inchcape agreed to the cancellation of the lease of Mbaraki, which thus became part of the general Port facilities.

In February, the first aerial mail service was inaugurated between Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, and Egypt and thence to England by the arrival at Kisumu on the 12th February of a seaplane piloted by Captain Gladstone. Altogether two English air mails were despatched and four received before accidents necessitated the suspension of this experimental air service.

Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, visited Kenya in March, and in April a combined Royal Air Force and South Africa Air Force flight met in Nairobi.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the Colonial surplus increasing from £362,265 at the end of 1926 to £693,260 at the end of 1927. The Estimates for 1927 provided for a tax to be levied on the European and Indian communities sufficient to cover the cost respectively of European and Indian education services, in the form of a consumption tax on wines and spirits, accompanied by a poll cess of thirty shillings per head for the European and twenty shillings per head for the Asiatic adult male population.

Progress was made in the construction of the main railway line extension with Uganda, which was handed over for open line working complete as far as Mbulamuti at the beginning of 1928. The Nyeri branch line was completed as far as Naro Moru in November and construction was begun of a branch line to Mbale and Soroti in Uganda.

No census of the non-native population was taken during 1927. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of African population is, therefore, a rough estimate only.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921 and 1927 :—

	1921 Census.	*1926 Census.*	*Increase per cent.*
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs) ...	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	Estimate 1921.	*Estimate 1927.*	
Africans	2,348,788	2,793,963	24*
Totals	2,394,421	2,847,632	24*

* The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

Measures for the Improvement of Native Conditions during 1927.

The outstanding feature of the development of native communities during the year has been a steadily increasing realisation by Local Native Councils, especially among the more progressive tribes, of their duties and responsibilities both to the people and Government, and the keen desire they have shown for social and economic development.

The Councils are also fulfilling a useful purpose by forming a constitutional means of ventilating matters upon which the people desire explanation and discussion.

The increasing native demand for education is reflected in the Estimates of the majority of Local Native Councils which have voted during the current year £5,650 for educational purposes.

Funds have also been voted for a variety of other purposes among which may be mentioned medical services, roads and bridges, buildings, water supplies, and afforestation.

Communications have improved in all Provinces, notably in Kikuyu, where the desire for more and better roads has resulted in marked development and led to the opening of many native-owned shops and flour mills. In Nyanza Province the construction of several new roads has resulted in motor communication with all parts of the Province being now feasible.

The main tracks in the Northern Frontier Province have been extended in various directions, thus enabling use to be made of motor transport, and producing a remarkable increase in commercial motor traffic. This is of special significance in view of the fact that the difficulty of communications in the Province has been one of the main handicaps to progress in the past.

Water supply has received special attention in Masai and Ukamba. In the former a measure of success has attended preliminary experiments in boring, and native appreciation of the steps taken is reflected in the fact that the Masai Local Native Council has voted £1,000 for further bores in 1928. This may prove that boring is the solution of the water supply problem in this Province, though it is as yet too early to prophesy such a consummation with any degree of confidence.

In Ukamba improvements to the water supplies have taken the form of dam construction, which has proved most successful and has been greeted with enthusiasm by the natives. At Migwani in the Kitui District, for instance, where formerly there was no water within 15 miles, there is now a large dam over three acres in extent, in parts more than six feet in depth, providing an ample water supply.

Tree planting has proceeded with vigour. In Kikuyu several thousands of tree seedlings have been distributed. In Nyanza a scheme of afforestation with Local Native Council funds was carried out, and nurseries and small plantations were started. Afforestation was continued in the Machakos Native Reserve. The total area now planted is 1,264 acres, of which 330 were planted during 1927.

The main feature of medical services rendered to the natives has been a campaign by the Medical Department against intestinal worms—more particularly hook-worm—in the Coast Province. The method adopted has been primarily directed towards prevention, and has met with marked success. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of the people are infected with this disease.

The Local Native Councils have shown their appreciation of the necessity for medical aid among the people by voting considerable sums to supplement the amounts provided from public funds for medical services during the year.

Agricultural development has steadily progressed, and in parts of the country cultivation has become so intense as to render the impoverishment of the soil likely, unless steps are taken to ensure a proper rotation of crops or the use of manures.

A Committee was appointed by the Governor to consider and advise as to the lines to be pursued for the better organization of Agricultural Education for Africans, and the funds from which such assistance should be given. This Committee has submitted a Report which is under consideration by Government.

During the year under review no legislation of great importance affecting natives was enacted other than an amendment to the Native Liquor Ordinance designed to secure more effective control of the manufacture, sale and transport of native liquor in townships, on farms, and in the Coast Province, in certain areas of which the extent of intoxication among the native population was such as to demand special methods of prevention.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure totals for the five years ended 31st December, 1927 :—

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1923	1,839,447	2,137,633
1924	2,111,565	1,861,511
1925	2,430,509	2,339,996
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115

The following new methods of raising revenue were introduced for operation during the year 1927 :—

1. Spirits and Wines Consumption Tax, brought into operation from 6th November, 1926.

2. European Education Tax, 30s., brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.

3. Asiatic Education Tax, 20s., brought into operation from 1st January, 1927.

No special alterations were made in the rates of other forms of taxation.

Statement of Loan Position of Colony at 31st December, 1927.

(a) *Public Debt.*—During the year the Funded Public Debt of the Colony had increased from £8,500,000 to £10,000,000 by the floating of a loan of £5,000,000 which contained provision for the repayment of the £3,500,000 loan raised under Ordinance No. 29 of 1924.

The position at the end of the year was, therefore, that the Fund Public Debt consisted of two loans, viz. :—

£5,000,000—6 per cent. Loan of 1921.
£5,000,000—5 per cent. Loan of 1927.

The 1921 Loan, known as the " Kenya Government 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1946-56 " was floated in London in November, 1921, at £95 per cent. The currency of the Loan is 35 years, but the Kenya Government have the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th November, 1946, on giving six calendar months' notice.

This loan was fully expended at the 31st of December, 1927.

The 1927 Loan, known as the " Kenya Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1948-56," was floated in London in November, 1927, at £99 10s. per cent. The currency of the loan is 30 years, but the Kenya Government have the option of redemption at par at any time after 15th of January, 1948, on giving six calendar months' notice.

The loan was raised for the purpose of redeeming the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) Loan of £3,500,000, and for further Railway and Port Development.

The actual amount raised at the 31st of December, 1927, was £3,245,750.

(b) *Sinking Funds.*—In the case of both the 1921 and 1927 Loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of three years from the date of the first issue of the stock, and it is stated in the prospectus that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 loan are at present at the rate of 26s. per cent. per annum.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya on 31st December, 1927.

Liabilities.	£	s.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	s.	cts.
Deposits	738,280	10	85	Investments... ...	109,953	0	40
Advances to Colony	3,209,509	7	72	Advances pending raising of Loans...	3,789,943	6	87
Drafts and Remittances	7,178	6	50	Advances	96,892	6	32
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ...	693,260	3	71	Unallocated Stores...	83,407	14	35
				Loans to Local Bodies	4,790	19	18
				Cash	563,241	1	66
	£4,648,228	8	78		£4,648,228	8	78

III.—PRODUCTION.

During the year 1927 the rainfall was on the whole below the average and its incidence was irregular, so that some crops suffered from lack of rain at important times. Of the main crops, the yield of coffee, which showed every promise of being above the average per acre, revealed a substantial shortfall, and expectations were not realised, although the total quantity produced was in excess of that of any previous year. The yields of maize which were harvested from the 1926 plantings were slightly above average despite the too heavy rainfall experienced in most districts. The 1927 crop on the other hand is expected to be below average, the rainfall being too light and the incidence of stalk-borer, particularly in the Nakuru District, having caused some loss.

Wheat planted in 1927 was up to average over the country as a whole.

Owing to the drought which was felt generally over the whole country, Native Reserves produced little surplus.

There was a strong movement directed towards the cheapening of fuel oils for agricultural purposes, and legislation was introduced early in 1928 to provide for a rebate in respect of paraffin used for agricultural purposes.

A Conference of Stock Owners was held in February at which the opinion was expressed that early steps must be taken to strengthen the measures previously in operation as a protection against stock diseases. Recommendations made by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Estimates for 1928 aimed at the introduction of legislation providing for compulsory fencing and dipping in certain areas, and steps are being taken to establish a Land Bank from which it is hoped, among other things, to make advances in respect of such work.

An Eastern African Agricultural Show was held in Nairobi in July and August.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1927 was £2,731,794, an increase of £482,073, as compared with the previous year. The tonnage was 138,412 tons in 1927 against 85,444 tons in 1926.

Main Crops.

On 31st July, 1927, an agricultural census showed the total area under crops in European areas to be 438,035 acres, and the total area under cultivation to be 512,543 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given and the percentages of increase and decrease are shown.

Crop.	*1927. Acres.*	*1926. Acres.*	*Increase per cent.*	*Decrease per cent.*
Maize	192,592	193,187	—	0·3
Wheat	63,036	43,765	48·4	—
Barley	4,093	2,644	54·8	—
Coffee	74,662	68,950	8·14	—
Sisal	71,213	60,197	18·30	—
Tea	3,156	1,689	86·09	—
Coconuts	8,113	8,766	—	7·4
Sugar Cane	6,811	6,747	1·00	—
Miscellaneous	17,194	18,525	—	7·2
Total acreage of crops grown ...	442,770	404,470	9·5	—
Less Catch Crops	4,735	3,427	38·1	—
Net area under crops	438,035	401,043	9·2	—

Maize.—The season's figures reveal a decrease of 595 acres in the area planted as compared with the acreage in 1926.

The average yield of maize over the whole country was 7.39 bags per acre.

The following table shows the acreages and yields of maize in past years.

Year.	*Acreage Harvested. Acres.*	*Actual Production. Bags.*	*Bags per Acre*
1922–1923	74,747	518,877	6·23
1923–1924	108,556	833,640	7·68
1924–1925	129,647	893,108	6·89
1925–1926	155,751	826,614	5·95
1926–1927	177,987	1,314,643	7·39

Wheat.—The area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 65,036 acres, a very significant increase as compared with the previous year. The acreage harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Acreage Harvested. Acres.*	*Annual Production. Bags.*
1922-23	15,158	35,793
1923-24	19,599	55,920
1924-25	23,996	61,067
1925-26	30,627	80,069
1926-27	46,601	120,569

Barley.—Interest is increasing in this crop. It is expected that in the future barley will become one of the main crops grown, particularly as mixed farming advances. In 1927, 4,093 acres of barley were planted as against 2,644 acres in 1926.

Coffee.—The season has been droughty but the quantity of coffee exported was 70,000 cwt. more than in 1926. The export value shows a corresponding increase from £747,453 in 1926 to £1,140,549 in 1927. The total area under coffee is 74,562 acres or 8 per cent. more than in 1926, and the acreage in bearing is now 53,800 or approximately 8,000 more than in 1926. The estimate of production in July, 1927, was 213,000 cwt. and 209,843 cwt. were exported equivalent in value to 42 per cent. of the Colony's total agricultural exports. There are 749 coffee planters in the Colony.

Sisal.—The output of sisal was much increased but, owing to the fall in prices, the value of fibre exported in 1927 was only £468,974 as against £579,499 in 1926. The total area planted as at 31st July, 1927, was 71,213 acres, of which 40,751 acres were over three years old and therefore ready for cutting. The increase in area for 1927 is 11,016 acres or 18.30 per cent. over the previous year.

This industry is energetically pursuing investigations into methods and systems which will tend to decrease working costs and increase acre out-turn.

Coconuts.—There was a decrease in the export of Copra from 22,085 cwt., valued at £25,765 in 1926 to 14,725 cwt., valued at £14,070 in 1927. The time is not far distant when most, if not all, the Colony's productions will be absorbed locally.

Sugar Cane.—Only a small increase is recorded in the area planted under cane, which is now 6,811 acres. The production of sugar is, however, increasing and export of 25,320 cwt. took place during the year. Considerable success has attended the working of sugar estates and mills during the past few years.

Native Agriculture.

As in previous years, the main functions of the Agricultural Officers of the Department of Agriculture have been to give advice to Administrative Officers and instruction in the Agricultural Schools at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories and at Bukura. It has been possible, owing to a larger staff being available, to provide for more direct instruction in the Reserves, both by means of native instructors, demonstration plots, and meetings addressed by officers.

Mass issues of seed and of pure bred poultry were made and instruction was given in the preparation of hides, ghee, and beeswax.

At the Native Agricultural Schools the average number under training was 83: at the Scott Laboratories 38, and at Bukura 45. No pupils completed the course at the Scott Laboratories owing to the course having been lengthened from two to three years. Nine boys finished the training at Bukura and are to be engaged as instructors, and four of the most promising have been kept on for a further year's more advanced course.

Cotton.—The 1926-1927 crop, owing chiefly to adverse weather conditions, was late and small. About 1,045,000 lb. of seed cotton were purchased in Kavirondo as compared with 2,484,000 lb. in the previous season.

The low prices paid for cotton in the previous year did not encourage further plantings but, as a result of special efforts made by the Agricultural Department and the Administration, some 20,000 acres were planted by the end of July. Weather conditions were adverse, however, in the cotton area, with the result that in spite of the larger acreage the crop is not expected to be much greater than that of the previous year.

Simsim.—Good crops of Simsim have been secured on the coast and as a long rain crop in Nyanza. The short rain crops there have suffered and yields will be small. The crop is a popular one in areas suited to it and prices ranged from 20s. to 30s. per 100 lb. Seed was issued in the coast area and was eagerly sought after. The crop is well suited to native needs and well adapted to certain areas. Total exports during the year amounted to 66,580 cwt.

Groundnuts.—Although a suitable crop in many areas, the cultivation of groundnuts does not appeal to the native. Good yields have been obtained at many of the demonstration shambas in the country and issues of seed were made in Central Kavirondo and the coast. Harvesting and shelling is often carelessly done and the resulting seed is poor. There were 24,960 cwt. valued at £22,564 exported during the year.

Wheat.—With the further assurance, provided by the successful growth of Kenya Governor by Europeans, that the crop is not likely to succumb to rust attacks, the growth of wheat has been encouraged in suitable areas, more particularly in the Kikuyu Province. Signs are not wanting that as the crop becomes better known it may replace to a considerable extent maize and mtama in the short rain season in certain districts. Such replacement cannot fail to have a good effect on the fertility of the land, the diet, nutrition, and general health of the native and eventually the export trade of the country. A number of excellent crops have been grown by natives.

The estimated value of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years is as follows :—

	1923. £	1924. £	1925. £	1926. £	1927. £
Animals	10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000
Copra and Coconuts ...	10,280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000
Cotton	—	11,860	41,000	32,750	15,030
Groundnuts	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500
Maize	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000
Millets	4,000	300	865	2,750	3,350
Pulse	12,000	15,000	16,800	20,400	19,900
Simsim	22,000	84,000	65,000	76,500	67,350
Hides	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000
Skins	3,000	30,000	50,000	51,000	67,000
Oil-Simsim	2,400	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550
Potatoes	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500
Miscellaneous ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600
	£271,680	£480,360	£564,665	£470,750	£497,780

This statement does not, however, give any indication as to the total agricultural output from native areas. As instances of this the following illustrations may be cited.

54,000 bags of native maize were graded in 1927 but, in addition, 214,300 bags of native maize were shipped to East Coast ports ungraded.

From certain stations on the new line of rail from Thika to Nyeri, at which the collections of produce are practically wholly of native origin, no fewer than 209,000 bags of maize were railed during the year. In addition, from Nyanza over 100,000 bags of maize were sent out either as meal or as grain.

The native maize crop comes in, in part, during the time when there is a large demand for maize meal in this Colony and Uganda, so that by far the greater part of the total crop is consumed locally. The export figures of native maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total sales. This is also true of simsim, groundnuts, and copra. A very much greater local use is being made of these commodities.

Live-stock Industry.

The following table shows the number of live-stock owned by Europeans over a five-year period.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cattle Total :	190,140	211,381	216,589	213,423	215,650
(*a*) Breeding Stock ...	104,631	110,855	110,547	105,556	107,434
(*b*) Oxen	85,509	100,526	106,042	107,867	108,213
Horses	1,454	1,642	1,846	1,844	2,137
Mules	1,093	985	922	780	719
Donkeys	1,260	1,213	1,336	931	1,046
Sheep (wool-bearing) ...	112,046	133,916	140,725	162,848	209,299
Sheep (native)	35,014	32,132	38,071	45,057	32,972
Goats	6,258	4,618	5,372	4,454	3,697
Pigs	12,120	10,608	8,564	9,125	12,954
Poultry	38,685	38,910	31,150	39,728	43,988

There was an increase in 1927 of 1.04 per cent. in the total number of cattle as compared with 1926. The country is well suited to stock and dairy farming, but it has become clear that without some drastic alteration of conditions the developments of stock raising by Europeans will be greatly hampered. It is hoped that the introduction of fencing and dipping on a large scale such as is contemplated under legislation will provide a measure of protection and a stimulus to the industry.

There has been a large increase in wool-bearing sheep amounting to 28.52 per cent. The value of wool exported in 1926 was £62,450 and in 1927 was £64,561.

The business of pig breeding and feeding is on the increase.

Poultry.—This branch is becoming more popular and is dependent on the quality and cheapness of the supplies of feeding stuffs. In dry and warm districts under careful managements poultry thrives.

The following table gives the quantities of certain animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years.

Year.		*Milk.*	*Cream.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Wool.*
		Galls.	*Galls.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
1926–1927	...	617,747	92,640	216,863	148,305	124,057	632,088
1925–1926	...	395,031	72,693	291,894	144,070	115,815	670,752
1924–1925	...	371,692	85,557	303,085	92,994	108,153	461,588
1923–1924	...	372,104	107,669	252,990	93,248	112,815	427,266
1922–1923	...	351,920	43,352	246,544	145,452	97,439	445,024

It will be noted that there is a very large increase in the amount of fresh milk sold with, however, a considerable reduction in the quantity of butter produced.

It is calculated that the production of the primary product—milk—has increased from 1,729,470 gallons in 1925-1926 to 2,257,974 gallons in 1926-1927 or 30.5 per cent. This very large increase is the more remarkable since the number of dairy cattle increased by less than 2 per cent. It may be attributed partly to the good rainfall in 1926 affording plentiful grazing in the latter part of that year, and the corresponding maintenance of the milk supply through the dry season, but more particularly to improved methods of production and greater attention on the part of the stock-owner to the care and management of the herds.

The two most noteworthy points in connection with agricultural production during the past year are the increase in the production of wheat which was of sufficient quantity to satisfy the local demand, and which under normal conditions is likely to become an export in 1928, and the quantity of fair quality maize produced in native reserves. Though there are no exact records of these quantities, undoubtedly there has been a very considerable increase.

Future Prospects.—Coffee and sisal are expected to show a considerable annual increase in export during the next few years, apart from the results of increased planting, owing to the large area of plantings of recent years coming into bearing.

The rapid rate of increase in the quantity of maize produced in European areas during the past few years is not expected to be maintained in view of the number of farmers who are planting wheat on old maize lands, and the need for maintenance and improvement of soil fertility by rotation of crops. Though the area under maize is not expected to increase at the same rate as in the past the areas of land still to be brought under cultivation are large and acre yields may be expected to show a gradual increase.

Competition in the world markets as an export trade develops, will necessitate further attention being paid to the yield of wheat per acre and to more intensive methods of cultivation. This and the production of more suitable wheats by the Plant Breeding staff, with the probable increase of area under the crop, will result in a a much increased production as the effects of these influences are felt.

There is an increasing tendency to complete the early stages of manufacture in the country noticeably in the case of the oil producing crops, e.g., simsim, which is being crushed locally, and in the case of the coconut to complete the process by the manufacture and local consumption of soap.

Directions in which openings occur for the beneficial use of capital are varied; the small investor may profitably undertake mixed farming in many areas, coffee calls for investment on a more extensive scale, whilst larger concerns operate plantation crops such as sisal and sugar.

A schedule showing the quantity and value of the main agricultural exports yearly during the last five years is attached as an Appendix to this Report.

Forestry.

Steady progress was made in exploitation, afforestation and forest investigation during the year.

Timber sales increased from 1,316,566 cubic feet in 1926 to 1,566,400 cubic feet in 1927.

Firewood sales increased from 5,207,403 cubic feet in 1926 to 8,108,890 in 1927; this latter figure is more than double that sold in the year 1925.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours used 6,250,000 cubic feet of fuel from Forest Reserves out of a total of 13,250,000 cubic feet used by them during the year.

697,157 poles and bamboos were sold compared with 605,277 in the previous year.

The number of trees raised in Forest Department Nurseries was increased from 4,000,000 to 5,500,000 and of these 548,672 were sold, an increase of 76,428 over the previous year.

1,422 lbs. of seed were sold during the year.

The year was a difficult one for planting operations and of a total area planted of 3,253 acres only 2,959 were sufficiently established to be counted as plantations at the end of the year.

The plantations established by the Department during the year consisted of 1,150 acres of timber species, 1,407 acres of fuel, and 402 acres of mangroves.

The produce from these plantations will fully cover the amounts of produce exploited during the year.

The total area of the Forest Reserves at the end of the year was 2,552,240 acres which, as the result of investigations carried on during the year 1927 and previous years, is classified as follows :—

	Acres.
Merchantable timber area	749,000
Fuel and unmerchantable timber area ...	772,620
Bamboo	353,350
Moorland, rock, grass, and snow	677,670

Enumeration surveys on a small scale were proceeded with, three areas being enumerated during the year. From the figures at present collected the following estimates of timber were made :—

	Million cubic feet.
Conifers, merchantable timber	651
Broad-leaved, merchantable timber	292
Broad-leaved, unprofitable or inaccessible ...	306
Total	1,249

Exports.

	1927.		*Average for last five years.*	
	Cubic feet or No.	*Value £*	*Cubic feet or No.*	*Value £*
Cedar	13,548	5,400	46,682	14,779
Other Timber ...	48,293	9,119	46,892	4,175
Mangrove Poles ...	373,548	4,830	518,937	6,537
Mangrove Bark ...	51 tons.	306	308 tons.	1,848
Gum Copal ...	15 tons.	30	9 tons.	20

It will be noticed that there was a considerable drop in the export of pencil cedar, which was due chiefly to local difficulties. This trade is being fostered and steps will be taken to assist and increase it as soon as enumerations and working plans can be prepared.

Two officers were appointed for working plan preparation. It is proposed that they should pay particular attention to the cedar forests with a view to encouraging the use of East African Pencil Cedar for the manufacture of pencils.

The quantity of timber imported decreased. Taking one-third of the imports for Kenya and Uganda as destined for Kenya, 181,718 cubic feet valued at £37,144 were imported, compared with 282,981 cubic feet valued at £59,929 in 1926.

The total cash revenue collected by the Forest Department was £42,101, an increase of £5,163 over the figure for 1926, and the total expenditure was £32,751, an increase of £2,896 on 1926 expenditure.

Fisheries.

It is known that a great variety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue.

At present about 40,000 lbs. of fish, valued at £3,900, are caught. There are 212 boats, 442 canoes, 175 fish traps, and 1,755 persons employed in fishing.

The potentialities will be further investigated in 1928, when arrangements for a preliminary survey of the sea fisheries have been concluded.

A very considerable fishing industry is also carried on along the shores of Lake Victoria, both by Africans and Indians, and in several of the Lake shore locations the natives depend very largely on fish for their food owing to the uncertainty of the rains.

The methods employed by the natives are very varied and include drag nets, weirs, traps, harpoons, long lines, and, to a very small extent, fishing rods.

Most of the fish caught by the natives is not eaten fresh, but dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the Lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported nets are employed by Indians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf.

There are three Indian fishing villages in the Gulf, at Seme, Asembo, and Nanga. The last is only three miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi market.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register yearly. The fee is 300s. per annum for persons other than natives of Africa.

As it was feared that the fishing industry was declining it was decided to bring in an expert to make a survey of the Lake, and in September, 1927, Mr. Michael Graham, of the Home Fishery Department, arrived, and was still investigating the problem at the end of the year, assisted by Captain R. E. Dent, of the Game Department, and Mr. E. B. Worthington.

Mines.

Twenty prospecting licences were issued and four claims registered during the year. Gold to the value of £2,302 was exported, representing the work of holders of 77 claims.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for purposes of Customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of the very intimate trade relations of the two countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is a matter of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £661,615 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year.

Since 1st January, 1923, the movement, without the imposition of duty in the country of consumption, of goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika Territory has been allowed. Following co-ordination of the Customs laws of the three territories, barriers to inter-territorial trade have been further lowered by a tripartite agreement permitting the free interchange of imported goods, the Customs duty involved being credited to the consuming territory by inter-departmental entry. The advantages to trade consequent upon this agreement have already been amply demonstrated as apart from obviating the necessity for double payment of duty, merchants are now enabled freely to transfer their stocks to meet seasonal requirements in any of the three territories. In this manner the dangers of over-stocking in a particular area are rendered considerably less serious and the whole basis of trading in imported goods in Eastern Africa is improved accordingly.

The net amount of duty collected in Kenya and Uganda on behalf of Tanganyika Territory from the 1st August, the date of inception of the new agreement, to 31st December, 1927, amounted to £33,933, a sum of £2,869 being credited by the Tanganyika Territory Government to the Governments of Kenya and Uganda in respect of traffic in the reverse direction during the same period.

The Customs tariff remained unaltered during the year under review, the net yield from Customs duties being £1,176,077, as compared with £1,150,593 collected during 1926. Of this total amount, £828,091 accrued to Kenya in 1927, as against £737,657 in the previous year.

Trading conditions in Kenya and Uganda during 1927 were unfavourable owing to the decreased purchasing power of the native population, due in a large degree to the disappointing yield from the 1926-7 cotton crop. In the early part of the year the position occasioned some anxiety, but despite severe losses to merchants engaged in the native trade and particularly to importers allowing long credit terms, the markets as a whole have proved surprisingly resilient, and a gradual recovery attended by absorption of accumulated stocks has taken place. This process was undoubtedly assisted by the extension of the "Free trade area," which now includes Tanganyika Territory, and at the close of the year stocks of imported goods on hand in Kenya and Uganda were relatively small.

So far as the immediate future is concerned, the rapid development of the territories, not only as regards the area being brought under cultivation, but also in connection with local handling and transportation, trading and marketing, afford reasonable anticipation that if crop conditions are not definitely unfavourable, a marked increase in the external trade of the territories will be recorded.

The total volume of import, export and re-export trade, including importations on Government account, specie and transit and transhipment traffic was valued at £16,334,190, as compared with £17,208,483 in 1926, a decrease of 5 per cent. of this total. Goods imported and cleared for home consumption represented £7,697,180, as against £7,440,549 in 1926, an increase of £256,531, or 3.3 per cent. The value of domestic produce of the two territories exported during the year was £5,397,216, as against £6,010,386 in 1926, a decrease of £613,170; this contraction is more than accounted for by the fall of £1,364,372 in the value of cotton exported.

As regards the distribution of foreign trade between Kenya and Uganda, respectively, a close analysis shows that foreign trade goods imported into Uganda and cleared for home consumption in that territory amounted in value to £1,819,961, as compared with total clearances for home consumption in both territories of £7,697,180. The value of domestic produce originating in Kenya exported during the year was £3,086,916, indicating a very satisfactory increase of £672,575, or 27.8 per cent. over the value of Kenya exports in 1926.

Imports.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 63.91 per cent. (Great Britain 38.34 per cent. and British Possessions 25.57 per cent.) as compared with 67.73 per cent. in 1926 (Great Britain 37.12 per cent. and British Possessions 30.61 per cent.). The decrease in the percentage value of goods originating in British Possessions is accounted for in part by a contraction in the value of goods imported from Tanganyika Territory for ultimate shipment overseas.

Trade in goods originating in the United States of America and Japan appears to have been stimulated by the inauguration of direct steamship services between these countries and Mombasa.

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of the year 1926 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain.—Cotton Piece Goods £326,608 (£319,167), Machinery £223,999 (£206,406), Motor Vehicles and Bicycles £128,806 (£195,234), Galvanised Iron £126,115 (£119,090), Tobacco and Cigarettes £108,366 (£98,010), Provisions £101,239 (£97,353), Wines and Spirits £81,324 (£93,194), Cement £79,440 (£44,470), Wearing Apparel, etc., £62,121 (£67,637), and Tyres and Tubes £53,767 (£49,515).

India.—Jute Bags and Sacks £159,541 (£231,895), Cotton Piece Goods £125,608 (£133,123), Rice £78,458 (£73,214), Wheatmeal and Flour £58,196 (£57,929) and Tea £49,910 (£54,636).

Canada.—Motor Vehicles £119,887 (£53,676).

United States of America.—Motor Vehicles £275,178 (£301,920), and Cotton Piece Goods £76,737 (£52,923).

Holland.—Cotton Piece Goods £131,002 (£103,616), Blankets £110,673 (£107,827), and Tobacco, etc., £73,813 (£96,172).

Japan.—Cotton Piece Goods £245,783 (£241,369).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,124,113, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £231,800 or 19.86 per cent. of total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £506,057. Imports during the year show a small increase, the average landed value per yard of imported cotton piece goods declining from 7.5d. in 1926 to 6.2d. in 1927. Blankets also show a continued decrease in value from 2s. 2.96d. to 1s. 11.25d.

Great Britain continues to be the main source of supply of the better qualities of cotton piece goods, Holland providing the bulk of imported cotton blankets, while unbleached cotton piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,585 motor cars valued at £275,010 and 1,282 motor lorries and tractors of a value of £256,655 were imported during the year, both classes showing satisfactory increases. Of these Great Britain supplied 235 motor cars and 86 motor lorries and tractors, Canada being the source of 501 motor cars and the same number of lorries and tractors. The United States of America continues to be the main source of supply although not to the same extent as in previous years.

The number of imported motor cycles decreased from 602 valued at £25,377 in 1926 to 493 valued at £20,603 in 1927. A very large share of the motor cycle trade is in the hands of British manufacturers.

Importations of bicycles showed a further large decrease, 4,852 being imported in 1927 as against 11,629 in 1926 and 23,938 in

1925. The contraction of this market is due to the diminished purchasing power of the native population and, as bicycles for native use are still on the borderline separating essentials from luxuries, the volume of trade in this article furnishes an accurate indication of the relative prosperity of the native population. Of the total number imported, 3,133 bicycles valued at £22,497 were cleared for consumption in Uganda. Great Britain continues to hold a commanding position in this trade, supplying 4,724 bicycles out of the total number of 4,852 bicycles imported.

Consequent upon the rapid development of motor transport and the extension of mechanical ploughing, etc., large increases in the quantities and values of imported fuel oil, petrol and kerosene were recorded during the year under review.

Notwithstanding local activities the trade statistics show increased importations of rice, wheat, meal and flour, ale, beer and stout, and timber, but a satisfactory indication of local progress in sugar and soap production is reflected in large decreases in importations of these commodities.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment.

The entrepôt trade of Mombasa (including transit and transhipment traffic) is of increasing importance as, apart from the shipping and transport facilities available, the geographical situation in relation to neighbouring territories is favourable to the holding of stocks of all varieties of goods, either in bond or duty paid, for sale as opportunity offers in the markets of Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Congo. The following are comparative figures for the years 1926 and 1927 :—

	1926. £	*1927.* £
Re-Exports	1,591,671	1,555,502
Transit	120,861	143,538
Transhipment	171,624	200,723

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are almost entirely agricultural. Adverse climatic and marketing conditions resulted in a fall of £1,364,372 in the value of raw cotton exported, shipments in 1927 amounting to £1,692,568 as compared with £3,056,940 in 1926 and £4,694,339 in 1925. This factor tends to obscure the position so far as development of the export trade in other domestic products is concerned, as, excluding the value of raw cotton exported, the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda increased in value from £2,953,446 in 1926 to £3,704,648 in 1927.

A large proportion of local produce exported is shipped to Empire markets, 70.6 per cent. of the value being sent to destinations in the British Empire as compared with 75.7 per cent. in 1926. A considerable increase has taken place in shipments to Japan, 11.2 per cent. of the total domestic exports being sent to that country as compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1925 and 7.8 per cent. in 1926, this being largely due to the inauguration of direct steamship services between Japan and Mombasa.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the most important markets, relative figures in regard to 1926 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain.—Coffee £1,115,482 (£728,797), Cotton £448,769 (£1,343,156), Sisal Fibre and Tow £192,438 (£208,196), Maize £262,277 (£110,342), Cotton Seed £163,149 (£177,372), Hides and Skins £142,554 (£131,130), and Rubber £80,560 (£135,254).

India.—Cotton £848,749 (£1,258,368) and Carbonate of Soda £21,275 (£12,415).

Tanganyika Territory.—Maize Meal and Flour £33,289 (£33,068), Sugar £48,614 (£30,711).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee £54,470 (£44,892).

Japan.—Cotton £380,058 (£396,451) and Carbonate of Soda £215,972 (£65,928).

Belgium.—Sisal Fibre and Tow £173,449 (£227,794), Maize £80,123 (£72,668) and Hides and Skins £60,759 (£13,134).

Germany.—Maize £68,652 (£4,467), Sisal Fibre and Tow £34,706 (£26,090) and Hides and Skins £18,739 (£9,209).

Cotton.—The value of raw cotton exported fell from £3,056,940 in 1926 to £1,692,568 during the year under review, these figures representing 724,699 and 527,481 centals respectively, the average declared value per cental being £4 4s. 5d. in 1926 and £3 4s. 2d. in 1927. With the exception of 570 centals, the whole quantity exported originated in Uganda. The export of cotton seed amounted to 29,502 tons as compared with 35,365 tons in 1926.

Coffee.—A marked increase in the quantity and value of coffee exported was recorded in 1927, 253,319 cwt. valued at £1,310,701 being shipped as compared with 174,131 cwt. valued at £895,080 exported in the previous year or an increase of 89,188 cwt. in quantity and £415,621 in value. Of the total quantity shipped 43,514 cwt. originated in Uganda. Coffee is now shipped direct to some thirty countries, Great Britain being by far the largest market receiving in 1927 from Kenya and Uganda, coffee to the value of £1,228,050.

Maize.—Exports, originating wholly in Kenya, amounted to almost twice the quantity shipped during 1926, the quantity exported being 1,787,665 cwt. valued at £505,893 as compared with 929,178 cwt. valued at £280,596 shipped during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market followed by Belgium, Germany, Italian East Africa, and France in the order named.

Sisal including Sisal Tow.—Also a purely Kenya export, shows an increase in the quantity exported but a decrease in value, the average declared f.o.b. value falling from £38 16s. 5d. per ton in 1926 to £29 12s. 3d. in 1927, as a result of the decline in overseas market prices. The quantity exported was 15,839 tons as compared with 14,928 tons shipped in 1926. The principal markets were Great Britain and Belgium.

Hides and Skins.—Show a satisfactory increase in exports, 77,453 cwt. valued at £262,637 being shipped in 1927 as against 59,270 cwt. valued at £207,781 exported during the previous year. Great Britain was the principal market for hides, the United States of America being the most important destination for skins.

Carbonate of Soda.—Exports of carbonate of soda obtained from natural deposits at Lake Magadi amounted to 56,675 tons valued at £263,129 as compared with 19,427 tons valued at £87,426 shipped in 1926. Of the total 46,499 tons valued at £215,972 were consigned to Japan.

Satisfactory increases are also recorded under wheat meal and flour and refined sugar consigned chiefly to the markets of neighbouring territories, whilst decreases are shown in exports of cedar wood, copra, and groundnuts.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.

During 1927 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica, the Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, the Holland-East Africa Line, and the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line inaugurated a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknell Line maintained a service with America, and calls were made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and by Danish and Norwegian Lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged cargoes at the port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and coastal services by this Line, by the African Wharfage Co., and by Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros. steamers have been fairly regular.

The total steam tonnage (mercantile) entered in the Protectorate ports during the year amounted to 1,742,006 tons net, represented by 663 steamers. These figures show an increase of 262,960 tons and 58 steamers as compared with the figures for the previous year. The total tonnage of sailing vessels entered in the Protectorate ports during 1927 was 66,828 tons, represented by 3,299 vessels. These figures show a decrease of 230 vessels and 9,696 tons as compared with the previous year.

The figures for Mombasa were 593 steamers, of 1,703,896 tons net, against 522 steamers of 1,444,320 tons net in 1926, an increase of 71 steamers and 259,576 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 30,495 tons, represented by 1,405 vessels, a decrease of 4,129 tons and 132 vessels as compared with 1926.

Approximately 693,000 shipping tons of cargo (369,765 tons inward and 323,036 tons outward) were dealt with at the port of Mombasa, and 42,616 passengers passed through the port during 1927. The largest vessel to enter the port of Mombasa and berth alongside the deep-water quay at Kilindini Harbour during 1927 was the "Franconia," of 20,175 tons gross register, with 400 passengers on board who were on a world cruise.

During the year under review, ships urgently requiring to do so have been brought into and taken out of Kilindini Harbour after dark. Orders have been placed under which, during 1928, the whole of the lighting of the port (part acetylene gas and part electricity) will be completely modernized.

Harbours.

During 1927 the control of all ports and harbours on the coast of Kenya was vested in the High Commissioner for Transport, and a system was introduced whereby the management was placed under the General Manager of Railways and Harbours. A temporary Harbour Advisory Board was set up to advise the High Commissioner on the 22nd August, 1927.

Since the 1st July, 1927, the whole of the shore handling and lighterage of cargo at the Port of Mombasa has been performed by contractors under a ten year agreement. On the 1st July, also, the water-front and transit shed at Mbaraki, formerly worked by a private company, were absorbed into the Kilindini Harbour area, and the portion of the Mbaraki water-front south of the transit shed is now being developed for landing, stacking, and railing coal. On the 1st December, 1927, the contractors also undertook the work of loading and unloading railway trucks within the Kilindini Harbour area.

The year 1927 was the first complete year during which berths Nos. 1 and 2 of the new deep-water quays at Kilindini Harbour were in full use. Shipping came alongside freely, and the need for more accommodation is so apparent that there can be no doubt that when the two additional berths now under construction are completed they will be fully occupied.

Berth No. 3 of the new Kilindini Harbour extension, complete with transit shed, quay and shed electric cranes, rail tracks and roads, is expected to be ready for use before the end of 1928. Berth No. 4 should be ready before the end of 1929.

During 1927 the earnings at the Port amounted to £131,360, and the ordinary working expenditure to £68,687. Interest and redemption charges total £126,165 and depreciation is assessed at £10,023. The loss on port working, after taking all these charges into account, was therefore £73,515 during 1927.

Railways.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory Council held five meetings during 1927; three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year in respect of Railway Services (as apart from Harbour Services) amounted to £2,126,043 and the railway working expenditure to £1,150,786, the surplus receipts over working expenditure being £975,257. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £401,986. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the Railway earnings for 1927 are £67,333 or 3.27 per cent. in excess of the earnings for 1926, and £132,534 or 6.65 per cent. in excess of those for 1925. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1927, notwithstanding an increase of 16.47 per cent. in the tonnage carried, was reduced in comparison with 1926 by 5.42 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 54.13 per cent. in 1927, as against 59.11 per cent. in 1926 and 87.21 per cent. in 1922.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,737,852 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 887,076 tons, as compared with £1,634,700 and 641,776 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that for 1926, viz., in 1927, 1,065,225 passengers contributed a revenue of £266,326 as against 991,754 passengers and £256,918 in 1926.

Africans continued to use the railway in increasing numbers and greater use is being made of week-end and excursion tickets. The facilities in connection with steamer call excursions have been extended. It is not now a condition that the passenger must arrive at and depart from Mombasa by the same ship and it is hoped that this modification of the regulations governing the issue of these excursion tickets will induce more travellers to make the journey up-country.

The tonnage carried by Lake steamer services showed a decrease from 193,849 tons in 1926 to 168,094 tons in 1927. This shrinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through railway to Uganda.

The total tonnage carried by the Masindi Port—Butiaba motor service was 7,469 tons in 1927 as compared with 7,500 tons in 1926.

The supply of fuel was satisfactory throughout the year. The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil during 1927 and 1926:—

	1927. *Tons.*	*1926.* *Tons.*
Coal	35,295	40,989
Wood	110,301	91,252
Oil	9,909	7,281

No further relaying of the main line with 80 lb. material between the Coast and Nairobi took place during the year. This work is to be resumed in 1928 and is expected to reach Nairobi by the middle of 1929.

Considerable progress has been made with ballasting from the coast to Makindu and contracts have been entered into for ballasting the Makindu—Nairobi section. The permanent way above Nairobi has been maintained in a reasonable condition throughout.

The work of strengthening bridges and culverts to carry heavier engines was completed by the end of the year.

Work on the new headquarter offices at Nairobi was begun early in 1927 and by the end of the year the walls had reached first floor level.

The work of building a new combined railway and road causeway and bridge between Mombasa Island and the mainland was begun in June, 1927. The estimated cost of the causeway is £77,000. With the exception of a small contract for the supply of coral the whole of the work is being carried out departmentally. The design provides for an earth causeway, protected by coral pitching for a 25 feet road and a 14 feet railway with a bridge of five spans of 54 feet each. The bridge is being founded on 12 feet diameter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Broderick Falls, via Nakuru)	628
Kisumu Branch (Nakuru to Kisumu)	131
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127
Busoga Branch	61
Magadi Branch	91
Port Bell—Kampala Line	6
Solai Branch	27
Kitale Branch	41
Kahe Branch	92
Total open mileage	1,204

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,357 miles. The route mileage covered by Lake Services is 3,243.

On the Thika-Nyeri branch, the section from Sagana to Nyeri (32 miles) was completed and handed over for open line working on the 15th May, 1927. This hill section climbs 2,000 feet in 15 miles by the free use of 3 per cent. grades. It was built at a cost of £134,830 or approximately £4,214 per mile.

The extension of the Nyeri Branch from Nyeri to Naro Moru was begun in January, 1927, and handed over to open lines on the 1st November, 1927. The cost of this section of 16 miles worked out at £2,055 per mile.

The first section of the Uganda extension, i.e., Turbo to Broderick Falls, a distance of 30 miles, was handed over to open lines on the 1st July, 1927. The second section from Broderick Falls to Mbulamuti, completing the extension, was handed over at the beginning of 1928. The total length of the whole extension from Turbo to Mbulamuti is 184.5 miles.

Construction of the branch line to Mbali and Soroti was begun in 1927. When completed this branch will be 98.5 miles in length.

The construction of a branch line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls was authorised in December, 1927. It is hoped to have the line completed early in 1929. The length of the branch will be 46.5 miles.

The survey of the proposed North Kavirondo Branch from Kisumu to Yala was completed early in 1927. The construction of this line, 30 miles in length, was begun in 1928.

Roads.

The public road system of the Colony and Protectorate now comprises about 2,578 miles of main road and 6,247 miles of road of less importance, most of which are mere tracks, though quite passable for wheeled vehicles except during heavy rain. The total expenditure of a capital nature on the road system during the year was £39,209, of which the sum of £15,140 was expended on the reconstruction of the Kilindini Road at the Port and the remainder on country roads. Of the total sum, £19,548 was provided from loan and £19,661 from revenue. In addition, the sum of £87,354 was expended on the maintenance and improvement of existing roads and bridges and partly on the extension of the road system.

With the exception of the streets in the more important towns and certain main country roads leading into them, the wearing surface of the public roads is the natural earth of the locality. Gradual improvement is taking place by forming and draining the more important earth roads and by special treatment of portions which become marshy in wet weather, so that most of them are passable by wheeled vehicles throughout the year—though sometimes with difficulty—except on occasional days during exceptional rain. On the minor roads little can be done except to keep the bridges and culverts repaired and to deal with washaways.

Road work in the settled areas is now largely carried out by contract, partly by professional contractors, and partly by local residents. The road-making and transport plant of the Public Works Department was added to considerably during the year. This necessitated an increase of the European personnel for the control and operation of the plant, but enabled a considerable reduction in the native labour force to be made below what would otherwise have been required.

The extension of the Branch Railway system of the Colony during the last few years rendered it possible to take steps to establish the main roads from producing areas to railway stations on their permanent alignments in lieu of the pioneer tracks of the past with certainty that funds would not be wasted on permanent works on temporary road alignments. Much road survey work was done during the year out of the sum of £25,000 provided under loan for the purpose.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The revised scheme for the amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda has now been in operation for three years. The scheme has worked with great smoothness and the results obtained demonstrate that under reasonably favourable conditions the unification of control of services of this character in adjoining territories presents no practical difficulty and that such unification can be effected without loss of efficiency and with distinct financial benefit to the territories concerned, side by side with public convenience and the independence of each territory in regard to development or extension of services.

The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory and reflect a steady expansion of the Department's activities, particularly in Kenya. The cash revenue for the combined services amounted to £209,487, and the recurrent expenditure to £154,268. These figures represent an increase of 9.7 per cent. and 6.9 per cent. respectively over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £12,339 as against £13,104 in 1926. The figures for Kenya separately are :—Cash revenue, £165,100; recurrent expenditure, £112,586, representing increases of 11.3 per cent. and 7.7 per cent. respectively over the preceding year. As the value of free services rendered by and to the Post Office very nearly balance, the Kenya figures show that the Department contributed a net sum of approximately £52,500 to the general revenue of the Colony; but it must not be overlooked that in this figure no account is taken of interest and depreciation on capital sunk in telegraph and telephone lines and plant (approximately £200,000), or pension commitments.

There was a noticeable increase, almost entirely confined to Kenya, in the value of money orders issued for payment abroad. Altogether £275,363 was remitted overseas, as compared with £244,761 in 1926. Of the former amount £240,595 or 87.4 per cent. was remitted to India. The amount remitted to India from Kenya totalled £175,069.

The total volume of mail matter dealt with (excluding parcels 190,000) amounted to 13,284,000 items, of which 10,891,000 were dealt with in Kenya. These figures represent an increase over the previous year of 18 per cent. in Kenya and 7.8 per cent. in Uganda. The parcel post still retains its popularity with traders as a means of importing high value light goods. The total value of goods so imported, chiefly from Great Britain, amounted in round figures to £400,000. The increase from 11 lb. to 22 lb. in the maximum weight allowed on parcels from Great Britain is appreciated by merchants and extensive use is being made of it.

Having regard to the fact that there is not a subsidized regular mail service between Great Britain and the East Coast, the English mail services were on the whole satisfactory. The number of arrivals averaged 1.27 per week and despatches 1.35, and the average time taken in transit each way was approximately 20 days. The Indian and South African services have, in addition to other sailings, the advantage of a regular fortnightly service by steamers under contract with the Indian Government.

Two English air mails were despatched and four received by the experimental air service undertaken by the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company between Kisumu and Khartoum, the onward connection between Khartoum and Cairo being maintained by the Royal Air Force. The total time taken each way was about 11 days. Owing to accidents, the series of flights originally arranged was not completed, and unfortunately as those completed did not work to a fixed time schedule, little information was gained as to the extent to which the public would be prepared to pay special air fees if a regular air service was established. The experimental service had, however, the effect of stimulating public interest in the possibility of a regular air mail service as far as Cairo with all its advantages of speed and regularity. There is little doubt that such a service would be welcomed by the public at large, provided the cost to these territories was reasonably within their resources.

The Colony's main channel of overseas telegraph communication remained via the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables. The service was very satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, there being only one interruption of a few days on the Zanzibar-Mombasa cable. No inconvenience was caused as alternative local routes were available. There was a normal increase in the volume of overseas telegraph traffic, and it may be of interest to record that 44.4 per cent. of that traffic was with Great Britain.

The " Beam " wireless service between Great Britain and South Africa, which was opened on the 1st July, was made available to the home public for telegrams to the Colony at a rate which was slightly cheaper than the cable route, but as the " Beam " route involved transmission from Cape Town over long land lines really unsuitable for handling such traffic, and through a number of separate Administrations, heavy delays occurred. For that reason the route has not become popular, nor has it been made available in the reverse direction from the Colony.

The wireless station at Mombasa, which is mainly a ships' coast station, was efficiently maintained during the year. It dealt with 2,818 radio telegrams as compared with 2,408 in 1926. The station can, when necessary, be used for passing traffic with the Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam wireless stations. Negotiations were opened during the year with the British East African Broadcasting Company, Limited—a local Company—for the establishment of a broadcasting service from a station at Nairobi, sufficiently powerful to transmit to all parts of the Colony, and a licence dated 1st September was issued to the Company under which it is required to establish a service within nine months from that date. Associated with that licence is one for a short-wave wireless installation capable of maintaining a commercial service with a corresponding station in England which the British Post Office authorities have undertaken to provide. The enterprise is entirely at the Company's risk. The proposed rates by this service will be approximately two-thirds of those at present charged by the cable route, and if the service proves successful, the Colony will have at its disposal a valuable alternative and cheaper means of communication with Europe.

Public telephone exchanges are established at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Ruiru, and at each there was normal development during the year. Special provision was made for the reconstruction of the external part of the Nairobi Exchange on the underground system. The cable lay-out has been arranged to conform with town-planning schemes, and the work, when completed, will not only improve the appearance of the town by leading to the removal of heavy aerial wire routes, but additional subscribers can be connected more rapidly and economically than is at present possible. Under encouragement from the Post Office, with the approval of Government, the farming community is becoming interested in the establishment of rural telephone lines on the party line system, and a number of schemes were under consideration at the end of the year. Special rates for such lines have been approved on a basis which just makes them self-supporting, and arrangements exist under which settlers can reduce their annual subscription by co-operating towards a reduction of the capital cost by supplying free poles, transport and labour. A fairly general system of rural telephones would do much to improve amenities on farms, particularly where women and children are concerned. The main difficulty, however, is that only in a very limited number of areas is settlement sufficiently close to make the service reasonably cheap. In sparsely settled areas the length of line required makes the cost of the service rather beyond the means of the average settler no matter how economically the service may be provided.

All the principal business and administrative centres of the Colony are linked up by telegraph. Inland telegraph traffic has increased very considerably during the past few years, and as a consequence some congestion now exists on many of the main routes, particularly that between Nairobi and Mombasa. The question of affording relief on the latter route and at the same time providing for a needed additional facility which is being called for by the commercial community, by constructing a telephone trunk line between Nairobi and Mombasa, is under consideration.

The total telegraph and telephone pole mileage of the Colony is 2,17[illegible], and the wire mileage 8,237.

Post Office Savings Bank.—The results of the year's working of the Post Office Savings Bank indicate fairly considerable development. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from £64,721 at the close of 1926 to £78,007 at the end of 1927, representing an increase of 20.5 per cent. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £13,286, an increase of 71.3 per cent. over the corresponding figure for the previous year. An amount of £1,608 was paid or credited to depositors in respect of interest as compared with £1,374 during the previous year.

The number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,523, 2,716, and 779, respectively, as compared with 1,380, 2,408, and 693 at the close of 1926. In addition there were 32 trust accounts. During the year, 1,039 accounts were opened and 487 closed, as compared with 889 and 396, respectively, during the previous year.

Efforts have been made to popularise the Savings Bank among Africans, but so far without any real results so far as the great mass of the African population is concerned. It is almost inevitable that this should be so in view of the Africans' present state of development. A knowledge of the Bank and its advantages is, however, steadily growing among Africans of the houseboy, artisan, and clerical classes.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1927 was 645, an increase of 58 over the figure for 1926. Three hundred and seventy-four of these cases were filed in Nairobi.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1927 was 175, as compared with 211 in 1926; of Insolvency cases 41, as compared with 48 in 1926; of Trust Causes 5, as compared with 1 in 1926. There were 40 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 156 original criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, 46 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 884 confirmation cases, and 152 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2,144 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1927, as compared with 1,921 in 1926.

Resident Magistrates' Courts dealt with 13,330 cases, as compared with 11,522 in 1926. Of these, 5,303 were civil cases and 8,027 criminal cases.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 10,898, an increase of 2,049 over the figure for 1926.

A total of 30,367 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1927. Of these, 1,386 were Europeans, 1,920 Asiatics, and 27,061 Africans; 25,542 persons were convicted, including 1,037 Europeans, 1,393 Asiatics, and 23,112 Africans. The number of convictions is 6,547 greater than the corresponding figure for 1926. This very considerable total increase is not, however, caused by a large increase in serious crime. Convictions for petty offences under Revenue, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the territory, account for an increase of 5,578 over the figures for such offences in 1926, and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the Employment of Natives and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinances) account for an increase of 502 over the corresponding figures for 1928. There is an increase of 302 convictions for offences against property other than malicious injury to property and theft of stock and produce. There was an increase of 23 in the number of convictions for malicious injury to property, a decrease of 11 in the cases of theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons convicted of offences against the person fell from 972 in 1926 to 938 in 1927.

A new Civil Procedure Ordinance came into force on the 1st August, 1927. The new procedure seems to work well and smoothly and enables plaintiffs in undefended actions to obtain speedy relief with a minimum of expense and also saves defendants in undefended cases from being mulcted in excessive costs. The new Ordinance and Rules bring the law of Civil Procedure more in line with English law and are a decided improvement on the old Indian Code.

The new Bankruptcy Ordinance, which was modelled on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914, came into force on 1st March, 1927.

Police.

The duties of the Kenya Police, a force comprising European, Asiatic, and African personnel, in the prevention and detection of crime, are confined in general to the settled and non-native areas of the Colony. Units of Police are also stationed in Native Reserves, where the administration of justice is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

Housebreaking and theft figure prominently in the crime statistics of Kenya. Closer settlement and the corresponding increase in European dwellings and buildings widen the field and provide opportunities for the commission of offences against property.

By the inauguration of systems of surveillance and patrolling, serious crime of the predatory class has been much reduced in volume.

The Criminal Investigation Department, inaugurated in 1926, continues to make progress. Its scope was extended by the assignment to it of the work of forming a central registry for firearms and ammunition.

Prisons.

The daily average number of persons in custody, including prisons and detention camps, during 1927, has been nearly 18 per cent. higher than in 1926.

As regards the Prisons Staff, improvement has been effected by the employment of European Chief Warders and, more recently, by the appointment of European Technical Instructors to train African convicts as artisans.

The technical training now being afforded to an increasing number of convicts enables the Prison Authorities to secure well-paid employment for them on termination of sentence, thus reducing the probability of recidivism.

The general health of prisoners during the year has been slightly better than in the preceding year.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on works and services controlled by the Public Works Department during 1927 amounted to £656,007. Of this sum, £296,602 were expended on works under execution out of Loan Funds.

The principal new works either completed or in progress during the year fall under three heads, namely :—

(1) Water Works and Drainage.
(2) Roads.
(3) Buildings.

Under the first of these heads Kisumu Water Works were almost completed at the end of the year at a cost of £24,004; Eldoret Water Works were in progress, the expenditure during the year being £21,534, out of an estimated total cost of £30,000, while extensive replacements and additions to Nakuru Water Works were nearly finished by the end of the year at a cost of £8,773. Schemes were prepared for six other township water supplies, and three important drainage products were investigated in detail.

Under the head of Buildings, five works of magnitude were under construction, namely: the Government Houses at Nairobi and Mombasa, Nairobi School, Nakuru School, and Eldoret School, which were in progress during the latter part of the year. A considerable programme of buildings of lesser magnitude, consisting of hospitals, offices, police stations, bungalows, housing for African employees, etc., at various localities were under execution.

As regards the maintenance of existing public works, three town water supplies were administered and yielded a gross revenue of £31,270. The public road system, consisting of over 8,000 miles of road and tracks, was maintained and improved at a cost of £87,354. Public buildings were maintained at a cost of £24,722.

During the last half of the year a service for the purpose of boring for water on farms and in badly watered parts of the Colony was inaugurated on lines which had been found successful in South Africa. The successful results obtained before the close of the year justified the belief that this service would be of material advantage in the development of the Colony.

Towards the end of the year plant for the seasoning of local timber, comprising six kilns having a capacity of 600 tons per annum, was installed near the Public Works Joinery Workshops in Nairobi. It is hoped that by this means the timber of the Colony will be rendered suitable for joinery and the necessity for importing timber for this purpose will be obviated.

Sixty-seven permits for the diversion and use of public water for various purposes were issued by the Public Works Department during the year. Of these 36 were for the development of power but were individually of comparatively small importance, comprising in the aggregate the diversion of 309 cubic feet of water per second for the generation of 354 horse power. Preliminary investigations were made by a local company with a view to the utilisation of one of the principal waterfalls of the Colony for the development of electrical energy.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The most notable event which occurred in the medical history of 1927 is in connection with research, and concerns not only this country but England and elsewhere.

After the visit to this country of Dr. J. B. Orr, of the Rowett Research Institute, in 1926, in connection with the proposed pasture investigation, the Sub-Committee of the Civil Research Committee responsible for the original proposal decided to extend the scope of the investigation to problems of human as well as animal nutrition. With funds provided by the Empire Marketing Board, two special research officers have been employed in the country, not as independent investigators, but working in closest collaboration with the local people. The experiment is proving a success, not only from the value of the information which is being collected, but from the fact that it has been proved that research can be conducted by special investigators working with men on the spot.

The year 1927 saw the completion of the period of digestion and absorption which arose from the appointment of a large number of new officers during 1926.

Two new centres, namely Kitui and Teita, were opened in the Native Reserves.

A Medical Officer of Health has been appointed to Nakuru on account of the considerable development which is taking place in the township, and also because of the urgent necessity of instituting sanitary measures at this centre of the grain trade. Combined with duties at Nakuru the Medical Officer of Health has been responsible for both Eldoret and Kitale.

The first appointment of a Medical Officer of Health to a Native Reserve took place in the latter half of the year. The experiment has proved a complete success.

Work in Native Reserves has progressed generally. Local Native Councils have taken an increasing interest in health matters. Large sums of money are being voted by the Councils for medical and other objects.

On the coast useful measures are being taken against hookworm infestation. The willing co-operation of the people themselves holds out great promise of definite and important results, which will be fraught with economic potentialities.

Throughout the Reserves generally work is being organised so that, combined with the treatment of individuals, information about diseases and instruction in simple hygiene is imparted, while at the same time information bearing on the pathological condition of the population is being collected.

The country has been free from epidemics of serious disease. Plague requires watching, but no outbreaks of any magnitude occurred during 1927.

Smallpox was introduced into Nairobi from India and uneasiness was caused from the fact that cases came under notice from a considerable area, extending as far out as the Fort Hall Reserve. Original cases had remained concealed. Probably owing to the wholesale vaccination campaign which was conducted two years ago the outbreak did not assume any magnitude.

The epidemic of malaria which was experienced in 1926 did not recur, possibly owing to the fact that the rains generally were on the short side. The problem is to be tackled energetically in

Nairobi; the Government has made available a sum of £20,000 to be expended in Nairobi during 1928. The Municipality and Railway Authorities have indicated their willingness to share in the expense.

The International Sleeping Sickness Commission, part of whose labours were conducted in Kenya, has dissolved and its report may be expected before long.

It was possible during the year to conduct a comprehensive population survey of the Lake shore. Over 200,000 individuals were examined and only 380 cases of trypanosomiasis were detected, these mostly being found in three well defined areas. In one small location, consisting of a population of 800 odd, over 100 cases were found. Measures to deal with the most thickly infested areas are being undertaken. The small area referred to as being especially heavily infected is to be evacuated. Other steps will include clearing of the Lake shore, and the construction of watering places. All cases which were found were adequately treated in order to render them non-effective.

Progress in respect of the scheme for the provision out of loan funds of hospitals in various parts of the country has not been as rapid as was hoped. A small hospital at Kitui is almost completed, while work has been commenced on a hospital and other medical buildings at Kakamega Station.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government schools have been established for the provision of education of European, Indian, Arab, and African children. Private and missionary enterprise supplements State institutions; the latter is largely subsidised from Government funds. There are four Central Advisory Committees which deal with the education of each race, and there are four School Area Committees in connection with European education, four for Indian education, and twelve for African education.

The Administration was further strengthened during the year by the addition of another Inspector of Schools. The work of these officers has been concerned mainly with Arab and African education, but they have also been used as occasion requires in respect of European and Indian schools.

European Education.—There are Government schools at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Thika, Nanyuki, Eldoret, and Kitale. Including Farm Schools, there are twenty-five schools for Europeans in different parts of Kenya, twelve being Government schools and two receiving a grant in aid. The erection of three elementary Government schools in different parts of Nairobi was sanctioned towards the end of the year and progress was made with the construction of the schools at Nairobi and Nakuru.

Certain private schools for boys and girls maintain a high standard of attendance and attainment. There are seven rural schools on farms in Uasin Gishu, six of them supported by State funds, while one is State-aided.

There were 1,375 European children attending school at all European schools in 1927. Of these, 644 were at Government schools. The cost of European education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £36,092.

Indian Education.—The Government assumed responsibility for three Indian schools which had previously existed on a grant-in-aid basis at Machakos, Thika, and Fort Hall, and several other Indian schools were added to the grant-in-aid list during 1927. A number of new private schools were opened during the year. Altogether there were 32 Indian schools in existence at the end of the year, of which nine were Government schools and 12 aided schools.

There were 2,522 Indian children attending school during the year. The average attendance at Government schools was 1,371. The cost of Indian education, exclusive of administration expenses and the cost of buildings, totalled £17,318.

Arab Education.—Arab schools are established at Mombasa, Malindi, Ganda, and Mambrui. The attendance at the two first-named schools was 414 as against an attendance of 393 in 1926. An improvement is recorded in the school work at these schools and the Arab boys are paying more attention to physical culture.

African Education.—Government schools exist at Kabete, Waa, Nandi, Kericho, Machakos, Narok, and Kajiado, and there is a Jeanes School at Kabete for the training of supervisors of African village schools. Schools are maintained by all the principal missionary societies. There are also police schools in many important centres, and large numbers of village schools situated throughout the Native Reserves.

The average roll in Government schools during 1927 totalled 761. Attendance at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete rose from 140 in 1926 to 260 in 1927. There are more than fifteen hundred African schools on the register and the total number of African children attending school is estimated at 82,793, but the figures cannot be determined with precision as it is difficult to get into touch with all existing private schools. Even heads of Missions find it difficult to obtain reliable statistics of some of their more remote village schools and the attendance at those schools is often of a fluctuating and undependable character.

Considerable progress was made in the erection of buildings at the Native Industrial Training Depot and extensions were made at the Jeanes School.

Several groups of boys from the Training Depot were employed under European Leading Artisans on works in different parts of the Colony, and other technical schools, such as Waa, also assisted in public works of importance.

The Jeanes School, at Kabete, continues to do valuable work. A vacation course for teachers was instituted in 1927 with successful results. A reunion of teachers was also held and gave them an opportunity of discussing difficulties met with in their labours in the field.

The cost of Arab and African education, including grants to missionary societies, was £52,429 in 1927.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The total area of land alienated as at 31st December, 1927, was 6,720,640 acres, of which 516,175 acres are freehold and 6,204,465 acres are leasehold. This land is held under the following titles :—

(*a*) Freehold.

(*b*) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for a term of 99 years.

(*c*) Leasehold under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, (Chapter 140, Revised Laws of Kenya) for a term of 999 years.

(*d*) Leasehold under the Discharged Soldiers Settlement Ordinance, 1919, which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

(*e*) Freehold under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, applicable only in the Kenya Protectorate.

The earliest Government titles issued in the country were under the Land Regulations, 1897, but practically all these have been surrendered in exchange for new titles under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, or the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, under which a considerable area of land is held, provided for leasehold grants for a term not exceeding 99 years at rentals varying from a minimum of 6 cents to a maximum of 24 cents per acre per annum. The rent is non-revisable for the whole period of the lease, except in the case of titles issued under Rules of 1911, 1912, and 1914, respectively, where the rent is revisable in the 33rd and 66th years. No specific development conditions were laid down except the proviso that the lessee would use and develop the natural resources of the land with all reasonable speed having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Provision was made under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for direct freehold grants for areas not exceeding 1,000 acres. Many farms were granted under this provision. The policy of Government, however, gradually tended towards leasehold grants and since 1912 no freehold grants have been made.

(2) The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915 (Chapter 140 Revised Laws of Kenya), repealed all previous land laws except with reference to titles already granted or promised thereunder.

Ordinary farm leases issued under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, contained the following main provisions :—

(*a*) The term of lease is for 999 years from the date of the grant.

(*b*) The rent is at the rate of 20 cents. of a shilling (2½d.) per acre per annum for the first period, revisable in 1945 and every thirtieth year thereafter, the rate of such revision being :

For the second period, 1 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

For the third period, 2 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

For the fourth period and each subsequent period, 3 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

(*c*) Development conditions are imposed to the extent shown in the following schedule :

Area of Farm.	*Minimum Value of Improvements to be effected within the first three years of the Lease.*	*Nature of Improvements.*
300 acres or under	20*s*. per acre subject to a minimum of 600*s*.	Permanent.
Over 300 acres ...	6,000*s*., and in addition 4*s*. per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres.	Permanent and permanent or non-permanent.

Additional improvements to the extent of 50 per cent. of the above figures under each heading are to be effected within a further period of two years, and the total development must be maintained for the remainder of the terms of the lease.

(3) Under the provisions of the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1919 about 1,000 farms were allotted; the grants are governed by the Discharged Soldier Settlement Scheme Ordinance, 1921—now Chapter 141 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya—which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. A small portion of the land available was devoted to free grants divided into areas not exceeding 300 acres each. The major portion of the available land was divided into farms ranging from 300 to 5,000 acres each, the leases of which were sold to allottees at from 3s. to 50s. per acre, according to the class and situation of the land.

Provision was made for the purchase price to be spread over 10 years free of interest or over 30 years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. When, however, the initial stage of development laid down by the Ordinance for the first three years of holding had been completed, the allottee could apply for complete remission of the purchase price. In the majority of cases allottees have taken advantage of this provision. The grants in both cases are for 999 years and are subject to the usual provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, as regards rent and development.

(4) Privately owned land in the Kenya Protectorate (as distinct from the Colony) is chiefly in the hands of Arabs, Indians, and the Coast natives. The Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, which has been applied to the greater part of the area, provides for the hearing of claims and the issue of Certificates of Titles by the Recorder of Titles, whose headquarters are at Mombasa.

(5) Township plots alienated by Government between 1902 and 1915 are held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902. In some townships (notably Nairobi) a number of freehold grants were made, but for the most part plots are held under leasehold conditions. Alienations of township plots since 1915 have been under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. The usual term of leases is 99 years, the lessee covenanting to build within a given period, but many of the earlier leases were for a period of 25 years, with a proviso for extension to 50 years or 99 years respectively, according to the type of building erected.

Land Transfer and Sub-Division.—Land already alienated under any of the beforementioned forms of tenure may be acquired by private purchase subject to certain provisos. Consent to transfer any whole property held under ordinary leasehold conditions is not now required, but the transfer of sub-divisions can be effected only subject to the approval of the Government. Freehold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, subject to compliance with township rules, if within a township, or the Public Health (Building) Ordinance if outside a township. In the case of a transaction affecting land between parties of different races the Governor in Council has the power of veto.

Registration of Titles.—Crown titles are now issued under the Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1919, which is an adaptation of the Torrens system of land tenure. Property thus held may be dealt with by the use of prescribed forms on the payment of the requisite registration fees and the stamp duty. Titles issued prior to the enactment of this Ordinance are registered under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and other registration regulations of earlier date. Upon all transactions affecting the transfer of immovable property stamp duty to the extent of approximately 2 per cent. *ad valorem* is payable.

The year 1927 was comparatively uneventful, as important impending changes in land policy and administration resulted in land alienation in general being held in abeyance; no grants of large or important areas were made during the year. No auctions of farms took place but sales of township plots were held in Kyambu, Machakos, Gilgil, Lumbwa, and Eldoret.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land, survey fees, sale of maps, etc., amounted to £101,780, an increase of £148 on the figures for the previous year.

The number of documents registered during the year amounted to 5,998, as against 5,542 for 1926. An important change in the method of stamping documents came into force in July by the introduction of the Over-Embossing System. It is anticipated that the scheme will be a considerable financial success by the prevention of fraud with regard to the use of revenue stamps a second time. The revenue derived from registration fees, stamp duty and conveyancing fees amounted to £55,703, showing a decrease of £3,853 as compared with the revenue for 1926.

The Nairobi Area Town Planning Authority under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Lands submitted a reconnaissance report in the early part of the year. Detailed work required for the production of a final scheme was commenced in December and steps were taken to secure the continuance of the work in 1928 through the Nairobi Municipal Staff Organisation.

Gradual but definite progress was made during the year in carrying out the Mombasa Town Planning Schemes and Land Acquisition in connection therewith.

During the latter part of the year under review the Kenya Advisory Committee (a local body formed to work in conjunction with the East African Trade and Information Office in London) began the formulation of a Closer Settlement Scheme with a view to increasing the settlement upon the land of local and overseas applicants.

Survey.

During the year 1927 a Survey Branch of the Land Department, under the direction of Land Surveys, was responsible for the control of surveys in the Colony, and the administration of the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923. Branch offices under District Surveyors were maintained at Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

The activities of the Department were mainly confined to the preparation of schemes for the development of the growing townships of the Colony and to the execution of these schemes on the ground. No trigonometrical or topographical work was done owing to lack of staff and no extensive survey of unalienated Crown land was undertaken.

There were, in addition to the official surveyors of the Department, seven firms of licensed surveyors practising in the Colony, for the control of whose work the Department was responsible. These surveyors were engaged on the sub-division of private estates and in some cases on Government work in connection with the town planning of Mombasa Island.

All surveys sent in, whether by official or private surveyors, were examined by a staff of computers in the office of the Director of Land Surveys.

The existing topographical maps cover the greater portion of the Colony. Those maps are in general fairly accurate but in many cases they are out of date and require revision, enlargement, and extension.

XI.—LABOUR.

In the supply and stability of native labour, in the conditions of its employment, and in the relations between employer and employed the year under review has shown a steady and consistent advance.

The flow of labourers has been continuous and adequate, and although, as must inevitably be the case, there are employers who have not been able to get all the labour that they want, it can be said of the country as a whole that there has been no general shortage during 1927.

It is probable that the easier situation has been assisted by development of the use of labour-saving devices, especially in agriculture.

Where a short time ago land was laboriously hoed, now tractor and cultivator rapidly plough the fields and sweep the weeds away, saving time, money, and labour units as they go, and giving the more intelligent and advanced of the labourers an opportunity of earning improved wages by learning to handle the machinery.

There have been no serious cases of strike or discontent. This is partly due to both the employer and the labourer becoming used to their mutual relationship and partly to the progressively liberal attitude of most employers towards the conditions of employment, an attitude which Government has done much to foster. The personal relationship between employer and labourer is as a rule excellent and the defaults which do occur are chiefly due to incapacity or misfortune, and not as a rule to deliberate dishonesty or bad faith. Continuous progress is being made to improve the material conditions under which labourers live and work, especially by the larger employers. On most estates a better scale of rations is issued; permanent housing is not only contemplated but is being erected; anti-malarial and anti-plague measures are maintained; improvement is manifest in conservancy and sanitation; and better arrangements are made for dealing with the sick.

Better conditions and greater aptitude on the labourer's part for performing his work have led in many instances to increased individual output, and as this is mostly in those kinds of work which are paid for at piece rates everybody concerned benefits.

Squatter labour which is the mainstay of the general farmer is not advancing in efficiency as rapidly as estate labour. Its conditions resemble very closely those of the Reserves from which it comes, and it is of a more conservative type than that which seeks contract employment, and as it is not subject to the inherent risks attending the congregation of labourers in lines or compounds, the measures necessary to avoid these risks are not required.

On the whole the labour conditions of the Colony may be considered satisfactory, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not continue to be so for the immediate future.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the more important :—

Bills of Exchange.—Ordinance 7 represents the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, as amended by the Bills of Exchange (Crossed Cheques) Act, 1906, and the Bills of Exchange (Time for Noting) Act, 1917, with such minor adaptations as are necessary to suit local conditions.

Customs Tariff.—Ordinance 9 prescribes the provisions which will apply in regard to the levy and collection of import duty as between the Kenya Government and the Government of any territory with which an agreement has been entered into under section 263 of the Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, whereby the Government of the territory in which duty has been collected will make a payment in respect of that duty to the Government of the territory to which the goods are subsequently removed. The object of an agreement under that section is to avoid the payment of double import duty on goods passing between the territories concerned.

The Ordinance provides that where the tariff of import duties is the same in each territory, goods upon which duty has been collected in the other territory may pass in Kenya without payment of any additional duty. Provision is made, however, for cases in which the import duty upon goods removed into Kenya may be higher than the duty originally paid in the territory from which they were removed. In such a case payment of a part of the import duty is required from the importer. Provision is also made for the cases in which goods are removed from Kenya to another territory in which the import duty may be lower than the duty originally paid in Kenya. In this case a refund of a part of the import duty paid is allowed to the original importer. This refund is necessarily limited to circumstances in which the amount of duty paid can be accurately ascertained and is confined to cases where the removal is effective within a limited time.

European Officers' Pensions.—Ordinance 11 regulates the pensions, gratuities, and other allowances to be granted in respect of the service of European officers in Kenya.

King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers.—Ordinance 12 provides for the establishment of a Reserve of Officers in connection with the King's African Rifles. The object of the Ordinance is that in the event of an emergency arising the battalions of the King's African Rifles may be brought up to strength without delay and in order to provide for the replacement of casualties.

Stamps.—Ordinance 13 amends the Stamp Ordinance so as to co-ordinate Kenya legislation with the law in force in Uganda and Tanganyika as completely as local conditions permit, the rates of duty in Kenya being on the whole lower than those of the territories mentioned.

Railways.—Ordinance 15 provides for the regulation, control and management of railways, ports, harbours, and steamer services in Kenya and for matters incidental thereto. The Ordinance in the main reproduces the East Africa Railways Ordinance. Certain alterations and modifications necessitated by the creation of the office of High Commissioner for Transport have been made.

Ancient Monuments Preservation.—Ordinance 17 provides for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archaeological, historical, and artistic interest.

Asiatic Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.—Ordinance 20 makes provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased Asiatic public officers.

Mention may be made of the following ordinances and the Rules thereunder brought into operation during the year :—

> The Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1924, is based on Indian Act V of 1908, but the Rules under the Ordinance are so framed as to introduce, as far as possible, English practice. Both the Ordinance and the Rules came into operation on the 1st August, 1927.
>
> The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1925, and the Rules thereunder, both of which follow the English law on the subject, came into force on the 1st March, 1927.

A Bill to provide for the organisation of the European inhabitants of the Colony of Kenya for the defence thereof was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14th May, 1927. Proposals for the inauguration of a Defence Force in Kenya were, after discussion at public meetings held throughout the Colony, first placed before the Legislative Council in August, 1921. Owing to the wide powers contained in the Bill it was not then proceeded with. In January, 1923, the Defence Force Bill was again before Council and passed its second Reading without a division in November of that year. Certain amendments to the Bill were suggested by the Imperial Defence Committee and were considered by a Select Committee of Legislative Council. A remodelled draft, based in principle on the Defence Force Bill as passed in 1923, which provided for the compulsory enrolment of male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 50 years, and containing the modifications proposed by the Imperial Defence Committee, was published on the 16th March. Some of the proposals contained in the measure, particularly those regarding compulsory enrolment, met with criticism from a section of the European community, but this criticism received no support in the Council, European Elected Members voting unanimously in favour of the Bill. The Bill ultimately became law on the 2nd July, 1928. Referring to the Defence Force Ordinance in his speech to the Legislative Council on the 30th August, 1927, the Governor said :—

> " I hope that in all parts of the Colony people will now combine to make that measure a success. It will prove invaluable for the morale of such a Colony as this and for the training of generations to come, and I can assure all that it will be so administered as to inflict no loss of freedom or dignity or time on those who have already been trained to arms."

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the quantities and values of the annual export of the principal commodities during the last five years.

—	Unit of Quantity.	Quantities.					Values.				
		1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923	1927.	1926.	1925.	1924.	1923.
Coffee	cwt.	209,843	140,964	135,207	160,880	139,060	1,140,549	747,453	723,180	799,420	491,416
Maize	"	1,787,665	929,178	1,172,560	1,144,050	870,701	505,893	280,596	406,276	381,144	249,545
Sisal	"	305,985	294,568	287,260	228,395	176,400	468,974	579,499	531,129	396,777	236,044
Hides	"	47,834	51,631	62,063	47,854	35,301	163,096	180,423	260,866	177,888	90,840
Simsim	"	66,580	72,103	60,590	80,404	52,660	67,377	76,559	64,849	84,605	37,552
Wool	"	7,423	7,454	4,948	4,409	4,387	64,561	62,450	37,776	24,498	24,567
Skins (Sheep and Goats)	No.	1,164,520	990,185	825,424	716,726	568,609	61,625	55,480	54,605	35,919	27,233
Maize Meal	cwt.	91,425	70,240	35,376	—	—	38,430	38,056	18,232	—	—
Sugar	"	25,329	22,312	5,549	2,972	—	57,052	29,553	9,614	6,268	—
Groundnuts	"	24,960	37,062	18,238	30,977	39,160	22,564	30,941	19,184	26,826	32,924
Skins (Miscellaneous) ...	No.	35,545	3,790	3,617	6,474	593	21,510	3,893	2,483	858	502
Pulse	cwt.	36,780	28,370	23,632	56,281	30,024	19,903	20,396	16,228	24,499	21,860
Wattle Extract	"	21,229	12,396	9,203	—	—	19,188	11,156	2,966	—	—
Wattle Bark	"	44,082	36,537	89,964	71,416	17,794	17,338	13,702	28,991	17,901	5,836
Cotton	"	4,400	7,309	8,260	2,190	605	15,030	32,750	41,000	11,860	3,026
Copra	"	14,725	22,085	31,295	30,271	14,457	14,070	25,763	35,915	46,473	13,521
Potatoes	"	43,105	49,019	33,803	36,521	22,349	10,036	10,994	7,726	8,342	6,482

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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

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MAP.

PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area 5,229 square miles, making a total area of 224,960 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time three hours fast on Greenwich.

The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of :—

(1) A low-lying region, less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area of the Colony. This region extends from the sea to approximately the 38th degree of East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th degree of East Longitude. It continues in the south across the boundary of Tanganyika Territory and in the north to about the 2nd degree of North Latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plains such as those of the Athi River and the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

(3) The great Rift Valley formed by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing Lake Rudolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Laikipia Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Kikuyu Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Turkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Elgeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount Kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Range give rise to the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu. From the Aberdares also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Tsavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean as the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Uaso Nyiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Uaso Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment passes southward along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice. Mount Elgon, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Settima (13,000 feet) and Mount Kinangop (12,816 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and Elgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less settled areas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30° F. in some localities, but the mean temperature varies little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of Kenya is very wide. At Lamu on the coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Mombasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, it is 72.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi River, on the plains some 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Songhor in the Nandi Hills east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the Northern Frontier are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the principal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is higher west of the Mau Escarpment. The heaviest rainfall is normally experienced from March to June and October to December. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

HISTORY.

The history of the territory now known as Kenya may be divided into four sections. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the second with the exploration of the hinterland; the third with the partition of Africa among European Powers and the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company; and the fourth with the administration of the country under the Imperial Government.

(1) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erithrean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first century, A.D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of "Azania." In 1331, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Mombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1498, Vasco da Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition to round the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the East African coast. The Coast towns were all under Arab rule and are described as prosperous trading cities. Mombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1498, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco da Gama's stay in Mombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he sailed north to Malindi.

Of Malindi he writes : "The city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounded by walls, and, placed immediately on the shore, it made an imposing appearance." Cordial relations were established and maintained between the inhabitants of Malindi and the Portuguese, who were able to refit their ships for the voyage to India.

On Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal, a fleet under Cabral was sent to annex India. Cabral looted Mombasa in 1500. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Zuna da Cunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Mombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt only to be burned again by an African tribe known as the Zimba. The Zimba were expelled by the Portuguese who then, in 1594, built Fort Jesus.

In 1630, the inhabitants of Mombasa attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a siege of three months. The fort was rebuilt by Xerxas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organised from Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following decade were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again in temporary possession, but in November, 1729, they were finally driven from Mombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of the Imam of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Mombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Mombasa Arabs attempted to capture Zanzibar. The attempt failed but Pemba remained under the influence of Mombasa until 1822, when the Mazrui were completely defeated by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. In the same year, Seyyid Said, who had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta*, commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants "begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. *Leven*, who informed them "that provided they would assent to the abolition of the slave trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection to hold the place in the meantime."

Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the *Leven*, was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani River on the 29th May, 1824, in his twenty-second year. The Protectorate over Mombasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa with the consent of the Indian Government. He placed a garrison of 300 Baluchis in the fort but, on his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these were starved into submission by the Mazrui. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his Court from Oman to Zanzibar and, with the subjugation of the Mazrui in 1837 and of the Islands of Siu and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity ensued along the East African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Oman to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thwaini. Zanzibar he left to his next son Seyyid Majid. A dispute arose and the rivals agreed to submit the question of succession to the arbitration of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Oman to Seyyid Thwaini and Zanzibar and the mainland dominions to Seyyid Majid. Seyyid Majid died in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Barghash, whose reign is memorable as witnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa between European Powers.

(2) The history of European endeavour in the hinterland of East Africa centres round the sources of the Nile. Arab explorers had traversed Eastern Africa for many centuries before any information was forthcoming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were co-ordinated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in A.D. 150 and Sanson d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 19th century that more accurate knowledge was obtained. The Portuguese, during their occupation of the Coast strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, indeed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen by Rebmann. Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Kenya in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the chapter of discovery inland from the East Coast of Africa. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Nile that any further progress was made from the East.

The fact that the Nile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July, 1858. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed, and Speke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeh and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtesa, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 21st January, 1863, Speke reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the Ripon Falls. Later in the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza and the mystery of the origin of the Nile was solved.

Certain geographical questions still, however, awaited settlement and twelve more years elapsed before further information became available. Henry M. Stanley placed a boat on the Victoria Nyanza and circumnavigated the Lake in 1875. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities offered by Uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached England at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they met with a ready response. The first English mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Shortly afterwards there arrived two Catholic missionaries belonging to the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. Mohammedan proselytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrels which dominated the political situation in Uganda for fifteen years.

It was the birth of European interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the East African hinterland now known as Kenya. Apart from journeys up the Tana Valley by Wakefield in 1865, and New in 1866, and from visits to Kilimanjaro by Von der Decken in 1863, and New in 1871, little had been added to the knowledge gained by Krapf and Rebman before 1850. In 1862, Dr. G. A. Fischer made the first attempt to discover a route to Uganda more direct than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Kilimanjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing Masailand to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1883, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Masai from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first European to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from Mombasa in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded in reaching the Lake forty-five miles east of the Ripon Falls. Ill-health prevented him from continuing his journey to the Nile, but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additions had been made to the knowledge of East African geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(3) European intervention in African affairs was stimulated by the reports regarding the slave trade made by Stanley as a result of his journey from Uganda across the Congo in 1877. The organization of the Congo Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, the German Kaiser granted a charter of protection to the Society of German Colonization operating on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, an area which had been assigned to the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland territory over which the Sultan was recognized as having authority had never been defined. This point was referred to an international commission which included in the Sultan's dominions a strip of the coast ten sea miles in depth from the Rovuma to the Tana River and certain other areas in the north. The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north, of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya to-day.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tana River and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887, Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, 1889, offered Sir William Mackinnon, as representative of the British East Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British Company resisting all such claims. It was not until the Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had been signed that the controversy ended. By that Treaty Germany withdrew her claims to Witu and the territory north of the Tana on the understanding that England should secure for Germany the definite cession of the sphere south of the Umba River leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. A dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens, and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was sent against Witu. The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1893, the Company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by Germany as part of the convention by which the British Government waived all rights over Heligoland, and Witu could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom on compensation to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1889, a historic scene took place at Rabai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland from Mombasa. By the payment of £3,500 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The districts intervening between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate, and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda, and the Company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield until it had consolidated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the Company's hand and it became necessary for the Company to take part in the administration of Uganda before it was fully equipped to do so.

In 1889, the Company despatched a considerable caravan under F. J. Jackson to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, and make treaties with the various tribes. Jackson founded a Company's station at Machakos, proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik, and reached Mumias on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was begged by Mwanga, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. A commerce monopoly was offered to the Company. As he was under instructions to avoid Uganda, which was known to be in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the offer, and went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his return to Mumias on the 4th March, 1890, he heard that Dr. Karl Peters, in charge of a German expedition, had passed through on his way to Uganda a month previously.

In October, 1888, it had become known that Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr. Peters had been appointed leaders of an expedition which was to proceed up the Tana River with the ostensible object of relieving Emin Pasha, the Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, who, after the fall of Khartoum, had been cut off from all communications for four years. News of the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached Europe in January, 1889. In the following month Peters left Berlin. His passage through German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at Witu, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J. R. W. Pigott, had explored the valley of the Tana early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the natives. Peters destroyed these treaties wherever he could find them. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwanga. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

Jackson entered Mengo, the capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda was included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F. D. Lugard had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890, he founded a station on the borders of Kikuyu country at Dagoretti. He was then ordered to Uganda and, by forced marches, succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was finding the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon to subscribe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganda. Representations were made to the British Government that they should help the Company. This the Government felt unable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the Coast to Uganda.

Uganda proper was informally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 19th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Witu in 1893 has already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1896.

The last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui section of the Coast Arabs, which implicated the inhabitants of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kipini.

In February, 1895, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Liwali of Takaungu. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Liwali's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Gonjoro and threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken, but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa was never in danger but Malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fled across the border and surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Signatory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892–3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and by the end of 1901 there was a weekly train service between Mombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899, and the line to Nairobi was opened in August of that year. The s.s. *Winifred* was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost of the line up to the end of September, 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

In 1897, an expedition was organized to explore the country between Abyssinia and Fashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese troops, remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had seen much recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from Ravine they deserted in a body, passed through Nandi, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899, but not without the loss of valuable British lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the East Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidieh, and Ukamba. Its western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment ; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis ; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba was administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little was known of the Kikuyu.

Little economic importance was attached to the country between the coast and Uganda. Until the Uganda Railway was built, one of the principal functions of the Administration was to act as forwarding agents for Uganda. There were no towns up-country apart from Machakos—where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders—until Nairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found in all the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, where the law still recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

Two important steps in the development of the East Africa Protectorate were taken early in the present century. The western boundaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Eastern Province of Uganda, stretching as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and including the Mau Escarpment, and the Nandi, Lumbwa and Kavirondo country. In the same year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1903, there were nearly 100 Europeans settled in or near Nairobi.

During 1903 numerous applications were received for land in the Rift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Uganda Railway in the Rift Valley near Naivasha were at that time used by the Masai pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves, one in Laikipia, some 60 miles north of the railway, and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief was appointed under an Order in Council, dated the 9th November, 1906, and an Order in Council, dated the 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1908.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902–03 to £443,624 in 1913–14, new industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902–03 to £1,123,798 in 1913–14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

On the outbreak of war a prompt response was made to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were formed at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Mounted Rifles, the East African Regiment, and the East African Transport Corps. These measures served to ward off attacks from German East Africa until an Expeditionary Force arrived from India. The southern border was frequently violated by the enemy during 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A period of comparative inactivity followed. In September, 1915, a mass meeting was held in Nairobi at which a resolution was passed placing at the Governor's disposal the entire resources of the country. This was followed by the formation of a War Council and the compulsory registration of all European personnel. In December, 1915, an Ordinance was passed providing for compulsory military and other service. This Ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the War Council and District Committees. Of the 3,145 adult male Europeans in the Protectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity during the war.

The number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one battalion only of the 3rd King's African Rifles had been recruited in the Protectorate. During the war, the 3rd and 4th King's African Rifles raised three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th King's African Rifles raised part of one battalion. The total number of East Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. In addition, 1,157 Africans were recruited for the Arab Rifles, the Police Battalion, and Police Service Battalion.

A remarkable response was made by the African community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the Carrier Corps, Maxim Gun Porters, and Stretcher Bearers. More than 200,000 enlistments for these purposes are recorded.

During the course of the war, in order to facilitate military operations, a railway line was constructed from Voi to Taveta near the boundary of German East Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the German railway near Moshi.

Although in the early days of the British administration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of Kenya has, apart from the war in German East Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Small expeditions were despatched against the Nandi in 1900, 1903, and 1905–06, owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched into Sotik in 1906 and a force visited Marakwet in 1911. Patrols visited Northern Jubaland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances broke out among the Giriama tribe towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in Turkana in 1915 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulihan Somalis led to punitive measures in Jubaland in 1916 and 1917.

Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1919 when the principle of elective representation of Europeans was recognized. The first elections were held in February, 1920. In 1923 the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab Communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920. The Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. On the 29th June, 1925, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy, signed at London on the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy. By the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate, was included in Kenya.

The Uganda Railway, which had been operated from the date of its construction as a State Railway under the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, was constituted in April, 1921, as a separate financial entity under the control of a Central Railway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the Office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. He has control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Kenya or Uganda, including railways, ports, wharves, and steamships. The Administration is now known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services. An Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

LANGUAGES.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and

Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama), Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

CURRENCY.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee ; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1*s*. 4*d*., began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2*s*. 9*d*. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2*s*. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I. GENERAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Colony during the latter part of the year, being accompanied during the early stages of his route by His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Mombasa in the S.S. *Malda* on the 28th September and after two days at the Coast left by train for Nairobi, reaching the capital on the 1st October.

A representative East African Agricultural Show had been arranged for the first week in October and a Race Meeting was also held in Nairobi. Both meetings were attended by Their Royal Highnesses, who took an active part in the latter and rode in several races.

All members of the Local Native Councils, together with a number of other prominent persons in native society, numbering 1,400 persons in all, were the guests of Government in Nairobi, for four days during this period. A camp was specially constructed for their accommodation, and at the canteens all kinds of food commonly consumed by the native tribes were supplied. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales met these guests on two occasions. A combined military and civil parade was held at Government House on the 2nd October, when the Prince of Wales presented to each of the leading chiefs a hunting knife and belt. On the following day, he paid an informal visit to the camp, where he spent an hour and a-half walking up and down the lines and speaking with individuals of every group, sometimes, to their great delight, in Swahili. To each Local Native Council he presented a framed portrait of himself. Reports from all districts confirm the deep impression made on the minds of those Africans who were present by the personal interest and regard for them manifested by His Royal Highness. The Prince's visit to their camp, the interest that he showed by questioning them as to details of their tribal dress and customs, and his evident concern for their welfare, deeply affected them. His Royal Highness's departure from the camp was the occasion of a memorable demonstration of spontaneous enthusiasm.

The Duke of Gloucester left Kenya on a hunting expedition to the south at the end of the first week in October. The Prince of Wales spent some days at Elementeita on his way to Uganda and on his return to Kenya at the end of the month he stayed at Kitale, Eldoret, and Nakuru before returning to Nairobi. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Nanyuki. He attended the Armistice Day Celebration in Nairobi on the 11th November and he left for Tanganyika shortly afterwards.

The Commission under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., which was appointed by the Secretary of State in July, 1927, to consider certain questions relating to the closer union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa and allied subjects, arrived in Kenya from Uganda on the 27th January and spent some three weeks in the Colony before proceeding to Tanganyika.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., left the Colony on the 1st December in order to take part in advance discussions of the Report* of the Commission, which was published in England and East Africa on the 18th January, 1929. During the absence of the Governor the Government was administered by Sir Jacob Barth, Kt., C.B.E.

The Legislative Council held four sessions and sat on 33 days during the course of the year. A by-election was held in Mombasa owing to the resignation of Mr. G. G. Atkinson; Mr. J. Cumming was elected unopposed. The four Nominated Indian Unofficial Members, who had been appointed in July, 1927, to the places left vacant at the General Election in January, 1927, held their seats until their appointments terminated on the 31st January, 1928. An election to fill these seats was held on the 3rd March, 1928, but no candidates were nominated and one Indian Elected Member only sat in the Council during the remainder of the year.

The Railway and the Colony suffered great loss by the death, which took place in Nairobi on the 19th August, of Sir Christian Felling, Kt., C.M.G., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. Sir Christian Felling came to Kenya from South Africa at the end of 1922. He took charge of what was then called the Uganda Railway at a time when the financial prospects of the country and the Railway were at a very low ebb. "In five years he transformed the whole working of the Railway and he transfigured its finance. No man understood better that the prosperity of the Railway was due in the first place to the vigorous expansion and steadily increasing production of both the territories which the Railway served. But in new countries like this, railway development and general development are very closely allied. The steady policy of new construction which Sir Christian Felling pursued and which, without his foresight, without his gift of management, without his powers of persuasion, it would have been difficult to pursue—that policy was responsible itself in no small part for the increase of production on which the Railway throve."†

Important progress was made during the year in the development of local government following the recommendations made by the Local Government Commission which sat under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham in 1926 and presented its Report in February, 1927.

All urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, have hitherto been administered as townships direct by the Government, the District Officer being assisted in some townships by an advisory committee of residents. Nairobi was declared a municipality in 1919 but did not assume responsibility for its own roads and drains till 1923.

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* Cmd. 3234.

† Extract from the Governor's speech to the Legislative Council on the 20th August, 1928.

A local government inspectorate and a special branch of the Central Government to deal with local government matters, with the assistance of Standing Committees, were formed during the year, the Office of Commissioner for Local Government being combined with that of Commissioner of Lands and Settlement.

Legislation was drafted with a view to putting into effect the recommendations of the Local Government Commission, and a Round Table Conference of representatives of the European and Indian communities was convened for the purpose of discussing the various proposals contained in the Bill dealing with Municipalities before that Bill should be considered in detail by the Legislative Council. The Conference accepted the proposed extension of the Nairobi Municipality so as to include the suburban areas, and achieved substantial agreement in respect of the constitution of the Nairobi Municipal Council and the proposed Mombasa Municipal Board. The suggestions made by this Conference were accepted by the Government and the Local Government (Municipalities) Bill and other measures affecting local government were passed in the Legislative Council at a session held in Mombasa in August, 1928.

The Indian Associations, however, subsequently repudiated the agreements entered into by their representatives, and when nominations of Indian members to the Nairobi Municipal Council and the Mombasa Municipal Board were invited later in the year the Indian community declined to take part in municipal affairs pending the issue of the Report of the Hilton Young Commission.

The legislation introduced in August for local government purposes included the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, which considerably amplified the machinery for municipal administration previously contained in the Municipal Corporations Ordinance of 1922, and which provided for the constitution of the Nairobi Municipal Council, for the establishment of a municipality in Mombasa, gave power to the Governor to establish other municipalities, and set up a central organisation for dealing with local government matters; a general Rating Law applicable to all urban areas; and a District Councils Ordinance dealing with the constitution, powers and functions of District Councils.

The establishment of District Councils in rural areas had been recommended by the Local Government Commission in order that these Councils should assume, at the outset, the functions of district road authorities, and with a view to their subsequently acting as local public health authorities and hospital authorities, and also in order that they should be the recognised bodies which the Government should consult when it wished local advice on any question.

The District Councils Ordinance incorporates a rating system and forms a complete code for rural authorities. All these Ordinances were assented to by the Governor on the 8th October, 1928. The

Municipalities Ordinance was applied to Nairobi on the 31st October, 1928, and the Municipality of Mombasa was established on the 27th November, 1928.

Aviation attracted increasing attention. Several journeys between Kenya and Europe were undertaken by air ; a further meeting took place in Nairobi between a flight of the Royal Air Force and one of the South African Air Force ; the Nairobi Aerodrome was seldom without two or three privately-owned machines, which made flights in the neighbourhood and from point to point in Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Tanganyika. The year's progress was marred by a fatal accident which occurred near Nairobi in March, when Mrs. Carbery, who had but recently achieved the pioneer flight from Mombasa to Nairobi, crashed during a practice flight.

After protracted negotiations at Addis Ababa with the object of securing compensation for the numerous raids carried out upon Kenya territory from Abyssinian territory since 1915, the Abyssinian Government agreed to pay a sum of £21,000, about £15,000 of which had been paid by the end of the year.

The year was a satisfactory one financially, the Colonial surplus increasing from £693,260 at the end of 1927 to £879,307 at the end of 1928. The total Funded Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1928, was £13,500,000, represented by two loans of £5,000,000 each (1921 and 1927) and one of £3,500,000 (1928).

The final section of the main railway line extension to Uganda was opened for traffic in January, 1928. Construction was begun on branch lines from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls and from Kisumu to Yala and was continued on the line from Tororo to Soroti, the section as far as Mbale being opened for traffic before the end of the year.

No census of the non-native population was taken during 1928. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and the return of African population is, therefore, a rough estimate only.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921 and 1928 :—

	1921 *Census.*	1926 *Census.*	*Increase per cent.*
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	Estimate, 1921	*Estimate*, 1928	*Increase per cent.*
Africans	2,348,788	2,838,022	26*
Total	2,394,421	2,891,691	26*

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* The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE CONDITIONS DURING 1928.

Politically the year was uneventful, but rapid progress is being made in the development of local institutions and in the assumption of local responsibility. In particular, the activities of the Local Native Councils have been conspicuous, and their enthusiasm for the improvement of social and economic conditions has been reflected in the sums of money voted in their annual estimates for education, communications, and the extension of medical facilities.

For the agricultural tribes as for the stock-owning peoples the year was not without its difficulties. The rains were capricious and deficient in amount. In most of Nyanza they were satisfactory and good crops resulted. In Kikuyu and the Coast they were a partial failure. In Kerio and the Northern Frontier Province the drought was very serious. Towards the end of the year parts of the Colony, particularly Ukamba, suffered from the depredations of locusts. An increasing amount of land is yearly put under cultivation, but owing to unsatisfactory seasons the results have not been proportionate to the efforts expended. Overstocking remains a problem for which no solution has yet been found.

A development which caused great satisfaction to a great part of the native population was the progressive demarcation of the Native Reserves as gazetted in October, 1926. The visible demarcation appears to have restored confidence in Government's bona fides and to have been accepted as a guarantee that Government intends to preserve to the native communities the land which has been set aside for them. Satisfied on this point, the tribes, particularly the Kikuyu, are now turning their earnest attention to the rights of individuals to holdings within the Reserves.

A particularly noteworthy feature in the evolution of native life is the rapid substitution of wheeled transport for human porterage and of vehicular for pedestrian travel. The extension of the Colony's road system and the improvement of the road surfaces have resulted in the appearance in large numbers of the motor-lorry and the motor-bus. This is a developemnt the reactions of which cannot yet be appreciated or the cumulative effect estimated.

An innovation which must have far-reaching effects is the introduction of water-boring machines, some of which were operating in Native areas during 1928. Successful bores have been sunk in the Masai Reserve, and there is reason to suppose that in the Northern Frontier Province and other arid regions large tracts of country hitherto useless may in due course become productive.

No legislation of importance affecting the native population of the Colony was enacted during 1928.

The health of the native peoples remained reasonably good throughout the year. There was no serious epidemic other than an outbreak of malaria which was particularly severe in the Kericho District. A campaign against hookworm in Digo District was triumphantly successful.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure totals for the five years ended 31st December, 1928 :—

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1924	2,111,565	1,861,511
1925	2,430,509	2,339,996
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1297	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647

No special alterations were made during the year in methods of raising revenue.

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

(*a*) *Public Debt.*

The Colony's Funded Public Debt on the 31st of December, 1927, amounted to £10,000,000, represented by the Loan of £5,000,000 raised in 1921 under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921 and the Loan of £5,000,000 raised in 1927 under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1927 provided for the issue of stock sufficient to produce a net sum of £8,353,611 after defraying the costs of issue, and the loan raised in 1927 was a first portion of the issue under this Ordinance. The second instalment, of £3,500,000, was raised in 1928.

The total Funded Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1928, was therefore £13,500,000, represented by two loans of £5,000,000 each (1921 and 1927) and one of £3,500,000 (1928).

The 1921 Loan, known as the " Kenya Government 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1946–56 " was floated in London in November, 1921, at £95 per cent. The currency of the Loan is 35 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of November, 1946, on giving six calendar months' notice. This Loan was fully expended at the end of 1926.

The 1927 Loan, known as the " Kenya Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1948–58 " was floated in London in November, 1927, at £99 10*s*. per cent. The currency of the Loan is 30 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 15th of January, 1948, on giving six calendar months' notice. This Loan was raised for the purpose of redeeming the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) Loan of £3,500,000, and for further railway and port development. Of this loan, £4,973,139 3s. 67c. had been spent at the end of the year.

The 1928 Loan, known as the "Kenya Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1950," was floated in London in May, 1928, at £95 per cent. The currency of the Loan is 22 years and it is repayable at par on the 1st of May, 1950. It was raised for further railway and harbour and colonial development, and at the close of the year £3,192,794 9s. 14c. had been spent.

(b) *Sinking Funds.*

In the case of the 1921, 1927, and 1928 Loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of three years from the date of the first issue of the stock, and it is stated in the prospectus that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 Loan are at present at the rate of Sh.26/- per cent. per annum.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1928.

Liabilities.	£	Sh.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	Sh.	cts.
Deposits	559,069	19	60	Investments... ...	145,817	11	33
Drafts and remittances	8,411	4	20	Advances pending raising of Loans.	522,080	17	80
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.	879,306	18	95	Advances	109,860	7	63
				Unallocated Stores ...	95,251	14	85
				Loans to Local Bodies	4,500	4	12
				Cash	569,277	7	02
	£1,446,788	2	75		£1,446,788	2	75

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

The rainfall during the year 1928 was generally under average, and as a consequence crops suffered in some districts. The yield of coffee was much reduced. The estimate of yield for the season was 7,800 tons at the end of December, as compared with an actual production of 12,300 tons in the preceding year. Except in the Nyanza Province, where yields were high, the maize crop was below average, and in parts of the Nakuru District it largely failed on account of drought. The wheat crop also suffered in like manner, and in the higher districts which enjoyed a sufficient rainfall the yield was greatly reduced by "rust." In several districts a number of farmers suffered some loss in the destruction of maize and wheat crops by locusts. From the same cause some damage, though not extensive, was caused to native food crops.

Owing to shortage of rain generally, a smaller surplus of crops was available for sale from the Native Reserves, and in some areas a shortage of food existed. Grazing in the pastoral areas was poor and resulted in low condition of stock generally and a reduced output of produce and animals fit for market.

Notwithstanding the adverse seasons, development on the whole continues at a satisfactory rate. There has been a general awakening to the importance of maintaining soil fertility. Progress in the development of "mixed farming" is slow. In so far as "mixed farming" implies growing a wider range of crops, it is now being realized that a rotation is very necessary for several reasons, but the farmer who is struggling to become established is not disposed in the earlier stages to grow crops the produce of which is not marketable at a profit, however valuable these crops may be as "restorers" and "improvers" of soil fertility.

Again, in so far as "mixed farming" means the inclusion of stock in the operations, the impediments are the incidence of disease in the most highly productive areas, and the low productive capacity of the cattle, whether for beef or milk production. To feed crops and artificial foods profitably presupposes a supply of good dairy cows which will respond to such a system of management. Unfortunately, the local supply of such cows is at present so small that the system cannot be applied extensively within a short time.

Mechanical cultivation has been encouraged by the rebate given by Government to users of kerosene for agricultural purposes. The great advantages derived from this efficient and expeditious form of performing agricultural operations is unfortunately to some extent discounted by its present comparatively high cost. In the light of experience, there is a tendency more fully to combine the use of tractors and draught-oxen in the major farming operations. This combination is likely to prove not only efficient but the most economical.

During the year, arrangements were made for the organisation of an East African Meteorological Service under the direction of the Statistician to the Governors' Conference.

A system of forecasting crops was introduced during the year, and reports were published in respect of the months September to December. Monthly estimates of their crops were submitted by 178 crop correspondents and the Agricultural Department was thus enabled to inaugurate successfully this valuable service.

Exports.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1928 was £2,747,233, an increase of £15,439 as compared with the previous year.

The tonnage was 104,519 tons in 1928, against 139,412 tons in 1927. This decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the quantity of maize shipped during the year.

Given even normal seasons and no serious fall in market prices the quantities and values of agricultural exports should again show a substantial increase.

The statistical information given in succeeding sub-sections of this section of the report relates, except where otherwise stated, to agricultural development by Europeans.

Acreage and Occupation.

The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is approximately 6,720,646 acres, and in addition an area of about 894,720 acres is still available for alienation. Of the area allotted, 4,996,406 acres are under occupation, showing the satisfactory increase of 258,486 acres over the previous year. The number of European occupiers totals 1,971, a net increase of 70 over the previous year, but it is calculated that changes of occupiers took place in 78 holdings, making the number of new occupiers 148.

The number of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings inclusive of the 1,971 occupiers is returned at 2,807, an increase of 185 as compared with the previous year.

The total area under cultivation is 592,741 acres, giving an average of 301 acres per occupier, as compared with 269 and 256 acres for the years 1927 and 1926 respectively.

Including land used for stock-farming, it is estimated that the area beneficially occupied is on the average 1,266 acres, which shows the extensive character of farming operations in this Colony. In addition, mention should be made of the considerable area of farms used by " native squatters."

In the returns furnished it was shown that on European holdings they had 47,111 acres under cultivation, and 878,502 acres were used for the maintenance of their stock.

Main Crops.

On 31st July, 1928, the total area under crops was 525,421 acres, and the total area under cultivation was 592,741 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given, together with the percentages of increase and decrease, in the appended table :—

Crop.	1928.	1927.	*Increase, per cent.*	*Decrease, per cent.*
Maize	215,960	192,592	12.13	—
Wheat	88,429	65,036	35.96	—
Barley	5,933	4,093	44.95	—
Coffee	84,073	74,662	12.60	—
Sisal	91,909	71,213	29.06	—
Tea	4,809	3,156	52.37	—
Coconuts...	7,994	8,113	—	1.46
Sugar-cane	9,408	6,811	38.12	—
Miscellaneous	24,384	17,194	41.81	—
Total acreage of crops grown... ...	532,899	442,770	20.33	—
Less catch crops	7,478	4,735	57.93	—
Net area under crops	525,421	438,035	19.94	—

Maize.—The figures quoted above show an increase of 23,368 acres in the total area of 215,960 acres planted as at 31st July, 1928. The average yield over the Colony was 6.15 bags per acre, showing a reduction due to unfavourable weather conditions.

The following table shows the acreages and yields of maize in past years :—

Year.	*Acreage harvested.* Acres.	*Actual Production.* Bags.	*Bags per acre.*
1923–1924	108,556	833,640	7.68
1924–1925	129,647	893,108	6.89
1925–1926	155,751	826,614	5.95
1926–1927	177,987	1,314,643	7.39
1927–1928	177,009	1,088,706	6.15

Exports of maize (including native-grown maize) for the season (August-July) fell from 1,100,708 bags in 1926–27 to 805,801 bags in 1927–28.

Crop estimates for the 1928 planted crop show a production of about 1,100,000 bags, of which it was estimated that 800,000 bags would normally be available for export. Good crops from this planting were raised in most areas excepting parts of the Nakuru District but, as maize is the main crop grown over an extensive area in that district, the shortfall in total output is very considerable, and the effect was to reduce considerably the average yield for the Colony.

Another representative and successful Maize Conference was held in August, and some of its deliberations took place in joint session with the Wheat Conference.

Wheat.—The area planted as at 31st July, 1928, was 82,429 acres, an increase of 23,393 acres over the previous year.

The acreage harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Acreage harvested.* Acres.	*Actual production.* Bags.
1923–1924	19,599	55,920
1924–1925	23,996	61,067
1925–1926	30,627	80,069
1926–1927	46,601	120,569
1927–1928	75,102	173,958

The satisfactory prices which ruled during the previous years for wheat, the improvement and increased capacity of grain mills, the security against "rust" at the lower altitudes which has been afforded by the variety "Kenya Governor" evolved by the Agricultural Department, and the increase in cultivation of farms at elevations of 8,000 to 9,000 feet, together stimulated a great increase in production. The industry has now reached the stage when sufficient wheat is produced to meet the requirements in flour of this Colony and adjacent territories. But that position is not yet completely secure.

Unfortunately, " Black Stem Rust " (*P. Graminis*) for the first time seriously affected the yield of the 1928 crop in the variety " Equator," the standard crop of the higher altitudes, where it has hitherto been supposed that this form of " rust " was not a menace.

While average yields on good land in the best districts reach 30 bushels or more per acre, the average for the Colony remains phenomenally low, at about 8 bushels per acre. That is to be accounted for by sowings made on the poorer soils, drought in some areas, heavy losses due to " rust," and destruction by birds.

At the Wheat Conference already mentioned, it was agreed that a system of compulsory official grading should be instituted for " export " wheat. Rules and standard grades were promulgated under the Agricultural Produce Export Ordinance. Towards the end of the year, 136,640 cwt. of wheat, valued at £76,196, were exported, chiefly to India and South African markets. In addition 17,717 cwt. of flour, valued at £17,349, were exported, chiefly to Tanganyika and Uganda. It can be said with confidence that wheats of good milling quality can be grown for export to oversea markets.

Through the enterprise of the Kenya Farmers' Association, a large addition has been made to the storage capacity for wheat to be stocked at their Mill. Thus a difficulty experienced in storing wheat on farms where inadequate facilities exist has been removed to a large extent.

Wheat-milling statistics were called for in connection with the Agricultural Census, and for the period covering 1st December, 1927, to 31st November, 1928, the main features of the returns are as follows :—

There were eight wheat-mills operating during the year. The eight mills are capable of milling a total of 40.5 bags (200 lb.) of wheat hourly. 89,633 bags wheat were milled during the year, producing 24,012 bags (200 lb.) fine flour and 41,934 bags (200 lb.) atta flour.

The wastage in milling (pollards, brans, etc.) was 23,687 bags of 200 lb., or 26.4 per cent. of the total quantity milled.

Barley.—There was an increase in area from 4,093 acres in 1927 to 5,933 in 1928, and indications point to a considerable extension of this crop. Unfortunately, in areas known at present to be suitable for the crop, the grain becomes discoloured on the ear before harvesting, due probably to mist and dew. That in itself may reduce the quality from " malting " to " feeding " value. Growers are realising the care which has to be exercised in the growing of a " malting " sample, but even at export values for feeding purposes the crop may be more profitable than wheat in districts where " rust " depreciates the wheat yield.

Good varieties of malting barley have been introduced from time to time, both by the Agricultural Department and individual growers, and there is therefore available in the Colony suitable seed for extending the cultivation of this crop.

Coffee.—Labour difficulties in 1925 and 1926 arrested progress in the planting of new areas, but conditions in this respect have greatly improved and in 1928 the highest annual increase yet recorded was planted. The area under coffee increased by 9,511 acres, bringing the total area under this valuable crop to 84,073 acres. The season was not favourable to the production of a heavy crop and as compared with the previous year exports increased by 1,820 cwt. only. In value the coffee exported decreased from £1,140,549 in 1927 to £1,119,894 in 1928.

The total quantity of coffee produced in the last Agricultural Census year was 246,292 cwt., but the unfavourable weather conditions during 1928 are calculated to reduce considerably the yield of the 1928–29 crop, probably by about 50,000 cwt. The importance of this industry to the Colony is reflected in the number of coffee-growers and the proportion which the value of coffee exported bears to other crop exports.

The number of coffee-growers has increased during the year from 749 to 829, representing 42 per cent. of all the European occupiers of land, and coffee exports represented 49.8 per cent. of the Colony's total agricultural exports.

Market prices of coffee have remained high for a number of years and Kenya Coffee is not only maintaining but enhancing its reputation on the world's markets. The average value of coffee exported during the year was declared through Customs to be Shs. 109/92 per cwt.

The dreaded pest of coffee-growing countries—the Coffee Bean Borer (*Stephanodores*)—was identified for the first time on a number of plantations. As the result of preliminary inspection work, it was decided to conduct an extensive campaign calculated to arrest its spread, if not to eradicate it, early in 1929, and preparations were accordingly made.

Tea.—The area under tea as at 31st July was 4,809 acres, an increase of 1,655 acres over the previous year.

In the year under review the first export consignment of "factory-prepared" tea—86 cwt., valued at £678— was shipped. There is much promise that the industry will succeed in the Kericho and Limoru Districts, where considerable expenditure is being incurred upon planting and the erection of factories.

Sisal.—As in the case of wheat and coffee, there was a remarkable increase in the area under sisal—the greatest annual increase so far recorded. That increase was 20,696 acres, bringing the total planted as at 31st July, 1928, to 91,909 acres, of which 48,621 acres were over 3 years old and therefore ready for cutting.

Exports of fibre increased from 305,985 cwt. in 1927 to 330,315 cwt. and, with prices remaining practically constant, the value of this export increased from £468,974 in 1927 to £495,959 in 1928.

From returns furnished, the estimated production for the census year ending 31st July, 1929, is 365,000 cwt., as compared with an actual production for the previous similar period of 290,190 cwt.

Much skill and attention are given to the organisation of this industry and the marketing of the product, not only by the companies owning sisal estates but by its representative organization, the "Sisal Growers' Association," and success has been achieved particularly in reducing costs of production. Engineers and others are directing attention to the design and manufacture of approved decorticating plant. If the experiment proves successful, and at present it so promises, methods of sisal production will be greatly changed not only in this Colony but elsewhere.

Sugar-Cane.—The greatest increase hitherto recorded in the planting of cane occurred in 1928. There is now a total of 9,403 acres on European holdings and 5,693 acres on farms occupied by Indians, making a total of 15,096 acres.

The output of crystallized and raw sugar fell from 179,748 cwt. in the season 1926–1927 to 128,944 cwt. in 1927–1928, and exports, chiefly to Tanganyika, dropped from 25,329 cwt., valued at £37,052, in 1927 to 11,941 cwt., valued at £19,258, in 1928. That decrease is to be accounted for by the effect which the drought had on the supply of cane, also to the reduction in sucrose content of the cane from the same cause.

Over a period of some years the progress of this industry has been slower than anticipated, but the industry is one which involves the expenditure of a large amount of capital. With the establishment of two new sugar mills, one near Nairobi and the other at the Coast, not far distant from Mombasa, and the development now taking place in the planting of cane, it is expected that these efforts in Kenya, coupled with the output of the mill in Uganda, will shortly supply fully the demand in the Eastern African territories.

The increasing consumption of the native population, due largely to their increased purchasing power, is noteworthy, and it is felt that with a substantial reduction in the price of sugar this market could be considerably increased. On that, rather than on an export market, reliance should be placed by the industry during the initial years of its development.

Coconuts.—Non-European interests in the cultivation of coconuts appears to be confined to individual needs for local consumption, and European enterprise has not increased the "plantation" areas substantially during recent years; indeed there has been a slight decrease in the area so occupied, namely, from 8,113 acres in 1927 to 7,994 acres in 1928. Some copra is used locally for soap making. The export of copra nearly doubled in 1928, as compared with the previous year, the relative figures being 26,995 cwt., valued at £28,955, and 14,725 cwt., valued at £14,070. That increase is due to palms planted in previous years having now reached the productive stage.

Essential Oils.—For some years past, private enterprise, centered at Njoro, has experimented, chiefly with a variety of geranium, in the production of essential oils; 473 acres have now been planted, distillation has been carried out on a productive basis, and the oil is sold to a British firm.

Wattle.—The area under wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) has increased from 8,830 acres in 1925 to 9,922 acres in 1928, but during that period a considerable area was "barked" and cut down. There are 6,319 acres under the age of 6 years. The export of wattle bark has more than doubled during the last year, the figures being 44,082 cwt., valued at £17,338, in 1927 and 101,619 cwt., valued at £59,112, in 1928. The export of tannin extract remained practically constant; for 1928 it was 20,284 cwt., valued at £22,478.

The increase in export from this industry is due chiefly to the bark now supplied from the Kikuyu Native Reserve. The natives were encouraged to plant wattle trees chiefly for fuel and shelter, and the opportunity later arose for the bark therefrom to be marketed.

Miscellaneous Crops.—Little interest is now taken in flax, the area having dropped to 284 acres. Only stability in the flax market, and some assurance that profitable prices could be secured, would persuade farmers to renew the cultivation of this crop. Castor, of which 965 acres were under cultivation in 1925, is disappearing, the area in 1928 being returned at 92 acres only. Some interest is being taken in tobacco, of which 187 acres were reported as having been planted as at the 31st July 1928.

The area under oats has increased from 1,105 acres in 1925 to 2,572 acres in 1928. Only in a few districts has it been found so far that this crop "heads" properly for the production of grain.

Fodder crops, chiefly maize and oats, represented an area of 1,601 acres.

Live-Stock Industry.

The following table shows the numbers of live-stock owned by Europeans during the last five years:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cattle—Total	211,381	216,589	213,423	215,650	216,961
(*a*) Breeding stock ...	110,855	110,547	105,556	107,434	110,796
(*b*) Oxen...	100,526	106,042	107,867	108,213	106,165
Horses	1,642	1,846	1,844	2,137	2,172
Mules	985	922	780	719	709
Donkeys	1,213	1,336	931	1,046	1,238
Sheep (wool bearing) ...	133,916	140,725	162,848	172,299	176,261
Sheep (native)	32,132	38,071	43,057	32,972	20,608
Goats	4,618	5,372	4,454	3,697	3,211
Pigs:—					
(*a*) Breeding Sows ...	2,384	2,040	1,714	2,896	3,455
(*b*) All others	8,284	6,524	7,411	10,061	14,697
Poultry	38,910	31,150	35,728	43,988	38,845

These returns indicate that the serious drop in the number of breeding cattle, as revealed in the 1926 Census, has been arrested, and there is evidence of slight progress in cattle-breeding. The decrease in the number of oxen is accounted for through their displacement by mechanical power.

This Colony participated in the helpful scheme of the Empire Marketing Board, and shared equally with that Board the cost of shipping freight on pure-bred stock imported from Great Britain. Great benefits should accrue to the live-stock industry through the opportunity thus afforded for improvement by the use of pedigree sires. Under regulations approved by the Kenya Government and the Empire Marketing Board, applications were granted in respect of 69 bulls, 16 cows and heifers, 32 pigs, and 22 sheep. Only a limited number of these animals arrived in this Colony before the end of the year.

Notwithstanding the financial assistance so rendered, experience of importers show that the total cost of the animals remains relatively high. As far as practicable the initial outlay has been reduced by amending the regulation whereby one year's insurance is acceptable instead of two, as originally laid down.

The cattle industry is not making the progress expected of it, and the results are disappointing having regard to the efforts of breeders coupled with the protection from losses due to diseases afforded through the Veterinary Service maintained by the Government. Considerable attention has been given, with the assistance of the Stockbreeders' Consulting Committee and a Select Committee of Legislative Council, to the drafting of legislation dealing with cattle cleansing (dipping) and the fencing of farm holdings. Both of these measures, when enacted, are calculated to advance the industry; indeed they may be regarded as prime factors, essential to progress. The success which they achieve will largely depend upon the resources made by owners of stock and occupiers of land to the provisions embodied in these Bills. Compulsory dipping should, in the course of time, greatly prevent the spread of tick-borne diseases and reduce the losses suffered, while the systematic fencing of holdings, including not only boundary fences but internal fencing creating sub-divisions of the farm, should enable farms to be cleared and maintained free of tick life, and in addition opportunities will be afforded for better management and greater use of the pastures.

A steady improvement is being made in the grading-up of sheep for the production of wool, chiefly through merinos, and the wool produced sells at satisfactory prices, due largely to the favourable conditions which exist for the production of wool, fine in type, and giving a " good yield," because of its freedom from grease and dirt.

Marked progress has been made in the pig industry. A large increase is shown in the case both of breeding sows and other pigs. A corresponding increase is shown in the production of bacon and hams.

Animal Products.

The following is a comparative table of the animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years :—

Year.		*Milk (Whole).*	*Cream.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Bacon and Hams.*	*Wool.*
		Gals.	Gals.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1927–28	...	421,779	75,764	324,593	130,538	78,528	519,463	420,575
1926–27	...	617,747	92,640	216,863	148,305	124,057	No return.	632,088
1925–26	...	395,031	72,693	291,894	144,070	115,815	430,119	670,752
1924–25	...	571,692	85,557	303,085	92,994	108,153	364,552	461,586
1923–24	...	372,103	107,669	252,990	93,248	112,815	—	427,266

The fluctuations in the proportions of the different kind of dairy products sold as milk-manufactured products are to be noted. The reduction in the supply of whole milk is probably due to unfavourable grazing conditions on account of drought.

Taking the ratio of

2.25 gallons milk to 1 lb. butter
1.1 ,, ,, 1 lb. cheese
2.6 ,, ,, 1 lb. ghee
3.2 lb. butter to 1 gallon cream,

it is calculated that the primary product—milk—has decreased from 2,257,974 gallons in 1926–27 to 2,068,843 gallons in 1927–28, a reduction of 189,131 gallons or 8.3 per cent.

Native Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture maintains two schools of instruction in order that trained Native Instructors may be available for its own demonstration work as well as for Local Native Council efforts and for Mission schools at which gardening is taught.

The Department maintains demonstration plots throughout the Reserves.

Issues of seeds and plants are being made in much larger quantities from the two schools, and poultry issues are increasing.

Seed is purchased by the Agricultural Department for issue in districts where it is desired to improve seed stocks and to demonstrate the value of mass issues of good seed. Local Native Councils are now more largely interested in good seed issue, and relatively large sums are voted each year by these Councils for the purchase of seed for their particular district. In Central Kavirondo, Local Native Councils are providing money for instructors. Native people are also purchasing numbers of Rhode Island Red cockerels. There is a growing demand for this breed of bird, a breed whose introduction it is believed everywhere has been uniformly successful. A number of pure-bred Persian rams and ewes were imported and are to be used in breeding and flock improvement. A large number of demonstrations on the shade-drying of hides have been given.

Cultivation has taken place on a much larger scale than heretofore. It is estimated that in South Nyeri and Fort Hall the increase in cultivation in one year is perhaps 40 per cent. Aeroplanes have proved of great value in revealing the extension of cultivation in a country which is so broken into ridges that it may not be properly overlooked from high points. Efforts are being made to introduce a greater variety of crops into Reserves.

Native people are taking much more readily to ploughing. In Central Kavirondo, where ploughing competitions have been one of the features of the Native Shows, there is a steady demand for ploughs. In Fort Hall the Local Native Council is doing excellent work in introducing these implements. One very promising plantation industry, of especial value to the Kikuyu, who are short of fuel supplies, is the culture of the black wattle, chiefly in small patches and as windbreaks. Export of dry bark and the supply of green bark to the extract factory has already commenced. The great difficulty regarding plantation industries is the necessity of getting the crop planted in advance of the provision of the factory for its treatment. Large areas near the forest around Mount Kenya are suitable for wattle and other plantation crops, but at present there is no certainty that factories will be provided when required.

The returns of exports leaving Mombasa calculated as being of native origin do not show great expansion over the past three years, but, in common with the rest of the Colony, native areas, as a whole, have not enjoyed good seasons. Furthermore, there is evidence that many native products are not so largely exported but to an increasing extent are consumed within the territories. Kavirondo maize, formerly exported in large quantities, is now being ground into flour at Kisumu. Simsim is not all being exported as such, but crushing is taking place more extensively within the Colony. Railway works in Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces and the provision of many new bridges and better roads are all having or will have their influence.

Native Agricultural Exports.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last five years are shown hereunder :—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000	11,000
Copra and Coconuts ...	35,000	28.000	20,600	12,000	23,000
Cotton	11,860	41,000	32.750	15,000	24,000
Groundnuts	26,000	19.000	31,000	22,500	19,659
Maize	130,000	100,000	70,000	75.000	50,000
Millets	300	865	2.750	3.350	423
Pulse	15,000	16,000	20,400	19.900	13,000
Simsim	84,000	65,000	76.500	67.350	27,353
Hides	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000	200,000
Skins	30,000	50,000	51,000	56,000	100,000
Oils-Simsim	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550	5,000
Potatoes	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500	7,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600	2,000
Totals	480,360	564,865	470,750	497,780	482,437

This statement does not, however, give any indication as to the total agricultural output from native areas. The native maize crop comes in, in part, during the time when there is a large demand for maize meal in Kenya and Uganda, so that by far the greater part of the total crop is consumed locally. The estimated export figures of native maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total sales. This is also true of simsim, groundnuts, and copra. An increasing local use is being made of these commodities.

Crops.—Maize is perhaps now the staple crop produced, although large quantities of matama are grown. The area of the Colony in which matama may be grown successfully is far greater than that in which maize may be grown, and especially as the rainy seasons are so short matama is more likely to give a good yield.

Cotton.—The culture of this crop is not increasing greatly. It is undoubtedly the best revenue crop natives can grow in the locations bordering on Uganda, although they are more inclined to simsim, which does not return more than half the money per acre. Efforts have been continued with some success to increase the acreage planted in Kavirondo and to improve cultural methods.

On the Coast also, at Malindi and Mambrui, production does not greatly increase, although acre returns of over 1,000 lb. of seed cotton have been realised. The crop in 1928 was better handled and an increase in production is looked for. The standard of planting and cultivation has improved.

Simsim.—Good prices have ruled for simsim, and natives are maintaining if not increasing the area planted to this crop. It has been introduced into the drier country of the Kikuyu Reserve near the Tana River.

Groundnuts.—Increased issues of seed of this crop have been made. It is particularly favoured in South Kavirondo.

Wheat.—The cultivation of this crop is extending. It is regarded as a new food crop and no doubt will take its place in native agricultural practice.

Beans.—Of all crops grown by natives, the bean crop is the most mixed. As it is used as a food crop and a renovating crop, the native is not much interested in the uniformity and yield of the crop. Beans are purchased in some quantity for local feeding and a little for export.

Native Agricultural Shows.—A show was held at Maseno, in Central Kavirondo, on 30th October.

A number of natives from every Province attended the Agricultural Society's Show held in Nairobi, at which a special Native Produce Section was organised.

Pests.—The main pest in the Reserves this year has been the locust, both in the flying and in the hopper stage. Fortunately, the hopper stage was confined mainly to pastoral areas and therefore the amount of crop destruction directly due to hoppers was not great. Flying locusts in 1928 did not do much damage to native crops. The main damage was done after the close of the year, when crops were ripening, but fortunately the extent of the damage done is relatively not great. The work that natives have done to combat this pest is noteworthy.

The stalk borer, so successfully combated in the Nakuru District by the European farmer, is responsible for loss, particularly on the Coast. Native cultural methods and the fact that cultivation is scattered in patches all over a Reserve do not permit of the degree of control which can be exercised when the cultivation is in large blocks easily overlooked.

FORESTRY.

For the first time for several years the quantity of timber sold showed a decline. Unsatisfactory rains affected local agricultural and trade conditions and reacted on the sales of timber. Reduction in the demand for timber had actually started in the latter part of 1927, but output was not then reduced. At the beginning of 1928, therefore, the mills had large quantities of timber in stock and this factor tended to accentuate the decline as reflected in the figures of timber sales for 1928.

Timber sales decreased from 1,566,400 cu. ft. in 1927 to 1,288,853 cu. ft. in 1928.

Firewood sales decreased from 8,108,890 cu. ft. in 1927 to 7,042,513 cu. ft. in 1928. Nevertheless, this latter figure is more than double that sold in the year 1925.

The Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours used 5,581,258 cu. ft. of fuel from Forest Reserves out of a total of 12,125,000 cu. ft. used by them during the year.

There were 651,711 poles and bamboos sold, compared with 699,157 in the previous year.

Mangrove bark found a good market and 1,155 tons were exported, as compared with 51 tons in 1927.

Two new Forest Stations, at Mount Elgon and Kisii, were opened during the year, many new nurseries and new plantation centres were started, surveys were begun in forests not hitherto brought under departmental control, and initial steps were taken in regard to the preparation of working plans.

One new Forest Reserve, the Nyeri Station Forest, a small forest of approximately 1,158 acres, was proclaimed during the year. The total area of Forest Reserves is approximately 2,550,000 acres.

There were 22 independent saw-milling firms working in the Forest Reserves, with 35 saw-mills, not counting the mills in Nairobi. There were also about ten small saw-mills working in private forests. Towards the end of the year, two saw-milling firms closed down and several other saw-mills were only working at half capacity.

The year was one of the worst planting seasons ever experienced. East of the Rift Valley the long rains were poor and gave a maximum planting season of about three weeks ; in some districts no planting whatever could be done. The short rains in November were, however, more favourable. West of the Rift Valley the rainfall was fair, but rain came at abnormal times. In all districts, as a result of two successive dry years, subsoil moisture was seriously reduced and established plantations began to show signs of damage.

There were 3,666 acres planted, as compared with 3,253 acres in 1927 and 3,047 acres in 1926. The rate of planting, therefore, is increasing steadily. The Department as now organised could plant up to 5,000 acres in a year of good rains.

The species planted during the year included 714 acres of pencil cedar, 120 acres of other indigenous timbers, 1,084 acres of exotic woods, mainly cypress, eucalyptus and blackwood, and 1,748 acres of fuel plantations. The 1918 acres of timber plantations made during the year should at maturity produce not less than seven times the total quantity of timber cut during the year. Fuel plantations are sufficient, also, to produce the same quantity as was cut during the year.

The number of trees raised in Forest Department Nurseries was increased from 5,500,000 to 7,100,000, and of these 643,600 were sold, an increase of 95,000 over the previous year.

There is a rapid and continuous rise in the sales of young trees, which indicates a growing interest in tree-planting on farms and other holdings. A nursery was re-established in the Coast area at Mazeras with a view to the experimental raising of a variety of species of economic and ornamental value suited to Coast conditions.

The seed sold during the year amounted to 1,411 lb.

There were 39,551 cubic feet of cedar, valued at £14,764, and 42,725 cubic feet of other timber, valued at £12,957, exported during the year. Most of the "other timber" was exported to Tanganyika. In addition to the above figures, 33,491 cubic feet of timber were exported to Uganda.

Imports of timber amounted to 190,631 cubic feet, valued at £42,318, of which 48,443 cubic feet, valued at £14,384, were imported on Government account; 22 per cent. of the quantity imported was teak and 58 per cent. Baltic timber.

The interest taken in Kenya cedar for pencil manufacture is growing. The export of 39,551 cubic feet of cedar during 1928 compares with one of 13,548 cubic feet in the previous year, and the outlook for this trade appears to be bright provided adequate steps are taken to ensure careful selection, accurate sawing, and thorough seasoning. A process has been developed in England for rapid treatment of the slats which appears to be successful in seasoning and at the same time slightly softening the wood. The process promises to be of great assistance to the trade. There are considerable quantities of pencil cedar in the Colony. Existing saw-mills with cedar concessions can supply any immediate demands, and it is hoped that in the near future further areas will be ready for exploitation.

In view of the extent of the Colony's timber resources, the quantity of timber imported is still high. The main reason for continued import is probably distrust of the condition of the local timber as regards seasoning. Much progress has been made in regard to seasoning at saw-mills, and drying kilns have been established by the Railway and the Public Works Department. The climate of the Colony, with its large variation in temperature and atmospheric humidity, is a particularly difficult one for timber. There are indications that kiln-drying will give completely satisfactory results in regard to the seasoning of local timber for cabinet or joinery work.

It was hoped that the kilns of the Public Works Department would be able to season joinery timbers for the use of private firms, but Government demands have hitherto absorbed the whole output. Steps are being taken to increase the capacity of the kilns.

Work was undertaken by the Department in the Machakos, Meru, Elgeyo, South Kavirondo, and Kisii Native Reserves. In Machakos District organised afforestation continued to make successful progress. There were 302 acres planted by the Department, and numerous small plantations are being set up throughout the Reserve by the Local Native Council, who have employed a European forester.

In South Kavirondo and Kisii an afforestation scheme was started during the year on the lines which have proved successful in Machakos. Little progress was made, however, as the natives were reluctant to set aside the necessary area for plantations. The district contains a vast area of practically treeless country supporting a large population, but only one small area was made available for afforestation, and that a not very suitable one.

A good deal of planting has been done in other Native Reserves. In Kikuyu, small black-wattle plantations are numerous. In the more accessible areas this increase has been encouraged by the trade in wattle bark which has recently received a considerable stimulus owing to high prices. Local Native Councils in North and Central Kavirondo Reserves take an active interest in forest development.

FISHERIES.

It is known that a great variety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue. A preliminary survey of the sea fisheries of the Colony was made in 1928. The objects were to examine potential trawlable areas with a view to establishing an industry on a commercial basis commensurate with the resources; to enquire into the present methods employed in fishing and to frame suggestions for improvements along the lines of modern research; and to examine the methods of curing, etc., with a view to advancing suggestions for modernising these processes. By the courtesy of the Government of the Union of South Africa, this survey was undertaken by Dr. von Bonde, Government Marine Biologist and Director of the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey, Union of South Africa. Dr. von Bonde's report indicates that the marine resources of Kenya are undoubtedly immense and valuable. He considers that the present methods of fishing should be revolutionised and developed along modern lines; that, concurrently with this, the methods of fish preservation should also be developed; that a scientific investigation should be conducted by a fully-equipped trawler into the potential trawling areas; that sanitary regulations should be enforced in the various fish markets so as to ensure the clean handling of fish for food purposes; that the potentialities of line-fishing in the deeper waters, up to the 100-fathom line, should be investigated with a view to exploitation; and that for the present the number of fish-traps be limited and no further additions to the present permitted.

At present, about 40,000 lb. of fish, valued at £3,900, are caught. There are 212 boats, 442 canoes, 175 fish-traps, and 1,755 persons employed in fishing.

A very considerable fishing industry is also carried on along the shores of Lake Victoria both by Africans and Indians, and in several of the lake shore locations the natives depend very largely on fish for their food owing to the uncertainty of the rains.

The methods employed by the natives are vary varied and include drag-nets, weirs, traps, harpoons, long lines, and to a very small extent fishing rods.

Most of the fish caught by the natives is not eaten fresh but dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported nets are employed by Indians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf.

There are three Indian fishing villages in the Gulf, at Some, Asembo, and Nanga. The last is only 3 miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi market.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register yearly. The fee is Sh. 300/- per annum for persons other than natives of Africa.

As it was feared that the fishing industry was declining it was decided to bring in an expert to make a survey of the Lake, and in September, 1927, Mr. Michael Graham of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries arrived and investigated the problem, assisted by Captain R. E. Dent, of the Game Department, and Mr. E. B. Worthington. Mr. Graham's report was submitted in March, 1928, and contained recommendations in regard to the formation of a local fishery authority, the licensing of fishermen, the collection of statistics, the prohibition of nets of a mesh below a certain size, and the control of methods of fishing.

MINING.

There were 55 prospecting licences issued and 70 claims registered. At the close of the year, 2 leases, 401 claims, and 3 sole exploration licences were held : of the claims, 341 were in respect of gold.

Small quantities of gold were won from various claims in the Lolgorrien District and at Suna in the Kisii District, and 814 oz. of gold were exported, valued at £2,903.

The Coastal Mining and Exploration Company have carried out extensive prospecting operations in the Coastal belt.

A gypsum deposit was discovered near Simba. Tests of samples have given good results.

Good quality mica was discovered in the West Suk District. Several claims were pegged and are being developed. Promising reports have been received from the London market.

Considerable development work has been carried out by the Kenya Marble Quarry Company, holding a concession of 80 acres south-west of Kajiado ; 2,500 tons of limestone were quarried, of which 2,425 tons were used for lime and 75 tons for marble.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

GENERAL.

Kenya and Uganda being one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, complete freedom of trade between the territories exists. For this reason and on account of the very intimate trade relations of the two countries, a detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is a matter of considerable difficulty, particularly in view of the fact that virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies pass through Mombasa, the principal port in Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £879,623 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1928 being valued at £899,593.

The combined value of trade imports and total exports of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £17,512,448, as compared with £14,804,327 in the preceding year, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic being valued at £19,550,383, as against £16,334,190 in 1927.

Clearances for home consumption amounted in value to £8,696,061, an increase of £998,881, or 13 per cent., over 1927. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £6,661,673, as compared with £5,397,216 in the previous year; of this total, goods to the value of £3,266,403 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in terms of f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment, being valued at £3,395,270.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, an increase of £179,487 over the value of domestic exports in 1927 is recorded, but adverse climatic conditions have eliminated from the external trade figures a proper reflection of the rapid developments which are indicated in the latest Agricultural Census as taking place in the Colony. The value of maize exported during the year shows a decrease of nearly £200,000, figures in regard to sisal and coffee remaining virtually stationary, whilst an increase of £75,000 in the value of wheat exports is shown, shipments of carbonate of soda increasing in value by £140,000. A welcome expansion in the volume of trade with neighbouring territories both in domestic produce and in imported goods has to be recorded.

The depredations of locusts and the shortage of rainfall in 1928 will in all probability result in a contraction of exports of Kenya produce during the early part of 1929, but the balance should be redressed in later months if climatic conditions in 1929 are favourable.

Despite relatively unfavourable local markets, trading operations throughout the year were unusually stable, the ill-effects of over-trading, which in the past have too frequently been an unwelcome feature of trade in Eastern Africa, being markedly less evident during the period under review. At the close of the year, stocks were normal and the general trading situation, particularly in regard to native requirements, was sound. A tendency towards a less indiscriminate grant of credit facilities and a greater fluidity in the local markets consequent upon the extension of the unrestricted trading area to Tanganyika Territory were among the important contributory factors to this improved state of affairs.

The Customs Management and Tariff Laws of the territories remained unaltered during the year. Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £1,345,170, as compared with £1,176,093 in 1927. Of this former amount, £913,336 accrued to Kenya and £431,834 to Uganda.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 62.12 per cent. (Great Britain 34.59 per cent. and British possessions 27.53 per cent.), as compared with 63.91 per cent. in 1927 (Great Britain 38.34 per cent. and British possessions 25.57 per cent.).

Trade in goods originating in the United States of America and Japan continues to reflect the stimulus given by the inauguration of direct steamship services between those countries and Mombasa.

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of the year 1927 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain.—Cotton textiles, £334,743 (£333,503) ; machinery, £265,333 (£223,999) ; cigarettes, £125,097 (£100,372) ; motor vehicles and bicycles, £101,154 (£128,806) ; galvanised iron sheets, £100,655 (£119,073) ; cement, £96,561 (£79,440) ; whisky, £82,173 (£71,942) ; wearing apparel £67,114 (£62,121) ; tyres and tubes, £47,276 (£53,767) ; tubes, pipes, and their fittings, £44,314 (£42,224) ; and implements and tools, £28,173 (£29,384).

India.—Jute bags and sacks, £254,502 (£159,541) ; cotton textiles, £165,567 (£130,282) ; rice, £96,956 (£78,458) ; wheat meal and flour, £57,158 (£58,196) ; tea, £54,656 (£49,910) ; and spices, £15,713 (£11,727).

Canada.—Motor vehicles, £172,777 (£119,887) ; and machinery, £14,157 (£14,113).

Union of South Africa.—Coal, £92,560 (£72,744).

United States of America.—Motor vehicles and bicycles, £311,714 (£275,178) ; cotton textiles, £93,634 (£76,741) ; petrol, £82,434 (£53,928) ; tyres and tubes, £62,106 (£46,130) ; kerosene, £59,863 (£38,295) ; lubricating oil, £53,953 (£57,400) ; and machinery, £52,900 (£37,597).

Holland.—Cotton textiles, £322,680 (£241,875) ; and tobacco manufactured, £76,308 (£72,602).

Japan.—Cotton textiles, £275,079 (£245,803); and wearing apparel, £48,440 (£30,189).

Germany.—Cotton textiles, £30,591 (£26,675); agricultural and horticultural tools, £30,289 (£120); machinery, £21,902 (£24,733); aluminium hollow-ware, £20,983 (£11,552); and shovels, spades, etc., £18,478 (£28,693).

Persia.—Fuel oil, £123,233 (£69,510); petrol, £52,917 (£51,073); and kerosene, £36,298 (£47,837).

Dutch East Indies.—Petrol, £103,809 (£100,053); kerosene, £51,160 (£50,745); and fuel oil, £37,695 (£36,145).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton piece goods of all descriptions amounted to £1,315,505, the total amount of duty collected thereon being £254,400, or 19 per cent. of total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £654,683. Imports during the year show a considerable expansion under all classes, but the progressive decrease in the relative importance of grey sheetings continues and is an indication of the widespread changes which are taking place in the requirements of the native population. The average landed value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 6*d*., as compared with 6.2*d*. in 1927, cotton blankets decreasing in value from 1*s*. 11.25*d*. each in 1927 to 1*s*. 8.8*d*. in 1928.

Great Britain maintains its hold as the chief source of supply of the better qualities of cotton textiles; Holland provides the bulk of imported cotton blankets, whilst unbleached cotton piece goods are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,616 motor-cars, 1,334 motor-lorries, and 388 motor-tractors, valued at £554,005, were imported during 1928, as against 1,585 motor-cars, 665 lorries, and 617 tractors, of a value of £531,665, imported during 1927. The main sources of supply were the United States of America and Canada, the value of motor vehicles originating in Great Britain being £50,025, or less than 10 per cent. of the total.

Importations of motor-cycles decreased from 446 (valued at £19,429) in 1927 to 302 (of a value of £12,675) in the year under review. A very large share of the motor-cycle trade remains in the hands of British manufacturers.

The number of pedal-bicycles imported increased from 4,852 (valued at £33,865) to 6,152 (valued at £39,015), more than 6,000 of this total originating in Great Britain. Fluctuations of this trade follow very closely the relative prosperity of the native population, particularly of Uganda; in consequence it is reasonable to expect that a very considerable expansion in the importations of pedal-bicycles will follow the harvesting of the satisfactory 1928–29 cotton crop.

RE-EXPORTS, TRANSIT, AND TRANSHIPMENT.

Kenya is very favourably situated geographically as an entrepôt centre, and the increased facilities now provided at the Port of Mombasa, coupled with the removal of restrictions in regard to trans-frontier traffic, have had the effect of stimulating this traffic. The following figures indicate the progress which has been made as compared with 1927 :—

	1927.	*1928.*
	£	£
Re-exports	1,555,502	2,102,998
Transit	143,538	143,551
Transhipment ...	200,723	241,846

EXPORTS.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are largely agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda, produced at Lake Magadi in Kenya, and tin-ore, originating in Uganda. As previously stated, the value of the domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported in 1928 amounted to £6,661,673, the increase of £1,264,457 over 1927 being very largely due to increased shipments of cotton and cotton-seed from Uganda.

A high proportion of exports are shipped to Empire markets, 74.27 per cent. being sent to Empire destinations in 1928, as compared with 70.6 per cent. in 1927. The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the most important markets, relative figures in regard to 1927 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain.—Coffee, £1,023,445 (£1,115,482) ; cotton, £887,186 (£448,769) ; cotton-seed, £317,817 (£163,149) ; hides and skins, £219,654 (£142,554) ; sisal fibre and tow, £178,294 (£192,438) ; maize, £113,339 (£262,277) ; wool, £103,040 (£63,980) ; rubber, £54,387 (£80,560) ; and metalliferous ores, non-ferrous, £50,698 (£12,672).

India.—Cotton, £1,364,509 (£848,749) ; wheat, £23,685 (nil) ; carbonate of soda, £27,100 (£21,275) ; hides and skins, £9,468 (£20,885) ; and barks and extracts for tanning, £2,794 (£203).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar, £23,137 (£48,614) ; maize meal and flour, £18,122 (£33,289) ; wheat meal and flour, £15,642 (£5,788) ; timber, £10,590 (£8,068) ; and copra, £5,204 (£747).

Union of South Africa.—Wheat, £42,670 (£130) ; coffee, £41,292 (£54,470) ; and sisal fibre and tow, £9,410 (£4,855).

Japan.—Carbonate of soda, £243,575 (£215,972) ; cotton, £231,684 (£380,058) ; and cotton-seed, £5,292 (£4,865).

Belgium.—Sisal fibre and tow, £178,279 (£173,449) ; hides and skins, £142,384 (£60,759) ; maize, £45,935 (£80,123) ; and barks and extracts for tanning, £4,890 (nil).

France.—Hides and skins, £69,187 (£21,965); coffee, £61,437 (£21,884); maize, £27,864 (£24,344); and copra, £9,927 (£11,219).

United States of America.—Sisal fibre and tow, £94,674 (£25,469); hides and skins, £35,882 (£39,897); carbonate of soda, £26,974 (nil); and timber, £6,933 (£459).

Italian East Africa, including Eritrea.—Maize, £60,695 (£47,439); coffee, £39,117 (£28,077); and sesame seed, £14,057 (£13,469).

Italy.—Hides and skins, £71,456 (£14,192); groundnuts, £13,482 (£182); copra, £7,087 (£170); and sisal fibre and tow, £5,873 (£3,664).

Germany.—Maize, £25,904 (£68,852); hides and skins, £24,002 (£18,739); barks and extracts for tanning, £17,153 (£13,705); sisal fibre and tow, £14,053 (£34,706); and timber, £4,506 (£1,397).

Cotton.—The value of raw cotton exported increased from £1,692,568 in 1927 to £2,486,038 in the year under review, these figures representing 527,481 and 556,471 centals respectively, the average declared value per cental being £3 4s. 2d. in 1927 and £4 9s. 4d. in 1928. Cotton-seed exported was valued at £323,109 (45,507 tons), as compared with £170,303 (29,502 tons) in 1927.

Coffee.—Exports of coffee during 1928 varied little either in quantity or value from the 1927 figures, the quantity exported in 1928 being 251,956 cwt., as compared with 253,319 cwt. in 1927, the relative values being £1,283,636 and £1,310,701 respectively. Of the total quantity shipped, 40,348 cwt. originated in Uganda. Direct shipments of coffee are now being made to some 30 countries, Great Britain being by far the largest market, receiving in 1928 from Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £1,022,445.

Maize.—Unfavourable climatic conditions adversely affected shipments of maize during 1928, the quantity exported being 892,660 cwt., or roughly half the quantity of 1,787,665 cwt. shipped in the previous year. Exportations of maize meal increased from 91,420 cwt. in 1927 to 113,308 cwt. in 1928. Great Britain, Italian East Africa (including Eritrea), Belgium, France, and Germany, in the order named, were the most important markets for maize, Great Britain and Tanganyika Territory absorbing virtually all maize meal exported.

Hides and Skins.—Exports of hides and skins continue to show a satisfactory increase, the value of shipments amounting to £592,266, as compared with £328,351 in 1927. Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy provided the principal markets for hides, Great Britain, the United States of America, and France being the chief markets for skins.

Sisal, including Sisal Tow.—The quantity of sisal and sisal tow exported during the year amounted to 16,516 tons, valued at £495,959, as against 15,839 tons (£468,974) shipped in 1927.

Carbonate of Soda.—Exports of this product, which occurs as a natural deposit at Lake Magadi, amounted to 78,255 tons, of a value of £403,131, as compared with 56,675 tons, valued at £263,129, exported during the previous year. The principal markets were Japan and Australia.

Wheat.—The increase in the export of wheat from 278 cwt. in 1927 to 136,640 cwt. in 1928 is particularly noteworthy, but it is somewhat disappointing to find that this comparatively large exportable surplus has had no apparent effect on the imports of wheat flour, of which 64,742 cwt. were imported in 1928, as compared with 63,843 cwt. in 1927.

Inter-Territorial Trade.—In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable and growing trans-frontier trade in domestic products exists. During 1928 the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £236,255, as compared with £130,118 in 1927, the principal commodities being wheat flour (£22,000), maize meal (£81,583), pulse (£28,194), soap (£34,739), and sugar (£15,350).

The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £123,270, the principal articles involved being sugar (£19,169), maize meal (£17,942), wheat flour (£15,630), and wood and timber (£10,019).

Owing to the fact that Tanganyika Territory produce is allowed free admission on entry into Kenya or Uganda, a strict differentiation between articles imported for subsequent re-export and articles imported for consumption in the territories is impracticable. The total value of Tanganyika Territory produce introduced into Kenya and Uganda during 1928 was £1,120,419, re-exports being valued at £879,623. A large proportion of the balance, amounting to £240,796, was retained for local consumption, the principal articles involved being rice (£85,140) and ghee (£31,359).

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

HARBOURS.

The control of all ports and harbours of Kenya was in 1927 vested in the High Commissioner for Transport and placed under the management of the General Manager of the Railways and Harbours. The year 1927 was also the first complete year during which the first two berths of the deep-water quays at Kilindini were available for full use.

During the year 1928 the quantity of cargo imported, shipped, and transhipped through the Port increased by approximately twenty per cent. Many of the initial difficulties experienced on the introduction of revised working arrangements under the cargo-handling and lighterage contract entered into in 1927 have disappeared as a result of close co-operation between contractors' staff and the staff of the Administration.

A revised Harbour Tariff was introduced on the 1st April, 1928, based on the recommendations of the Port Commission of 1925. The effect has been to reduce the financial loss previously sustained in working the Port without unduly increasing the charges borne by any section of the trading community.

The Harbour Advisory Board held fourteen meetings during the year and dealt with a large number of important subjects, including the Revised Harbour Tariff and the Harbours Ordinance, which was introduced on the 11th February, 1929.

The third of the new deep-water berths was handed over by the contractors on the 1st January, 1929, and it is expected that No. 4 Berth will be completed and available for shipping by September, 1929.

In August, 1928, authority was received from the Secretary of State for the construction of an additional deep-water berth (No. 5), with a double-storeyed shed as well as a bulk oil jetty.

The work of lighting the harbour was taken in hand during the year. Modern acetylene-gas buoys, beacons, and leading marks have been installed and the harbour is now stated to be one of the best lit on the African coast.

A small marine slipway for dealing with the harbour small craft was constructed at Mbaraki Creek.

A new twin-screw tug, the *Marie Felling*, was ordered during the year and underwent her trials satisfactorily.

During 1928 the earnings of the Port amounted to £196,797, as compared with £131,360 in 1927 ; and the ordinary working expenditure amounted to £83,946 in 1928 as against £68,687 in 1927. Interest and redemption charges total £129,588 and depreciation is assessed at £12,623. The loss on Port working, after taking all these charges into account, was £29,360 in 1928, as compared with £73,515 in 1927.

SHIPPING.

During 1928 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica, the Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, the Holland-Africa Line, and the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line maintained a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknall Line maintained a service with America, and calls were made by Nippon Yusen Kaisha and by Belgian, Danish, and Norwegian Lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at the Port.

A fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and coasting services by this Line, by the African Wharfage Co., the Shell Company, and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. steamers, have been fairly regular.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the year are as follows. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe-lines and soda exported from the Magadi Company's pier :—

	Imports. B/L Tons.	*Exports.* B/L Tons.	*Total.* B/L Tons.
1927 ...	269,257	260,674	529,931
1928 ...	322,881	262,336	585,217

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1928 as compared with 1927 is summarised in the following statement :—

	1928.	*1927.*
No. of steamships... ...	637	593
Net tonnage of steamers...	1,814,731	1,703,896
Imports B/L Tons ...	447,301	369,765
Exports B/L Tons ...	344,870	323,036
Passengers landed :—		
European	7,864	7,158
Non-European	15,678	17,155
Passengers embarked :—		
European	5,951	5,947
Non-European	11,793	12,356

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1927, was as follows :—

	1927. *Registered Tonnage.*	*1928.* *Registered Tonnage.*
Vanga...	12,611	15,450
Gazi	19,523	6,228
Mombasa	3,464,177	3,680,418
Kilifi	9,583	14,350
Malindi	7,217	16,154
Lamu	102,824	87,802

RAILWAYS.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory Council held five meetings during 1928 : three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year in respect of Railway Services (as apart from Harbour Services) amounted to £2,314,430 and the railway working expenditure to £1,192,739, the surplus receipts over working expenditure being £1,021,691. After allowing for contributions to renewal funds, interest charges, etc., the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £284,998. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the railway earnings for 1928 are £188,387, or 8.86 per cent., in excess of the earnings for 1927, and £255,720, or 12.42 per cent., in excess of those for 1926. As against these increases of earnings the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1928 exceeded the ordinary working expenditure for 1927 by £141,953, or 12.34 per cent., and that for 1926 by £75,966, or 6.24 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 55.86 per cent. in 1928, as against 54.13 per cent. in 1927 and 87.21 per cent. in 1922.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,895,755 and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 984,351 tons, as compared with £1,737,852 and 887,076 tons during the previous year. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that for 1927, viz., in 1928 1,102,110 passengers contributed a revenue of £284,750 as against 1,065,225 passengers and £266,326 in 1927.

Africans continued to use the railway in increasing numbers. The number of third-class passengers carried in 1928 exceeded one million. Greater use is being made of seasonal excursion tickets, which are steadily finding favour with the public. There were 99 "Steamer Call" excursion tickets from the coast to Nairobi and the Highlands issued during the year.

The tonnage carried by lake steamer services on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert showed a decrease from 168,094 tons in 1927 to 152,002 tons in 1928. This shrinkage was an expected result of the opening of the through rail connection with Uganda.

The total tonnage carried by the Masindi Port-Butiaba motor-service was 9,754 tons in 1928, as compared with 7,469 tons in 1927.

The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil during 1928 and 1927:—

	1928. Tons.	*1927.* Tons.
Coal	42,035	35,507
Wood	125,595	110,696
Oil	12,965	7,874

Recent tests confirm that wood fuel is still considerably the cheapest to use.

Expenditure on Capital Account (Railways and Harbours) to the end of 1928 amounted to £18,902,385. Of this sum, £11,541,869 was derived from interest-bearing capital, the balance being provided from:—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902	5,676,865
Contributions from Revenue—	
Direct	613,428
Through Betterment Funds	1,079,223

Over £12,500,000 has been spent in improving and extending harbour and railway facilities during the past six years.

The work of relaying the main line between the coast and Nairobi with 80 lb. material was continued throughout the year, and 107 miles of 80 lb. track were laid, 46 miles departmentally and 61 miles by contract. Material for a further 20 miles was received and distributed by the end of the year.

Considerable progress was made with ballasting the main line, over 6,000,000 cubic feet, representing 120 miles of line, being run out and placed in the track between the coast and Nairobi. The permanent way has been maintained in good condition throughout the system.

All bridges and culverts were maintained in good repair and a heavy programme was undertaken in the Nairobi Engineering District in connection with the strengthening of bridges.

Work on the new headquarter offices at Nairobi was begun early in 1927. By the end of 1928 the offices had reached the full height of three storeys, but completion of the roof was delayed by the non-arrival of the roof trusses from England.

The work of building a new combined railway and road causeway and bridge between Mombasa Island and the mainland was begun in June, 1927. The estimated cost of the causeway is £77,000. With the exception of a small contract for the supply of coral, the whole of the work is being carried out departmentally. The design provides for an earth causeway, protected by coral pitching, for a 25-ft. road and a 14-ft. railway with a bridge of five spans of 54 ft. each. The bridge is being founded on 12-ft. diameter concrete cylinders, sunk to a solid foundation. By the end of 1928 the earthworks were well advanced and the piers had been completed. Two of the bridge spans were launched.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1928, was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Mbulamuti, via Nakuru Junction).	782
Kahe Branch	92
Magadi Branch (Konza to Magadi)	91
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127
Kisumu Branch (Nakuru Junction to Kisumu) ...	131
Solai Branch (Rongai to Lake Solai)	27
Kitale Branch (Leseru to Kitale)	41
Soroti Branch (Tororo to Mbale)	35
Busoga Branch (Jinja to Namasagali)	61
Port Bell-Kampala Line	6
Total open mileage	1,393

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,550.5. The route mileage covered by Lake Services is 3,245.

The final section of the Uganda Extension from Broderick Falls to Mbulamuti, a distance of 154.5 miles, was opened for traffic on the 15th January, 1928, the opening ceremony being performed on the 9th January. The total length of the Uganda Extension from Turbo to Mbulamuti is 184.5 miles. Construction started from the Kenya side in April, 1925, and from the Uganda side in January, 1925. The first section from Turbo to Broderick Falls, a distance of 30 miles, was opened on the 1st July, 1927. The expenditure to the 31st December, 1928, was £1,274,184, or approximately £6,906 per mile.

Good progress was made during 1928 with the construction of the Tororo-Soroti Branch, the total length of which will be 101½ miles. By the end of the year, more than 90 miles of earthwork had been completed and 89 miles of rails had been laid. The section from Tororo to Mbale (35 miles) was opened under construction line rates and conditions in May, 1928, and under open line conditions on the 17th December, 1928. The section Mbale-Egweri, 59 miles, was opened as a temporary measure for the acceptance of pressed cotton for export in full truck loads on the 16th January, 1929.

The construction of the branch line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls was begun in January, 1928, and at the end of the year 42.20 miles of earthworks had been completed and 30.75 miles of track laid. The length of the line will be 48 miles in all. The section from Gilgil to Oleolondo was opened under construction line rates and conditions on the 10th October, 1928.

A survey of the Kisumu-Yala branch line was begun in January, 1928, and by the end of June this line had been completely surveyed and staked out. Construction was put in hand on the 12th October, and by the end of the year 7½ miles of formation had been finished. The branch will be approximately 32½ miles in length and it is anticipated that the line will be completed by March, 1930.

The survey of the Jinja-Kampala line was commenced in May, and by the end of the year preparations had been made to start construction. The line will be 58 miles in length and entails the bridging of the Nile below the Ripon Falls.

ROADS.

The public road system of the Colony and Protectorate now comprises 2,578 miles of main road and 6,247 miles of roads of less importance, most of which are mere tracks but quite passable for wheeled traffic except during heavy rain periods.

The total capital expenditure on the road system during the year was £66,752. In addition, the sum of £88,282 was expended on the maintenance and improvement of the road system. Improvements were carried out, both in respect of alignment and construction, on some of the main traffic-carrying roads of the Colony, and many bridges were reconstructed on permanent lines. The main township streets, especially in Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, also received attention and substantial improvements were put into effect.

The progress which had been maintained in the development of certain municipal and rural areas during recent years was deemed to justify a measure of devolution of the responsibilities of Government for certain public services in those areas to local bodies. Towards the close of the year, the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance and the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance were enacted and rendered possible the early assumption of control by local elected bodies of the administration of roads and other services in those European areas. As far as the roads were concerned, these enactments constituted the next step in local government to which the establishment of District Road Boards under the Public Travel and Access Roads Ordinance of 1921 naturally led.

Hard surfacing on marshy sections has been carried out wherever possible, but a very large percentage of the wearing surface is still the natural earth of the locality. A vigorous programme of widening, culverting, and draining was executed on the more important earth-roads, with the result that they are now more capable of withstanding heavy rains, and most of them are passable throughout the year, except on rare occasions during exceptional rain.

The road-making and transport plant of the Department was kept working at high pressure until late in the year, when shortage of funds curtailed operations. A further reduction in native labour was made throughout the year.

Survey work was pushed ahead during the year out of the sum of £25,000 provided from loan for that purpose. In all, 412 miles of road were surveyed on their final alignment.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions affecting production, the results of the year's working show a substantial expansion of the Department's activities, and may be regarded as an indication of general financial and industrial stability. The cash revenue for the combined Kenya and Uganda service amounted to £219,481 and the recurrent expenditure to £158,865, representing increases of 4.8 per cent. and 3 per cent., respectively, over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £24,105. The figures for Kenya separately are: cash revenue, £171,646: recurrent expenditure, £116,037—increases of 4 per cent. and 3 per cent, respectively, over 1927. Capital expenditure in Kenya amounted to £19,671. As the value of free services rendered by and to the Post Office very nearly balance, the Kenya figures show that the Department contributed a net sum of approximately £55,600 to the general revenue of the Colony. It must not be overlooked, however, that capital expenditure is not included in this figure nor is any account taken of interest and depreciation on capital sunk in telegraph and telephone lines and plant or pension commitments.

The value of money-orders issued in Kenya for payment abroad rose from £202,093 to £219,278, an increase of 8 per cent. Remittances to India accounted for £191,122, or 87 per cent. of the above total.

The total number of items of mail matter dealt with rose in Kenya from 10,890,700 to 12,320,600, an increase of 13 per cent. Parcels from abroad rose from 91,167 to 92,032, the value of the goods so imported being approximately £323,000, of which £251,800 was from Great Britain. The cash-on-delivery service, which is limited to a service with great Britain, is rapidly growing in popularity. The parcel post continues to be the main channel for the importation by traders of high-value light goods.

Although the East Coast has not the advantage in regard to regularity which a subsidised shipping service would afford, the Colony has on the whole been well served so far as oversea mails are concerned. English mail arrivals averaged 1.13 per week and departures 1.61, the average time taken in transit each way being approximately 20 days. The Indian and South African services were also of a satisfactory character. As there were no air services affecting East Africa in operation during the year, there were no exchanges of air mails.

The oversea telegraph services were satisfactorily maintained. Although the opening of the commercial short-wave wireless service—known as Kenya-radio—with Great Britain in June provided an alternative route in or out of the country, the great bulk of the Colony's telegraphic correspondence is still carried over the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable system. The length of cable which connects Mombasa with the Company's main system at Zanzibar was interrupted from the 14th April to the 5th May, but no public inconvenience was caused thereby as local alternative routes were available.

The Kenya-radio service above referred to is at present restricted to deferred traffic. The service is still in the experimental stage, but, even with its present limitations, it has more than justified its establishment and is affording a valuable cheap alternative to the cable route for the less urgent classes of telegrams. From the date the service was opened, viz., 15th June, to the end of the year, it dealt with over 22,000 messages totalling over 500,000 words, and by the end of the year it had succeeded in attracting no less than 82 per cent. of all classes of deferred traffic between Kenya and Uganda and Great Britain. Notwithstanding this, the total oversea traffic for all places handled by the Cable Company showed a reduction of only 2.8 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The Government wireless station at Mombasa was efficiently maintained during the year and the volume of traffic handled by it showed a substantial increase. The station is primarily a ships' coast station, but it also maintains a service with Italian Somaliland through the Colony's former station at Chisimaio. The station was also used for receiving and distributing the wireless British official news bulletins until that service was taken over under licence by the Broadcasting Company in November.

A broadcast service was inaugurated by the British East African Broadcasting Company from a broadcasting station at Nairobi, under a licence from the Kenya Government, on the 15th July. Transmission was at first on a wave-length of 90 metres, but as transmission on this wave-length was not capable of giving efficient reception over all parts of the Colony, as provided for in the licence, simultaneous transmission on two wave-lengths of 400 and 33.5 metres was subsequently introduced with better results.

The support accorded by the public to the service has been disappointing. The number of listeners' licences of all kinds in force at the end of the year only amounted to 165. The fee for a listener's licence is Shs. 50/- per annum, of which Shs. 5/- is retained by the Post Office as public revenue, the balance being handed over to the Company.

Programmes consist mainly of items of local news, the British official news bulletins, local agricultural and weather reports, reproductions of gramophone records, and occasional relays of distant stations.

Public telephone exchanges are established at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Ruiru, and development at these centres proceeded normally during the year. A start was made on the reconstruction of the Nairobi exchange on the underground system, but progress was somewhat retarded owing to certain material having arrived damaged and in some degree also owing to shortage of staff. Nevertheless, a considerable number of subscribers were transferred to the new system, particularly in the commercial area. A start was also made on the Kenya section of a telephone trunk-line from Mombasa to Tanga. This line will also give trunk communication between Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam by means of an existing line between Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam. The work was nearing completion at the close of the year and the service has since been opened. This trunk-line should prove of very great value to shipping and commercial interests generally along the coast.

Although a fairly extensive district scheme was in hand during the year and other schemes are under consideration, it cannot be said that rural telephone development is proceeding as rapidly as might be expected. Conditions in the agricultural industry during the past few years have, however, been rather against farmers undertaking any fresh liabilities. There is, moreover, the permanent factor that it is only in a very limited number of areas that settlement is sufficiently close to enable a rural telephone system to be established at low rates. Very great importance is attached to the development of rural systems on lines which will not throw any direct burden on the State, and in December a committee was appointed to consider present rates and conditions relating to such lines with the object of further encouraging development.

All the principal business and administrative centres of the Colony are linked by telegraph, but the rapid increase of telegraphic traffic during the past few years, without any increase in line facilities, gives rise on occasions to congestion on many of the main routes. Provision has, however, now been made for telephone trunk-lines between Mombasa, Nairobi and Nakuru. Work on these will shortly be commenced and, when completed, the additional facilities provided will be adequate to meet requirements for some years.

The total telegraph and telephone pole mileage of the Colony is 2,149 and the wire mileage 8,655.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The figures for the year show that the Savings Bank continues to grow in popularity. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year amounted to £100,403, as compared with £78,007 at the end of 1927—an increase of £22,396, or 28.71 per cent. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £20,426, as compared with £13,286 during 1927. The interest credited to depositors amounted to £1,971, an increase of £597 on the amount credited during the previous year.

The number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,676, 3,156, and 878, respectively, as compared with 1,523, 2,716, and 779 at the close of the previous year. The average amount standing to the credit of each account in the three classes was £16 15s. 0d., £19 18s. 0d., and £10 3s. 0d., respectively.

The figure relating to the number of African depositors shows that the African population, as a whole, is practically untouched. Those who are depositors are mainly clerks and artisans and servants in European houses. Notwithstanding any efforts that may be made, it is feared that it will be a long time before the advantages of the Savings Bank and the facilities afforded by it make any real appeal to the general run of Africans.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1928 was 810, an increase of 165 over the figure for 1927. 515 of these cases were filed in Nairobi, 135 in Mombasa, 76 in Nakuru, and 72 in Eldoret.

The number of Probate and Administration cases filed in 1928 was 213, as compared with 175 in 1927; of Insolvency Causes 110, as compared with 41 in 1927; of Trust Causes 4, as compared with 5 in 1927. There were 44 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 162 original criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, 28 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 824 confirmation cases, and 168 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2,363 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1928, as compared with 2,144 in 1927.

The apparently large increase in the number of Insolvency Causes is represented for the most part by a number of petty debtors who, on being arrested in execution of decrees in Magistrates' Courts, elected to file Bankruptcy Petitions. Many of these bankrupts commence business with little or no capital and some in a state of indebtedness.

The Resident Magistrates' Courts at Nairobi and Mombasa dealt with 14,175 cases, as compared with 13,330 in 1927. Of these, 6,284 were civil cases and 7,891 criminal cases.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 12,243, an increase of 1,345 over the figure for 1927.

A total of 29,193 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1928. Of these, 1,714 were Europeans, 2,489 Asiatics, and 24,990 Africans: 24,695 persons were convicted, including 1,376 Europeans, 1,939 Asiatics, and 21,380 Africans. The number of convictions is 847 fewer than the corresponding figure for 1927. Convictions for petty offences under revenue, municipal, road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the territory account for a decrease of 62 as compared with the figures for such offences in 1927, and convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e., the Employment of Natives and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinances) account for a decrease of 514 as compared with the corresponding figure for 1927. There is a decrease of 236 convictions for offences against property other than malicious injury to property and theft of stock and produce. There was a decrease of 12 in the number of convictions for malicious injury to property, an increase of 44 in the number of convictions for theft of stock and produce, and the number of persons convicted of offences against the person rose from 938 in 1927 to 1,037 in 1928.

Resident Magistrates were posted at Nairobi and Mombasa throughout the year, and in the latter part of the year Resident Magistrates were also posted at Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu.

POLICE.

The police force is comprised of Africans under European officers and non-commissioned officers, with a small proportion of Asiatic subordinate officers.

It is responsible for policing the settled and urban areas of the Colony, and also provides police for special duty in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana. African police are also supplied to Native Reserves, where they operate under the direction of officers of the Administration. The administration of justice in Native Reserves is largely assisted by the Native Authorities.

Crime in Kenya in comparison with the criminal statistics of countries further East is neither prevalent nor generally serious.

Despite the steady expansion of settlement and population both in farming districts and in towns which has been in process during the past few years, cognisable crime under the Indian Penal Code, so far as the settled and urban areas are concerned, has shown an appreciable decrease since 1926. The total number of such cases reported in 1928 was 3,231, or 18 per cent. less than the total of 3,942 cases in 1926.

Offences against property constitute the bulk of the Colony's crime. Housebreaking, a class of offence which had formerly been proportionately heavy throughout the Colony, has decreased from 580 cases in 1925 to 334 in 1928. At the same time, investigation has shown increased success.

Intensive systems of night patrolling, surveillance of re-convicted criminals, and the proper development of the Criminal Investigation Department have enabled the police to deal successfully with the habitual criminal and not only to control but to reduce crime.

The application of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, which had been in abeyance in the Colony since 1923, was put into effect from the beginning of the year in Nairobi and later was applied to other areas of the Colony.

A central registry of firearms, to record and tabulate all licences and permits issued in the Colony under the Arms Ordinance, was started during 1928 as a special branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

PRISONS.

The total number of persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment or in detention camps during the year 1928 was practically identical with the total of the preceding year, and was at the rate of 1 in every 280 of the total population of the Colony. The number of Europeans committed is on the increase.

There was a reduction of over 26 per cent. in the number of persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment. A considerable increase took place in the number of committals to detention. The daily average number in prison in 1928 declined by 6 per cent.

The general health of prisoners was less satisfactory than in the previous year.

Considerable progress has been made in the training of long-term African convicts in carpentry, masonry, and building, under European technical instructors, and much useful work was done by African convict artisans on new buildings at various centres.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The progress of the Colony during the last few years has enabled gradually increasing sums to be provided annually for public works, especially for public buildings, roads, and town water-supplies.

During the year 1928 the expenditure on public works services controlled by the Public Works Department amounted to £811,230, of which the sum of £356,104 was expended on works under construction out of loan funds.

The urgent need for the provision of Government schools has been recognised for many years, and good progress was made during 1928 with the programme which included the erection of substantial school buildings at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kitale.

Medical work amongst natives in Reserves and townships has in the past been handicapped by the absence of suitable hospitals and accommodation for the hospital staff. Progress was made in overcoming this deficiency, and hospitals at Kakamega, Kitui, and Eldoret were finished during the year.

The building programme also included the construction of a number of houses, to be built on modern lines, to reduce the rough and insanitary structures in out-stations and to do away with the expense of renting houses in towns. During the year, steady progress was maintained in providing suitable accommodation for the European, Asiatic, and native staff of Government. Much of the work was carried out by native apprentices, the opportunity having been taken of making use of the building programme for training natives in skilled trades.

Progress was maintained in the provision of water supplies for those towns which had reached such a stage in their development as to justify piped supplies being laid on or an improvement of an existing supply. The new waterworks for Eldoret, which had been commenced late in 1927, were approaching completion at the end of the year, and additions and improvements were put into operation in connection with the Nakuru and Kisumu supplies. The replacement of the existing gravitation main for the waterworks of Mombasa capable of conveying 600,000 gallons per day, by a cement-lined steel pipe capable of carrying 2,000,000 gallons per day was put in hand towards the end of the year.

An interesting feature of Public Works services was the success attained in boring for water in various parts of the Colony. Most of the drilling was carried out for farmers in European areas and for Local Native Councils in Native Reserves. At the beginning of the year, 4 drills were at work, and 6 were in commission by the end of the year.

During the year, much information was acquired regarding the best methods of kiln-drying certain species of local timber for joinery. The behaviour of the manufactured work during wet and dry seasons indicated that some of the timbers of Kenya, after seasoning, compare favourably with imported kinds.

The demand for authority to divert water from public streams for farming purposes and other uses showed a considerable increase in conformity with the increase in farming activity. The number of water permits issued during the year was 71 per cent. in excess of the number issued during the year 1927.

Little progress was made in the development of the water-power resources of the Colony during the year, construction being confined to a number of small projects in connection with farming operations. There were 57 permits issued during the year for the development in the aggregate of 1,115 horse-power and the utilization therefor of 307 cubic feet of water per second.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

In 1928, as previously in 1926, the most outstanding feature of the year with regard to the incidence of communicable disease was the occurrence of a number of severe outbreaks of malaria in certain parts of the highlands of the Colony. In all, six districts were affected, four being Native Reserves and two being European farming areas or "settled districts." Of these areas, the two settled districts had been affected to some extent by the epidemic of 1926, while the four Native Reserves, so far as is known, had not previously suffered from malaria in epidemic form. The distribution of epidemic malaria in 1928 was therefore somewhat different from that which pertained in 1926. In 1926 the most serious incidence occurred in the central highlands. In 1928 the central highlands were not seriously affected and the incidence of epidemic malaria was confined to the north-western highlands; that is, to the more or less continuous stretch of high land which lies to the north-west of the Great Rift Valley and between the Valley and the basin of the Victoria Nyanza. The position for a time was undoubtedly serious. It is a matter for some satisfaction, however, that following on the recurrence of epidemic malaria in 1928 there has been an increased appreciation of the facts that under present conditions malaria, even in non-endemic areas, may from time to time become of serious importance; that in order to combat malaria general as well as particular measures must be adopted; and that time, energy, and funds must be devoted to the task of securing, by means of education and development, as widespread an amelioration of sanitary conditions throughout the Colony as may be possible.

Apart from the outbreaks of malaria referred to above, no unusual incidence of communicable disease occurred during 1928, and as the outbreaks in question, though serious, were limited to a comparatively small area of the Colony it cannot therefore be said that the general health of the population of the Colony as a whole was less satisfactory in 1928 than in previous years, since, in the absence of accurate vital statistics, it is impossible to measure any small variations in the general standard of health which may be occurring. An important piece of work was, however, carried out during the year, which at a later date will allow of more accurate estimates being made of the results of the medical, sanitary, agricultural, and social developments which are now taking place in the Native Reserves. This work was undertaken more particularly in connection with the ankylostomiasis campaign which was carried out in the Digo Reserve on the coast, where large numbers of the natives who presented themselves for treatment were submitted to a full and careful physical examination and the results recorded. The findings confirm the opinion which has been expressed in many previous reports to the effect that the standard of health which prevails among African natives is generally at a low level and that with few exceptions the physique and capacity of the population are affected as the result of infection with those endemic preventable diseases which generally prevail where the standard of culture of the people and the cultivation of the land is still primitive.

In the Reserves other than Digo the collection of information regarding the physical and pathological condition of the inhabitants has also been pursued and, though the amassing of information from which statistical findings can be deduced must be a long process, the results to date indicate that in these Reserves also the general health is far from satisfactory. The diseases which predominate vary in different localities, but the general picture is that of a population whose efficiency is impaired.

Of the general observations which have been made, perhaps the most outstanding have reference to the incidence of infection with intestinal worms and the effect of such infections on the population. Hitherto, among the diseases resulting from infection with intestinal worms, hookworm disease alone has received much attention, but during the past year evidence has been accumulating which indicates that the disability which results from infection with tapeworms and roundworms is by no means negligible, and that in countries such as Kenya, where these infections are common, the diseases which result play a much larger part in lowering the standard of the public health than has hitherto been realised.

In the Digo Reserve on the coast, where a treatment campaign was carried out throughout the year against hookworm, the whole population, numbering over 52,000 persons, was treated as circumstances required, and by the end of the year each house had been voluntarily provided by its owner with a properly-constructed pit-latrine. In the Teita Reserve in the Ukamba Province a sanitation campaign was also carried out, though in this case the infection with which it was hoped so to deal was roundworm or ascaris. In other Reserves anti-helminthic work was chiefly limited to preliminary propaganda and treatment, but it is not improbable that within a few years the custom of using latrines will have become widely spread throughout at least the more developed native districts.

During the year, the incidence of plague was not notable and was chiefly limited to a small outbreak in Nairobi and sporadic outbreaks in the endemic areas of the Nyanza Province. In the settled areas the incidence was very low. Four sporadic cases occurred in Mombasa. Throughout the year, five cases of smallpox occurred but in no case could the source of infection be traced.

Of the acute fevers, pneumonia as usual caused much sickness, and in the towns especially and among the poorer section of the urban native population this disease was responsible for a high mortality.

In the Native Reserves, yaws, in spite of the large number of cases which have been treated during recent years, continues to cause much disability, and it is only in the Kikuyu District of Fort Hall that there would yet appear to have been a large reduction in the incidence. The total number of cases treated during the year was 85,617.

In certain parts of the Nyanza Province the incidence of syphilis presents a problem of some magnitude, and during the year increased efforts have been made in these areas to induce patients to attend regularly for treatment. These efforts have met with some degree of success, but the number of patients so attending is still small in proportion to the numbers who do not return after they have been relieved of their more distressing symptoms, and much further propaganda and more widespread facilities for treatment will be required before the position becomes reasonably satisfactory.

The work of the Medical Department during the year was carried out on normal lines except that in certain Native Reserves particular attention was devoted to helminthic diseases and the treatment of syphilis, while in the towns particular attention was given to the control of malaria. The investigation of mosquito conditions received special attention from the Entomologist throughout the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government schools have been established for the provision of education to European, Indian, Arab, and African children. State institutions are supplemented by private and missionary enterprise; the latter is largely subsidized from Government funds. There are four Central Advisory Committees which deal with the education of each race, and there are four School Area Committees in connection with European education, four for Indian education, and twelve for African education. All these committees did valuable work during the year.

The Administration was strengthened during the year by the appointment of an additional Inspector of Schools, chiefly, though not exclusively, concerned with Indian education.

European Education.—There are Government schools at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Thika, Nanyuki, Eldoret, Kitale, and in other parts of the Colony. The number of Government European schools increased from twelve to fifteen. The number of pupils in attendance at these schools increased from 683 to 740. In addition, there are thirteen aided and private schools accommodating more than 300 children.

At Nairobi the numbers in the Government school are rapidly approaching 400. The Government schools at Eldoret and Nakuru, as well as the aided Loreto Convent School, have about 100 children each. Many of the rural schools, however, are very small, some having as few as from 8 to 14 children.

All schools, with one exception, were visited by departmental officers during the course of the year. The general standard of work shows a marked improvement.

Domestic science, the teaching of which was formerly confined to the European school at Eldoret, was commenced at the Nairobi school, where a block was equipped and a specialist teacher engaged. Commercial training was also introduced during the year. Oversea examining bodies are generously co-operating in the development of departmental tests in these subjects, so that certain parts of the tests receive the benefit of their standardization and reputation. When the Senior Secondary Boys' School at Kabete, detailed plans for which are now ready, is completed, it will be possible to extend the local character of education in agriculture and manual work.

Financial provision has been made for starting continuation evening classes for boys and girls who have left school and who desire to proceed further with their studies.

Indian Education.—There are 44 schools of varying sizes devoted to the education of Indian children. Of these, eight are Government schools and sixteen are subsidized by the Government.

A survey has been made of Indian schools in relation to the population. The result shows that, apart from Nairobi and Mombasa, where it is difficult to arrive at a trustworthy estimate, the large majority of Indian boys and of girls up to twelve years of age are in school. This is noteworthy in that the Indian population outside the large towns is widely scattered throughout the country.

No Government school has fewer than 32 children on the roll. In the 16 aided schools the numbers vary from 155 to 12, five having a roll of less than 25.

The interest of the Indian community in female education is increasing, but public opinion as yet compels few parents to keep their girls at school after the age of twelve years.

The need for boarding accommodation is being met in part by the construction of a hostel for 40 boys which is to be built in connection with the Government Senior Secondary School at Nairobi, and space is being arranged for additional hostels if this experiment justifies it.

Almost all the Indian schools in the Colony were inspected during the year. A slow but general improvement is apparent in the standard of work. Examination results are satisfactory and show an improvement over those of 1927.

Arab and African Education.—There were steady developments in Arab and African education during the year. The number of Government African schools increased from 27 to 28 and the number of pupils in those schools from 1,776 to 2,007.

Substantial increases are also recorded in the case of private and aided schools. The number of Central Schools, that is, schools with a European in charge, increased from 67 to 77. The number of village schools rose from 1,567 to 2,459, the number of pupils in attendance rising from 71,897 in 1927 to 83,549 in 1928.

The outstanding feature in connection with technical education was the development of the "gang" system at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete. At the end of the year there were 505 apprentices on the roll of the school working at various trades. Of this number, 145 were working in gangs on public works, 70 on departmental buildings in various parts of the country, and 290 were undergoing training at the Depot.

Steady development took place at the other Government technical schools situated at Machakos, Waa, Kericho, Kapsabet, Narok, and Kajiado, though the drought had a depressing effect on the ghee industry carried on at the Masai schools. Considerable financial support was received for many schools from Local Native Council Funds.

Some of the mission technical schools suffered through shortage of technical staff, but on the whole progress was apparent.

The Jeanes School seems to be growing in popularity and a better class of teacher came forward for training in this valuable work. Neighbouring territories seem to be interested in its activities, and enquiries were made during the year with a view to the admission of pupils. It is expected that some reservation of accommodation will be made for Tanganyika and Uganda during 1929.

The demand for education among the police units throughout the country grew steadily and, as far as funds permitted, extra teachers were supplied. Reports from these schools indicate that increasing numbers are qualifying for the extra allowances which are given to those who attain a certain educational proficiency.

School Buildings.—Building operations have been proceeding throughout the year in various centres to cope with the ever-increasing demand for accommodation by all races. In Nairobi progress was made with the elementary European school at Parklands and the fine Indian secondary school was almost complete by the end of the year. New buildings for European children were started at Eldoret and Kitale and a handsome boarding and classroom block added to the European school at Nakuru. In African education, additions were made to school buildings at the Native Industrial Training Depot, Jeanes School, Machakos, Narok, Kajiado, Waa, Kapsabet, and Kericho. Many of these extensions were carried out by "gangs" from the Native Industrial Training Depot in charge of European artizans, and in this way building costs were reduced very considerably.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The increase in closer subdivision of farms and the improvement in both road and railway communications produced a new phase in land settlement. The questions of communications and land settlement form an important part of the general administration of the settled areas of the Colony and are closely related to the need for increased medical and educational facilities. Steps were therefore taken to co-ordinate these allied factors at the headquarters of Government and to establish a greater measure of direct local control.

The local administration became more intimately associated with land administration by the transfer to each district of local land records and registers and by the appointment of each administrative officer as an Assistant Land Officer. Land Assistants were stationed at convenient centres to advise the District Officers on matters of detail. At headquarters the unification was attained by combining the offices of the Commissioner for Local Government and the Commissioner of Lands and by entrusting to that Office the central administration of land matters. The Survey and Registration Department became a separate Government Department under the Surveyor-General.

The Kenya Advisory Committee, which had been appointed to advise on closer settlement and cognate matters, produced a closer Settlement Scheme, to which reference is made below. In October, the Committee, which had come to be consulted with increasing frequency on matters affecting the general alienation of land, recommended that a small Advisory Land Board be appointed to advise the Governor on the following matters :—

(*a*) Proposals for the alienation of land under ordinary conditions ;

(*b*) Schemes for the development of unopened areas, e.g., water-boring schemes, proposals for offering land for tender, etc. ;

(*c*) Closer settlement proposals and all matters in connection therewith ;

(*d*) Applications for direct grants of land, and for adjustment of farm boundaries ;

(*e*) Alleviation of development or other conditions in leases of farms.

This recommendation was approved by Government and a Board was appointed in November consisting of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement (Chairman), the Director of Agriculture, and two unofficial members.

Government policy of promoting settlement in those parts of the Colony which are open for development by non-native races has been pursued during the year. The Closer Settlement Scheme proposed by the Kenya Advisory Committee is intended to apply to both local and oversea applicants and in its initial stages comprises some 72,000 acres of land. In broad outline the Scheme provides for :—

(*a*) Small holdings of 200–250 acres for local and oversea applicants of small means. These are sited principally near Kitale in the Trans-Nzoia district where 28,000 acres are earmarked.

(*b*) Mixed farms of 750 to 1,500 acres for local applicants with some means. The lands at present earmarked for these farms are in the Thomson's Falls, Ol Bolossat and Ndaragua area on the slopes of the Aberdare Range.

(*c*) Land grants to retiring Civil Servants.

The third section of the scheme is intended to apply to officers nearing retirement from the service of any of the East African group of Dependencies, and of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

The Scheme was approved by the Legislative Council on 20th June, 1928. As the first portion of the scheme is dependent on the establishment of a Land Bank, the introduction of this portion awaits the enactment of the Land Bank Bill and the final approval of the Secretary of State to the complete proposals.

During the months of June and July applications were publicly invited for direct grants of areas of Crown land for the cultivation of sisal. Twenty-five applications were received in respect of land situated near Voi, in the Fort Hall District, on the Yatta Plateau, and the Athi Plains. Direct grants were approved to six separate groups of applicants on titles restricted to the cultivation of fibre-producing plants, in respect of an area of about 56,000 acres in the aggregate, subject to the payment of a stand premium at rates ranging from Shs. 5/- to Shs. 30/- per acre. By the end of the year two only of the applicants had accepted the terms offered, viz., The B.E.A. Corporation, 5,000 acres at Voi at Shs. 5/- per acre ; and Messrs. Langenberg & Schwentafsky, 5,000 acres at Voi at Shs. 5/- per acre.

Apart from the sisal grants noted above, only four grants of agricultural land were made in 1928, two at the Coast of 5,000 acres each and two in connection with the Laikipia Land Extension Scheme, comprising 6,000 acres. Two exchanges of land were also approved by which 422 acres additional were alienated.

Auction sales of township plots were advertised to take place in Nairobi, Mombasa, Elburgon, and Njoro.

High prices were realised for Nairobi and Mombasa business plots.

The Elburgon sale was abortive on account of local objections to the advertised conditions. The sale of Mombasa residential plots, advertised for European purchase and occupation only, was postponed by order of the Supreme Court, pending further legal action on the application of an Indian.

Several direct grants, on payment of purchase price, and exchanges of small areas in the townships of Mombasa, Nairobi, and Eldoret were approved, on the recommendation of the Mombasa and Nairobi Town Planning Authorities and the Eldoret Township Committee, with a view to facilitating the completion of the town planning schemes in the respective townships.

Concessions for a term of three years were granted, as a result of public invitation to tender, giving the right, subject to the payment of royalty, to collect bêche-de-mer in three areas embracing the whole of the coast-line.

Tenders by way of royalty were invited for the collection of wild fibre (*Sansiviera*) growing on Crown land. Four tenders were accepted covering some 48,000 acres of land chiefly in the Voi District.

Coast Land Registration.—The recorder of titles during 1928 dealt with about 100 cases in his Court, and 131 Certificates were taken up by plot holders. There are still some 2,400 completed titles awaiting delivery against payment of the charges due.

There are 4,242 claims pending in respect of land in Lamu, Malindi, Kilifi, Takaungu, and Vanga, survey and adjudication. The present demand for titles hardly warrants the cost of survey.

The total revenue for fees in connection with Coast Titles was £1,284.

Registration and Stamping of Documents.—No change has been made during the year in the incidence of Registration Fees and Stamp Duties. The over-embossing system for the cancellation of stamps introduced in July, 1927, has worked admirably during the year and has undoubtedly prevented a great deal of leakage of revenue due to fraud.

Statistics of Areas.—The following analysis of various areas in the Colony and Protectorate reflects the position as at the 31st December, 1928 :—

	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.
Total area of Colony and Protectorate			224,960
1. Native Reserves		48,297	
2. Forest Reserves		3,909	
(In addition there are 105 sq. miles of Forest Reserve within the boundaries of Native Reserves, and also large forest areas not yet defined.)			
3. Surveyed into farms		12,505	
Alienated	10,472		
(In addition there are included in Native Reserves 73 sq. miles of alienated land and 8 sq. miles of land surveyed for alienation.)			
Township Reserves	284		
Government Reserves... ...	261		
Available for alienation ...	1,488		
	12,505		
4. Northern Frontier Province		95,480	
5. Turkana		8,867	
6. Extension from Uganda (Northern Turkana).		15,859	
7. Unclassified Areas (including 1,834 sq. miles of water).		40,043	
		224,960	224,960

Certain discrepancies which are not due to actual changes during the year occur between these figures and those prepared in 1927. These are accounted for by the discovery of minor errors in the classification of various pieces of land.

In particular, the final figure for alienated land is less than that given in the 1927 report by 29 square miles. This is due chiefly to the surrender of a Fibre Concession at Masongoleni in respect of 200 square miles in exchange for a new grant under ordinary conditions of a much smaller area comprising a portion of the same land together with other land. This exchange was sanctioned in 1919 but did not take documentary form until 1928.

Apart from township plots, the land actually granted during the year 1928 amounts to 26,728 acres or 41.76 square miles.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land totalled £109,367 in 1928, as compared with £95,423 in the previous year.

The Railway Administration collected during 1928 a sum of £10,952 on account of land sales and £8,681 on account of rents. These amounts are not included in the foregoing figures.

Survey.—The Survey section of the Land Department was re-organised in January, 1928, as a separate department under the style of the Survey and Registration Department, and the designation of the officer in charge was changed from that of Director of Land Surveys to that of Surveyor-General.

The functions of the new Department remained as before and included in 1928 the control of all surveys affecting title to land, the production and maintenance of maps showing landed properties, and the registration of land titles. No topographical or geological survey section was maintained during the year.

Six firms of surveyors licensed under the Land Surveyors Ordinance were in practice during 1928.

XI.—LABOUR.

The supply of native labour throughout the year was generally equal to the demand. Reports, however, indicate that in the Trans Nzoia, where crops were particularly good, there was a certain shortage. In other districts crops were partially ruined by drought and locusts, and labour requirements for harvest were correspondingly below the normal. Had this not been the case it is possible that the supp'y would not have been in all cases adequate. Tea and coffee estates demand a large number of labourers to every hundred acres and though this number steadily decreases with the increasing use of machinery and the adoption of improved methods of farm management the total number of natives employed by tea and coffee planters increases as additional areas are brought under cultivation. This is equally true of those employed on sisal estates.

The average number of native labourers in employment at any one time of the year was 151,720. Of these, approximately 114,000 are employed in agriculture, 14,000 are employed on railway maintenance and construction, 7,500 on public works, 6,600 are engaged as domestic servants, while the balance are included under miscellaneous. Numbers of women and children find employment regularly in harvesting maize and coffee. There are also 33,000 registered resident native labourers on farms, who with their families number 111,000 persons.

The average rate of wages for unskilled labour, including the value of food supplied, is Shs. 21/- per month.

Opportunities for natives to learn trades are gradually increasing and improving, not only at Government institutions such as the Railway Workshops, the Industrial Training Centre, Kabete, the Waa School, the Machakos Industrial School, and the Departments of Public Works and Agriculture, but also at certain mission stations, where industrial training is given for the pupils as part of the regular curriculum.

The general health of native labourers may be confidently said to be steadily improving. This improvement is due in part to the progressive realisation by employers of the importance of an adequate and varied diet and of sanitary surroundings, and partly to the regular system of Government inspection and exhortation which is maintained by the Principal Labour Inspector and his officers. A considerable amount of literature dealing with the care of natives was distributed to employers during the year, including the following pamphlets :—

(1) *Straight Talks on Labour* (Dr. Fisher).

(2) *Simple Remedies for Sick Natives* (Dr. Fisher).

(3) *The Prevention of Ulcers among Labourers on Estates* (Dr. Fisher).

(4) *The Housing of African Natives on Farms and Estates* (Health Pamphlet No. 3, Medical Dept.).

(5) *The Prevention of Mosquitoes-Malaria* (Health Pamphlet No. 4, Medical Dept.).

(6) *Malaria and Development* (Health Pamphlet No. 5, Medical Dept.).

(7) *Bora Afia* (Dr. Gilks). A simple health pamphlet in Swahili.

Government Rest Camps (permanent buildings) are maintained for natives proceeding to and from employment at Nairobi, Kisumu, Yala, Kendu Bay, and Sagana. Each camp is in charge of a native caretaker under the supervision of the District Officer. Lodging, cooking utensils, and water are provided at these camps free of charge. At Nairobi and Kisumu food and fuel are sold at cost price ; some 25,000 natives used these camps during the year.

No legislation affecting the employment of natives was enacted during the year.

Relations between employers and employed continued to be generally excellent.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1928, of which the following are the more important :—

Kerosene Oil (*Repayment of Duty*).—Ordinance No. 1 provides for the repayment to persons using imported kerosene oil to supply power for farm tractors employed in agriculture of an amount equivalent to the Customs duty paid upon such oil. The Ordinance goes on to provide the procedure under which claims for repayment may be made and the method by which such claims are to be checked.

Births and Deaths Registration.—Ordinance No. 2 repeals and re-enacts the law in regard to the notification and registration of births and deaths and other matters incidental thereto. Registration of the births of Europeans, Americans or Asiatics is made compulsory and power is taken to declare the registration of births of all persons in the Colony of any particular race, class, or group, or of all or some of the inhabitants of any area, to be compulsory. The registration of the deaths of all persons dying within a township and also the registration of the deaths of all Europeans, Americans, and Asiatics dying elsewhere within the Colony is made compulsory.

Extradition.—Ordinance No. 9 provides that a Magistrate of the first class may exercise the powers under the Extradition Acts of 1870-1873, which are exercised in England by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Alteration of Time.—Ordinance No. 11 declares time for the Colony and Protectorate to be three hours fast on Greenwich mean time.

Criminal Law.—Ordinance No. 15 makes it an offence punishable with fourteen years' imprisonment and a fine to use force of an indecent nature to a woman under sixteen years of age notwithstanding that such woman consents to such force.

Local Government (*Municipalities*).—Ordinance No. 19 replaces the law relating to municipal government and provides for matters incidental thereto.

Local Government (*Rating*).—Ordinance No. 20 enables local authorities to prepare a valuation roll and to impose and collect rates.

Local Government (*District Councils*).—Ordinance No. 21 provides for local government in rural areas and for the establishment of District Councils and other matters incidental thereto.

Trout Protection.—Ordinance No. 24 provides for the protection of trout and the regulation of trout-fishing in the Colony.

Traffic.—Ordinance No. 26. provides for the control of traffic on roads and for the licensing and taxation of vehicles used thereon.

Public Health (Division of Lands).—Ordinance No. 32 repeals and re-enacts the law relating to the regulation and control of divisions of land and rectifies some difficulties which had been experienced. The provisions of the Ordinance are made applicable to the whole Colony outside municipalities or townships instead of being limited to land within certain distances of towns and railway stations.

Harbours Regulation.—Ordinance No. 33 provides for the regulation, control and management of the harbours in the Colony and for matters incidental thereto. By the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the harbours of the Colony were placed under the control of the High Commissioner for Transport. It was therefore considered desirable to define the responsibilities and powers of the High Commissioner. The Ordinance, which is modelled on the lines of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Ordinance, 1927, replaces the old law relating to the administration and management of ports in the Colony.

Subordinate Courts (Separation and Maintenance).—Ordinance No. 34 confers jurisdiction on certain Magistrates in reference to married women. It enables maintenance orders to be made and enforced in the Colony.

Departmental Offences.—Ordinance No. 35 provides for the punishment of departmental offences. The Ordinance is designed to promote the efficiency of the public service by enabling disciplinary fines of limited amounts to be imposed upon subordinate officers of Government by such Heads of Departments and other officers as the Governor may from time to time determine.

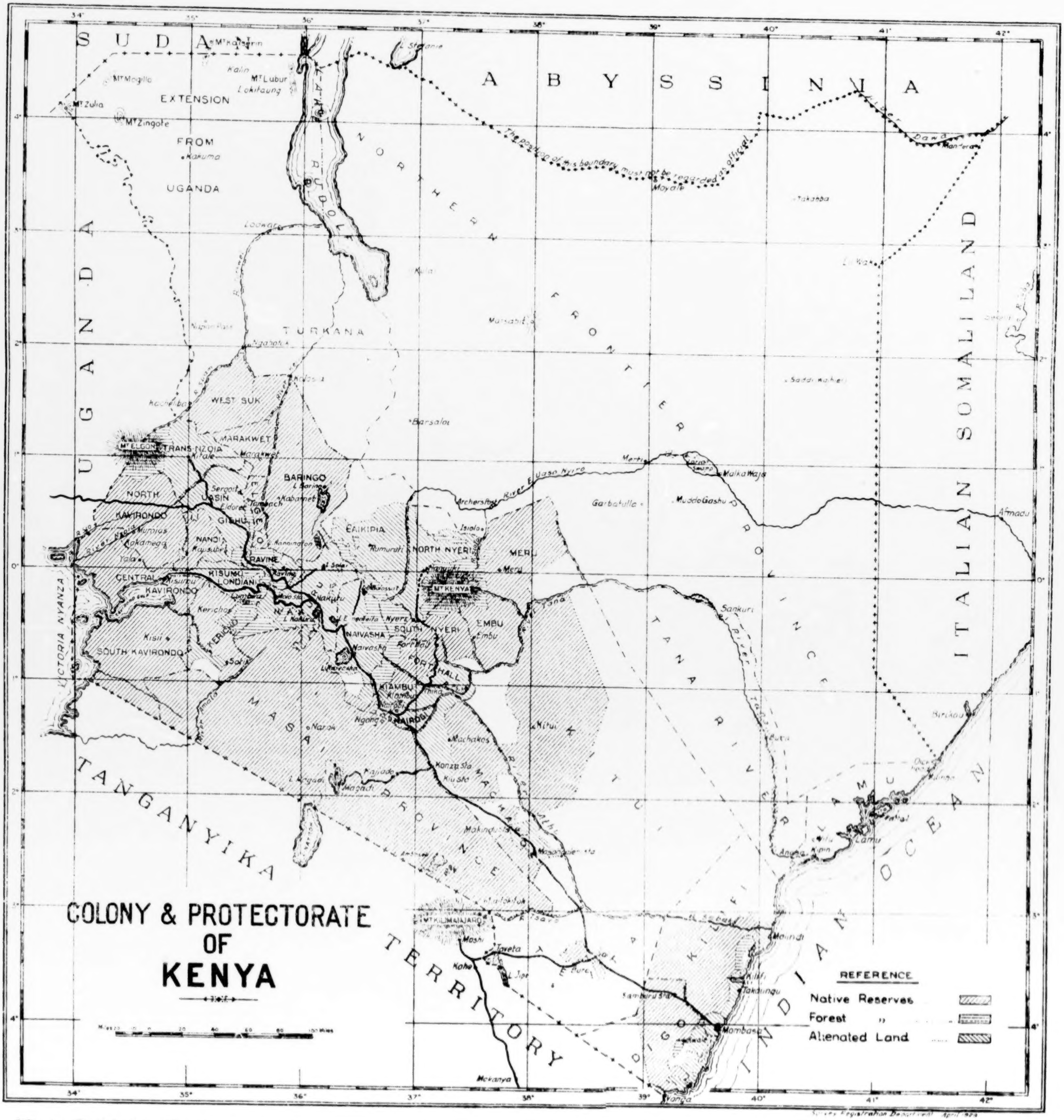
Ordinances Nos. 19, 20, 21, *and* 32 give effect to certain recommendations of the Local Government Commission Report, 1927.

The Defence Force Ordinance, which was passed in the Legislative Council on the 14th May, 1927, became law on the 2nd July, 1928, as Ordinance No. 12 of 1928. By the end of the year, nearly 5,000 persons had voluntarily enrolled themselves, the number of enrolments being estimated at about 90 per cent. of the total number of persons liable to be enrolled as calculated from census returns.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the Quantities and Values of the annual export of the principal commodities during the last five years.

		Quantities.					*Values.*				
	Unit of quantity.	*1928.*	*1927.*	*1926.*	*1925.*	*1924.*	*1928.*	*1927.*	*1926.*	*1925.*	*1924.*
							£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	cwt.	211,663	209,843	140,964	135,207	160,880	1,119,894	1,140,549	747,453	723,180	799,420
Sisal	„	330,315	305,985	294,568	287,260	228,305	495,959	468,974	579,499	531,129	397,777
Maize	„	892,660	1,787,665	929,178	1,172,560	1,144,050	306,078	505,893	280,596	406,276	381,144
Hides	„	54,735	47,834	51,631	62,063	47,854	239,360	163,096	180,423	260,866	177,888
Wool	„	7,880	7,423	7,454	4,948	4,409	103,040	64,561	62,450	37,776	24,498
Skins (Sheep and Goats).	No.	1,702,858	1,164,520	990,185	825,424	716,726	82,581	61,625	55,480	54,605	35,919
Wheat	cwt.	136,640	278	34	646	1,925	76,195	200	22	482	1,520
Maize Meal ...	„	112,906	91,425	70,240	35,376	—	48,690	38,430	38,056	18,232	—
Wattle Bark ...	„	101,619	44,082	36,537	89,964	71,416	39,112	17,338	13,702	28,991	17,901
Copra	„	26,955	14,725	22,085	31,295	30,271	28,955	14,070	25,763	35,915	46,473
Wattle Extract ...	„	20,284	21,229	12,396	9,203	—	22,478	19,188	11,156	2,966	—
Cotton	„	4,432	4,400	7,309	8,260	2,190	21,048	15,080	32,750	41,000	11,860
Skins (Miscellaneous).	No.	5,974	35,545	3,790	3,617	6,474	20,884	21,510	3,893	2,483	858
Groundnuts ...	cwt.	23,405	24,960	37,062	18,238	30,977	20,467	22,564	30,941	19,184	26,826
Sugar	„	11,941	25,329	22,312	5,549	2,972	19,258	37,052	29,553	9,614	6,268
Wheat Flour ...	„	17,717	5,495	3,308	1,829	—	17,549	6,038	3,385	1,588	—
Potatoes	„	57,296	43,105	49,019	33,803	36,521	16,990	10,036	10,994	7,726	8,342
Simsim	„	16,645	66,580	72,103	60,590	80,404	16,253	67,377	76,559	64,849	84,605
Pulse	„	18,154	36,780	28,370	23,632	56,281	11,797	19,903	20,396	16,228	24,499



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OF

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SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER PROVINCE
MASAI PROVINCE
KITUI
MACHAKOS
LAMU
DIGO
KILIFI
TAITA
TURKANA
WEST SUK
MARAKWET
TRANS NZOIA
BARINGO
NORTH KAVIRONDO
UASIN GISHU
NANDI
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
KISUMU LONDIANI
KERICHO
RAVINE
NAIVASHA
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
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EMBU
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
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Narok
Machakos
Kajiado
Konza Sta.
Kiu Sta.
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Moyale
Takabba
El Wak
Saddi Wahier
Barsaloi
Merti
Archers Post
Garba Tulla
Muddo Gashu
Malka Waja
Sankuri
Bura
Afmadu
Serenli
Mandera
Birkau
Kulal
River E. Uaso Nyiro
River Tana
River Daua
River Athi
Sabaki
River Nzoia
River Turkwel
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
34° 35° 36° 37° 38° 39° 40° 41° 42°
4° 3° 2° 1° 0° 1° 2° 3° 4°
Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Native Reserves ▨
Forest „ ▤
Alienated Land ▨
Survey Registration Department April 1924

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PREFATORY NOTE.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area 5,229 square miles, making a total area of 224,960 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time two-and-a-half hours fast on Greenwich.

The physiography of Kenya may be broadly conceived as consisting of :—

(1) A low-lying region, less than 3,000 feet in height and comprising about three-fifths of the total area of the Colony. This region extends from the sea to approximately the 38th degree of East Longitude. Apart from the Coast strip, which is essentially tropical, it is poorly watered and mostly covered with thorn scrub.

(2) A plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet and extending in a westerly direction for about 200 miles to the 35th degree of East Longitude. It continues in the south across the boundary of Tanganyika Territory and in the north to about the 2nd degree of North Latitude. This plateau is characterised by extensive open plains such as those of the Athi River and the Uasin Gishu Plateau.

(3) The great Rift Valley formed by the subsidence of a portion of the elevated plateau and containing Lake Rudolf and numerous smaller lakes, some of fresh water and others impregnated with soda, and many extinct volcanoes. It extends in a direction generally north and south, the eastern wall formed by the Laikipia Escarpment, Aberdare Range, and Kikuyu Escarpment and the western wall by the Mau Escarpment which is known as the Elgeyo Escarpment in the north.

(4) The district near the Victoria Nyanza, the high plateau making a somewhat rapid descent to the shores of the lake where, at an altitude of 3,726 feet above sea-level, a tropical climate is again found. The floor of the Nyanza basin is normally fairly level, but it is intersected by numerous broad and shallow valleys.

From the Mau Escarpment northwards the Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into the Victoria Nyanza. Northwards the River Turkwel from Mount Elgon and the Kerio from the Elgeyo Escarpment flow into or towards Lake Rudolf. The southern and eastern slopes of Mount Kenya and the eastern side of the Aberdare Range give rise to the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu. From the Aberdares also flows the Athi River which, with its principal tributary, the Tsavo, from Kilimanjaro, enters the Ocean as the Sabaki River near Malindi. The Northern Uaso Nyiro traverses Laikipia and flows in an easterly direction north of Mount Kenya to the Lorian Swamp. The Southern Uaso Nyiro from the Mau Escarpment passes southward along the bed of the Rift Valley into Lake Natron in Tanganyika Territory.

Mount Kenya, after which the Colony is named, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice. Mount Elgon, also an extinct volcano, is 14,140 feet in height and is slightly below the level of perpetual snow. The Aberdare Range contains Settima (13,000 feet) and Mount Kinangop (12,816 feet). The Mau Escarpment attains a height of over 10,000 feet.

The slopes of Kenya and Elgon and of the mountain ranges on either side of the Rift Valley are clothed in forests. The less settled areas of the Colony abound in game and many of the upper waters of mountain streams have been stocked with trout.

There are no marked seasonal changes such as winter and summer. At high altitudes the diurnal variation of temperature is high, being as much as 30° F. in some localities, but the mean temperature varies little from month to month.

The range of temperature between different parts of Kenya is very wide. At Lamu on the coast the mean shade temperature is 80° F. At Mombasa it is 77° F. In Kisumu, on the Victoria Nyanza, it is 72.5° F. In the Rift Valley and highland areas the mean temperature is normally between 58° F. and 65° F.

The rainfall is generally well distributed. Precipitation varies considerably with the physical configuration of the Colony. The average known annual rainfall, taken over a number of years, ranges from 19 inches at Athi River, on the plains some 20 miles south-east of Nairobi, to 86 inches at Songhor in the Nandi Hills east of the Victoria Nyanza. The low-lying districts on the Northern Frontier are dry. The average rainfall occurring in the principal agricultural and pastoral districts is given as approximately 35 to 40 inches, but it is higher west of the Mau Escarpment. The heaviest rainfall is normally experienced from March to June and October to December. Hail is of comparatively rare occurrence and is confined to restricted belts. Frost does not occur below 8,000 feet except in some damp hollows.

HISTORY.

The history of the territory now known as Kenya may be divided into four sections. The first deals exclusively with the Coast; the second with the exploration of the hinterland; the third with the partition of Africa among European Powers and the administration of the Imperial British East Africa Company; and the fourth with the administration of the country under the Imperial Government.

(1) It seems probable that Arabs and Persians traded with the East African Coast from the remotest antiquity. The "Periplus of the Erithrean Sea," compiled towards the end of the first century, A.D., gives the first account of Zanzibar and the coast of "Azania." In 1331, Ibn Batuta, the Arab explorer, visited Mombasa and found Arabs in undisputed possession of the coast lands. In 1498, Vasco de Gama, with the first Portuguese expedition to round the Cape of Good Hope, sailed along the East African Coast. The Coast towns were all under Arab rule and are described as prosperous trading cities. Mombasa, reached on the 7th April, 1498, is referred to as a "great city of trade, with many ships." Vasco de Gama's stay in Mombasa was cut short by an incident which led him, probably without cause, to suspect treachery and he sailed north to Malindi.

Of Malindi he writes: "The city was a great one, of noble buildings, and surrounded by walls, and, placed immediately on the shore, it made an imposing appearance." Cordial relations were established and maintained between the inhabitants of Malindi and the Portuguese, who were able to refit their ships for the voyage to India.

On Vasco da Gama's return to Portugal, a fleet under Cabral was sent to annex India. Cabral looted Mombasa in 1500. In 1505, Francisco Almeyda attacked and destroyed the town and in 1508 Mombasa was formally annexed to Portugal. Twenty years later, as a result of trouble with the inhabitants, the Portuguese under Don Zuna da Cunha captured the city after a siege of four months. In 1586, the city having been rebuilt, a Turkish fleet under Ali Bey visited Mombasa, which placed itself under his protection. The Portuguese retaliated by again burning the town. It was rebuilt only to be burned again by an African tribe known as the Zimba. The Zimba were expelled by the Portuguese, who then, in 1594, built Fort Jesus.

In 1630, the inhabitants of Mombasa attacked the fort. The Portuguese capitulated and were murdered. An expedition from India landed and recaptured the fort after a siege of three months. The fort was rebuilt by Xerxas de Cabreira in 1635.

About 1660 the Mazrui, who were the leading Arab clan on the East Coast, entered into an alliance with the Imam of Oman on the Persian Gulf. After a long struggle the Arabs expelled the Portuguese from Mombasa in 1698. Expeditions organised from Lisbon to recapture Mombasa during the following decade were unavailing. In 1728, the Portuguese were again in temporary possession, but in November, 1729, they were finally driven from Mombasa, which came once more under the suzerainty of the Imam of Oman. A Portuguese force sent from India to recapture the town was lost at sea.

Fifteen years later, Mombasa, under a Mazrui named Ali bin Osman, declared itself independent of Muscat. In 1753, the Mombasa Arabs attempted to capture Zanzibar. The attempt failed, but Pemba remained under the influence of Mombasa until 1822, when the Mazrui were completely defeated by the Oman Governor of Zanzibar. In the same year, Seyyid Said, who had been declared Imam in 1806, seized Pate and Pemba and threatened Mombasa.

British intervention on the East Coast started in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta*, commanded by Captain Vidal, arrived in Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition to the East African coast. The inhabitants "begged Captain Vidal to authorize them to hoist the English flag and to place the town and territory in the hands of His Britannic Majesty." This request was referred to Captain Owen of H.M.S. *Leven*, who informed them "that provided they would assent to the abolition of the slave trade he would transmit their proposal to his Government for their decision, and that he should have no objection to hold the place in the meantime.''

Lieutenant Reitz, third Lieutenant of the *Leven*, was appointed Commandant and left in charge of the new Protectorate on the 8th February, 1824. He died of fever after a visit to the Pangani River on the 29th May, 1824, in his twenty-second year. The Protectorate over Mombasa was not confirmed by the British Government. It appears to have lasted about two years, but there is no record of any formal termination.

In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa with the consent of the Indian Government. He placed a garrison of 300 Baluchis in the fort but, on his departure to quell a rebellion in Muscat, these were starved into submission by the Mazrui. In 1832, Seyyid Said transferred his Court from Oman to Zanzibar and, with the subjugation of the Mazrui in 1837 and of the Islands of Siu and Patta in 1843, a period of great prosperity ensued along the East African Coast.

Seyyid Said died in 1856. By his will he left the lordship of Oman to his eldest surviving son, Seyyid Thwaini. Zanzibar he left to his next son, Seyyid Majid. A dispute arose and the rivals agreed to submit the question of succession to the arbitration of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. Lord Canning awarded Oman to Seyyid Thwaini and Zanzibar and the mainland dominions to Seyyid Majid. Seyyid Majid died in 1870. He was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Barghash, whose reign is memorable as witnessing the steady growth of British influence under the care of Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa between European Powers.

(2) The history of European endeavour in the hinterland of East Africa centres round the sources of the Nile. Arab explorers had traversed Eastern Africa for many centuries before any information was forthcoming which was accepted as reliable. Their accounts were co-ordinated by early geographers, notably Ptolemy in A.D. 150 and Sanson d'Abbeville in 1635, but it was not until the 19th century that more accurate knowledge was obtained. The Portuguese, during their occupation of the Coast strip, made little effort to explore the hinterland. It was not, indeed, until 1848 that Kilimanjaro was seen by Rebmann. Krapf first saw the snows of Mount Kenya in 1849. The work of these two dauntless missionaries opens the chapter of discovery inland from the East Coast of Africa. It was not until after the discovery of the sources of the Nile that any further progress was made from the East.

The fact that the Nile rises in flood at the driest season of the year presented a problem which had aroused the interest of geographers in all ages. Attempts to solve this problem by a journey up the Nile Valley had failed. The 19th century witnessed determined attempts to reach the head-waters of the Nile from other directions. Sir Richard Burton, in 1854, endeavoured to reach the interior from Berbera, in Somaliland, but his caravan was massacred. Three years later he tried again, this time from the East Coast opposite Zanzibar. With Speke for his companion he reached Lake Tanganyika. On the return journey, at Kazeh, near Tabora, Speke left Burton and, travelling northwards, first saw the waters of the Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July, 1858. His claim that this lake gave rise to the Nile was disputed, and Speke organised another expedition which left Zanzibar in October, 1860. This expedition, led by Speke and Grant, followed the former route to Kazeh and passed round the western side of the Lake. Speke reached the capital of Mtesa, King of Uganda, on the 19th February, 1862. On the 21st January, 1863, Speke reached the Nile and discovered its outlet from the Lake at the Ripon Falls. Later in the same year, Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza and the mystery of the origin of the Nile was solved.

Certain geographical questions still, however, awaited settlement and twelve more years elapsed before further information became available. Henry M. Stanley placed a boat on the Victoria Nyanza and circumnavigated the Lake in 1875. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities offered by Uganda as a field for missionary enterprise. His appeals for support reached England at a time when a keen interest was being taken in African work, particularly in connection with the slave trade, and they met with a ready response. The first English mission was sent to Uganda in 1876. Shortly afterwards there arrived two Catholic missionaries belonging to the Order of the White Fathers of Algeria. Mohammedan proselytism was already in progress. The field was set for a series of religious quarrels which dominated the political situation in Uganda for fifteen years.

It was the birth of European interest in Uganda that led to the further exploration of the East African hinterland now known as Kenya. Apart from journeys up the Tana Valley by Wakefield in 1865, and New in 1866, and from visits to Kilimanjaro by Von der Decken in 1863, and New in 1871, little had been added to the knowledge gained by Krapf and Rebmann before 1850. In 1862, Dr. G. A. Fischer made the first attempt to discover a route to Uganda more direct than that used by Speke and Stanley. He marched to Kilimanjaro from Pangani and succeeded in crossing Masailand to Lake Naivasha, which he reached on the 11th May, 1883, but he was prevented by ill-health and the Masai from continuing his journey.

The distinction of being the first European to reach the Victoria Nyanza from the east rests with Joseph Thomson, who started from Mombasa in March, 1883, and in spite of many difficulties succeeded in reaching the Lake forty-five miles east of the Ripon Falls. Ill-health prevented him from continuing his journey to the Nile, but the practicability of the route was proved and many important additions had been made to the knowledge of East African geography. In 1888, Lake Rudolf was discovered by Count Teleki von Szek, whose expedition was the first to traverse Kikuyu country.

(3) European intervention in African affairs was stimulated by the reports regarding the slave trade made by Stanley as a result of his journey from Uganda across the Congo in 1877. The organization of the Congo Free State promoted a certain amount of trade and gave European nations an indication of the commercial value of Central Africa. In 1885, the German Kaiser granted a charter of protection to the Society of German Colonization operating on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, an area which had been assigned to the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Canning award in 1861. The amount of mainland territory over which the Sultan was recognized as having authority had never been defined. This point was referred to an international commission which included in the Sultan's dominions a strip of the coast ten sea miles in depth from the Rovuma to the Tana River and certain other areas in the north. The country behind this coast strip was divided into two spheres of influence, the German sphere being south, and the British sphere north of a line drawn from the mouth of the Umba River past the northern slopes of Kilimanjaro to the point where the first degree of south latitude intersects the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza. This line is practically identical with the southern boundary of Kenya to-day.

The agreement did not extend to the north of the Tana River and in 1885 Germany declared a protectorate over the independent Sultanate of Witu.

In 1887, Seyyid Barghash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession to the British East African Association on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers, and on the 3rd September, 1888, this Association was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company. In April, 1888, Seyyid Khalifa, who had succeeded Seyyid Barghash in March, granted a concession of the district that fronted the German sphere to the German East Africa Company.

The German claim to Witu, subsequently extended to include Lamu also, was not recognized by the Sultan who, in January, 1889, offered Sir William Mackinnon, as representative of the British East Africa Company, a lease of Lamu and the adjacent islands. An unfortunate controversy followed, the Germans making every attempt to secure a permanent footing north of the Tana River and the British Company resisting all such claims. It was not until the Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had been signed that the controversy ended. By that Treaty Germany withdrew her claims to Witu and the territory north of the Tana on the understanding that England should secure for Germany the definite cession of the sphere south of the Umba River leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in exchange for the retrocession of Heligoland.

The controversy over Witu was ruinous to the Imperial British East Africa Company. It diverted a disproportionate amount of the new Company's energies and resources to an unhealthy and comparatively unimportant area. Trouble did not end with the signing of the Anglo-German Treaty. A dispute between the Sultan of Witu and a German timber syndicate led to the massacre of a number of German citizens, and a naval brigade under Admiral Sir E. Fremantle was sent against Witu. The Company found itself under an obligation to maintain a strong and expensive garrison in that area and this, in view of the calls on its finances in other more important parts of its territory, it was unable to afford. In 1893, the Company announced its intention of withdrawing from Witu. The supremacy of British interests in Witu had been recognized by Germany as part of the convention by which the British Government waived all rights over Heligoland, and Witu could not be altogether abandoned. The Imperial Government therefore assumed the administration of that district and declared a protectorate over it on the 31st July, 1893.

Two other difficulties impeded the early operations of the Company. A native insurrection broke out in German East Africa immediately on the arrival of the German administration. The Germans found it necessary to blockade their coast and the British Government agreed to blockade the British Company's coast also to prevent traffic in contraband across the frontier. On the British Company, therefore, rested the stigma of preventing trade with its own territory.

The second difficulty was caused by the action of certain missionaries who permitted the mission stations to be used as asylums for runaway slaves. Feeling against slavery was strong, but it was manifestly impossible to admit the right of the missionaries to offer sanctuary to runaway slaves without affecting economic conditions on the coast and alienating the sympathy of the Arab slave owners. Agreement was reached with the Arabs and the missionaries by which the Arabs consented to grant freedom on compensation to all slaves who had already escaped and the missionaries promised that they would not in future give sanctuary to refugees. On the 1st January, 1889, a historic scene took place at Rabai, a mission station founded by Krapf, 10 miles inland from Mombasa. By the payment of £3,500 the Imperial British East Africa Company secured the liberation of 1,442 slaves.

The early activities of the Imperial British East Africa Company were mainly concentrated on the Coast. The districts intervening between the Coast and the Victoria Nyanza, though known to have great potential resources, were regarded as practically valueless under existing economic conditions. It was realized that the exceptional conditions of natural fertility, climate, and general accessibility would respond to the application of European capital and enterprise but, apart from the Coast, the area next in importance appeared to be Uganda, and the Company was unwilling to extend its operations so far afield until it had consolidated its work on the littoral. International complications forced the Company's hand and it became necessary for the Company to take part in the administration of Uganda before it was fully equipped to do so.

In 1889, the Company despatched a considerable caravan under F. J. Jackson to explore the interior, establish and mark out stations, and make treaties with the various tribes. Jackson founded a Company's station at Machakos, proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik, and reached Mumias on the 7th November, 1889. While there he was begged by Mwanga, King of Uganda, to enter Uganda and assist him to regain his throne. A commerce monopoly was offered to the Company. As he was under instructions to avoid Uganda, which was known to be in a state of revolution, Jackson felt unable to accept the offer, and went north to examine the country towards Lake Rudolf. On his return to Mumias on the 4th March, 1890, he heard that Dr. Karl Peters, in charge of a German expedition, had passed through on his way to Uganda a month previously.

In October, 1888, it had become known that Lieutenant Wissmann and Dr. Peters had been appointed leaders of an expedition which was to proceed up the Tana River with the ostensible object of relieving Emin Pasha, the Governor of the Equatorial Province of the Sudan, who, after the fall of Khartoum, had been cut off from all communications for four years. News of the relief by Stanley of Emin Pasha reached Europe in January, 1889. In the following month Peters left Berlin. His passage through German East Africa was forbidden by the German Government and a British Naval Squadron endeavoured to prevent his landing on the coast of the British sphere. Peters succeeded in avoiding the blockade, landed near Lamu, organized his caravan at Witu, then in German occupation, and started up the Tana Valley towards the end of July. A representative of the British Company, J. R. W. Pigott, had explored the valley of the Tana early in 1889 and had entered into treaties with the natives. Peters destroyed these treaties wherever he could find them. He destroyed the Company's stations and pulled down its flag. As he passed he annexed the country in the name of Germany. He had several encounters with the Kikuyu and with the Masai in Laikipia and on entering Uganda he negotiated a treaty with Mwanga. He then returned to the coast, passing down the western side of Victoria Nyanza, only to find that his labours had been in vain. The Anglo-German Treaty of the 1st July, 1890, had assigned Uganda to the British sphere of influence.

Jackson entered Mengo, the capital of Uganda, on the 14th April, 1890. He signed a treaty with Mwanga under which Uganda was included in British territory. He then returned to the Coast leaving his companion, Ernest Gedge, as the Company's representative in Uganda.

Meanwhile Captain F. D. Lugard had joined the Company's staff and had founded a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1890, he founded a station on the borders of Kikuyu country at Dagoretti. He was then ordered to Uganda and, by forced marches, succeeded in reaching Mengo on the 18th December, 1890. During the ensuing year he was straining every nerve to reconcile opposing political factions in Uganda. By the end of 1891 the British position in that kingdom seemed at last to be secure. Then came the news that the Imperial British East Africa Company was finding the cost of administering Uganda excessive and had determined to evacuate the country. This order was cancelled in January, 1892, on a private guarantee being given by Sir William Mackinnon to subscribe funds to pay for a year's administration of Uganda. Representations were made to the British Government that they should help the Company. This the Government felt unable to do, but a Government mission under Sir Gerald Portal was eventually sent to report on Uganda and on the advisability of establishing a British Protectorate over it. Instructions were also given for a preliminary survey to be made of a railway from the Coast to Uganda.

Uganda proper was informally placed under the control of the Foreign Office on the 1st April, 1893. The formal proclamation of a protectorate was issued on the 19th June, 1894.

Meanwhile, negotiations had been proceeding between the British Government and the Imperial British East Africa Company for the transfer of the Company's responsibilities in East Africa to the Imperial Government. The Company's withdrawal from Witu in 1893 has already been mentioned. On the 1st July, 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the territory west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. The Company received £200,000 for the surrender. The boundaries of the East Africa Protectorate were defined by proclamation on the 31st August, 1896.

The last days of the Company's administration witnessed a rebellion among the Mazrui section of the Coast Arabs, which implicated the inhabitants of most of the Coast towns from Vanga to Kipini.

In February, 1895, a dispute arose as to the succession to the post of Liwali of Takaungu. The rightful heir according to Mohammedan law was Mbaruk, the son of the late Liwali's elder brother. On being passed over in favour of his cousin, who had stronger British inclinations, Mbaruk withdrew to Gonjoro and threatened rebellion. A Naval brigade was despatched against him and the Mazrui, all sections of whom had now combined, were defeated. Mbaruk fled to Gazi and established a forest stronghold at Mwele. Mwele was taken, but the Mazrui then maintained a guerilla warfare with considerable success. Isolated posts and caravans were harassed and the rebel successes encouraged the revolt to spread. Before the end of 1895 practically the whole of the British East African coast lands were in rebellion. Mombasa was never in danger but Malindi was looted. It was not until April, 1896, that the Mazrui leaders, after a series of defeats in small engagements, abandoned the struggle, fled across the border and surrendered to the Governor of German East Africa.

(4) Under Article I of the Brussels Act of 1890 the Signatory Powers included among the means for counteracting the slave trade the construction of railways. The construction of the Uganda Railway developed out of this suggestion. Its early construction was prompted by the desire to obtain a cheap and rapid means of communication to Uganda. A preliminary survey had been made in 1892-3. The first rails were laid in 1895, and by the end of 1901 there was a weekly train service between Mombasa and the Lake. The metre gauge was chosen owing to the facilities so afforded for procuring rolling-stock from India in emergencies. Indian labour was used owing to the scarcity of African labour along the route taken by the railway. The headquarters of the railway were transferred from Mombasa to Nairobi in 1899, and the line to Nairobi was opened in August of that year. The s.s. *Winifred* was launched on the Victoria Nyanza on the 12th December, 1902. The cost of the line up to the end of September, 1903, amounted to £5,317,000.

In 1897, an expedition was organized to explore the country between Abyssinia and Fashoda. The caravan assembled at Eldama Ravine in September and was to be escorted by three companies of Sudanese troops, remnants of Emin Pasha's force, who had seen much recent active service in Uganda. Two days out from Ravine they deserted in a body, passed through Nandi, looting the Government station, and were joined by the rulers of Uganda and Unyoro. The mutiny was quelled in the middle of 1899, but not without the loss of valuable British lives.

Early reports gave the following impression of what was then the East Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate was divided into four Provinces, Jubaland, Tanaland, Seyyidieh, and Ukamba. Its western boundary was the foot of the Kikuyu Escarpment; Jubaland was inhabited by turbulent Somalis; Tanaland, with large potential resources, suffered from lack of population. The fertile coast lands of Seyyidieh were falling off in production. Arab influence was on the wane and the prosperity of this area was being gravely affected by the abolition of the slave trade. Ukamba was administered from Machakos and Kitui, but little was known of the Kikuyu.

Little economic importance was attached to the country between the coast and Uganda. Until the Uganda Railway was built, one of the principal functions of the Administration was to act as forwarding agents for Uganda. There were no towns up-country apart from Machakos—where the establishment of an administrative post led to the settlement of a number of Indian traders—until Nairobi was founded as a railway changing centre in 1898. In three years the population of Nairobi had grown to 8,000.

Mission stations were to be found in all the Provinces. Slavery did not exist outside the Sultan's dominions, where the law still recognised the institution of domestic slavery.

Two important steps in the development of the East Africa Protectorate were taken early in the present century. The western boundaries of the Protectorate were altered in April, 1902, so as to include the Eastern Province of Uganda, stretching as far as the Victoria Nyanza, and including the Mau Escarpment, and the Nandi, Lumbwa and Kavirondo country. In the same year laws were passed defining conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists. By April, 1903, there were nearly 100 Europeans settled in or near Nairobi.

During 1903 numerous applications were received for land in the Rift Valley. The grazing grounds on both sides of the Uganda Railway in the Rift Valley near Naivasha were at that time used by the Masai pastoralists. Agreement was reached with the Masai in 1904 that they should be placed in two reserves, one in Laikipia, some 60 miles north of the railway, and the other to the south of Nairobi, towards German East Africa. Nine years later, under a subsequent treaty, the Masai moved from Laikipia to an extended southern reserve flanking the German border.

On the 1st April, 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief was appointed under an Order in Council, dated the 9th November, 1906, and an Order in Council, dated the 22nd October, 1906, constituted Executive and Legislative Councils. All Foreign Consular Jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during the year 1908.

During the years preceding the war the economic importance of the Protectorate steadily developed. The European population of the Colony was 5,438 in 1914 and the Indian population 14,131. The value of the export trade had risen from £124,727 in 1902-03 to £443,624 in 1913-14, new industries having sprung up in the form of coffee, fibre, and wool, and a considerable advance having been made in the exports of grain and hides. The Government revenue had grown from £95,284 in 1902-03 to £1,123,798 in 1913-14 and the Government expenditure from £311,469 to £1,115,899. Grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, which had been necessary in the early days of the administration, were discontinued in 1913.

On the outbreak of war a prompt response was made to the call for volunteers. Defence forces were formed at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu and three volunteer units were formed, the East African Mounted Rifles, the East African Regiment, and the East African Transport Corps. These measures served to ward off attacks from German East Africa until an Expeditionary Force arrived from India. The southern border was frequently violated by the enemy during 1914 but no permanent damage was done. A period of comparative inactivity followed. In September, 1915, a mass meeting was held in Nairobi at which a resolution was passed placing at the Governor's disposal the entire resources of the country. This was followed by the formation of a War Council and the compulsory registration of all European personnel. In December, 1915, an Ordinance was passed providing for compulsory military and other service. This Ordinance was applied in March, 1917, each case being considered by the War Council and District Committees. Of the 3,145 adult male Europeans in the Protectorate on the outbreak of war, 1,987 served in a military capacity during the war.

The number of African troops was also largely increased. Before the war, one battalion only of the 3rd King's African Rifles had been recruited in the Protectorate. During the war, the 3rd and 4th King's African Rifles raised three battalions each, while the 5th and 7th King's African Rifles raised part of one battalion. The total number of East Africa Protectorate natives serving in these regiments finally amounted to 8,486. In addition, 1,157 Africans were recruited for the Arab Rifles, the Police Battalion, and Police Service Battalion.

A remarkable response was made by the African community in providing men for non-combatant service such as the Carrier Corps, Maxim Gun Porters, and Stretcher Bearers. More than 200,000 enlistments for these purposes are recorded.

During the course of the war, in order to facilitate military operations, a railway line was constructed from Voi to Taveta near the boundary of German East Africa. Thence the line was linked on to the German railway near Moshi.

Although in the early days of the British administration it was found necessary to undertake punitive expeditions against refractory tribes, the history of Kenya has, apart from the war in German East Africa, been comparatively peaceful. Small expeditions were despatched against the Nandi in 1900, 1903, and 1905-06, owing to the depredations of the tribe along the railway line. The Ogaden Somalis were punished in 1901 for the assassination of the Sub-Commissioner, Mr. Jenner, in November, 1900. A patrol was despatched into Sotik in 1906 and a force visited Marakwet in 1911. Patrols visited Northern Jubaland in 1912 and 1914. Disturbances broke out among the Giriama tribe towards the end of 1914, which necessitated a punitive expedition. There were two campaigns in Turkana in 1915 and 1917, and the murder of Mr. Elliott at Serenli by the Aulihan Somalis led to punitive measures in Jubaland in 1916 and 1917.

Unofficial members first sat on the Legislative Council in 1907. Such members were nominated by the Governor until 1919 when the principle of elective representation of Europeans was recognized. The first elections were held in February, 1920. In 1923 the principle of elective representation was extended on a basis of communal franchise to the Indian and Arab Communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920.

By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognised as a Colony. This Order in Council came into operation on the 23rd July, 1920. The Sultan's mainland dominions are now styled the Protectorate of Kenya, whilst the remaining territory is known as the Colony of Kenya. On the 29th June, 1925, in pursuance of a treaty between the United Kingdom and Italy, signed at London on the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy. By the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (Boundaries) Order in Council, 1926, an area on the west of Lake Rudolf and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mount Elgon to Mount Zulia on the boundary of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which had formerly formed part of the Uganda Protectorate, was included in Kenya.

The Uganda Railway, which had been operated from the date of its construction as a State Railway under the Government of the East Africa Protectorate, was constituted in April, 1921, as a separate financial entity under the control of a Central Railway Council. In February, 1926, under the provisions of the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council, 1925, the Office of High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Officer Administering the Government of Kenya. He has control of the transport services owned, controlled, or managed by the Governments of Kenya or Uganda, including railways, ports, wharves, and steamships. The Administration is now known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Services. An Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council and a Harbour Advisory Board have been constituted.

LANGUAGES.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and

Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama), Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

CURRENCY.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1*s*. 4*d*. began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2*s*. 9*d*. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2*s*. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL.

The report* of the Commission under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., which was appointed by the Secretary of State in July, 1927, to consider certain questions relating to the closer union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa and allied subjects, was published in England and East Africa on the 18th January, 1929.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., who left the Colony on the 1st December, 1928, in order to take part in advance discussions of the report of the Commission, returned to the Colony on the 14th August, 1929. During his absence the Government was administered by Sir Jacob Barth, C.B.E.

In March, Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., was asked by the Secretary of State to visit Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda with a view to discussing with the local Governments and the communities there the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. Sir Samuel Wilson reached Mombasa on the 29th April, and after spending a month travelling in the three territories returned to Nairobi on the 27th May, where, between the 1st and 5th June, he held meetings with the Acting Governor of Kenya and the Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda. Sir Samuel Wilson left Mombasa for London on the 12th June, and his report† was published in England and East Africa on the 5th October.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., who was appointed by the Government of India to help the Indian communities in East Africa to present their views on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal if he wished to make use of him in dealing with Indian deputations, reached Kenya on the 10th May, and after spending a month in Kenya and Uganda sailed for Bombay on the 12th June. Mr. Sastri presented a report on his visit to the Government of India, which was published in March, 1930.

The Legislative Council held four sessions and sat on 26 days during the course of the year. Two by-elections were held, one in Nairobi North owing to the resignation of Captain H. F. Ward and one in Rift Valley owing to the resignation of Lord Delamere. Both by-elections were contested. Major E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., was elected for Nairobi North and Mr. E. Powys Cobb for Rift Valley. The four vacancies for Indian members of Council remained unfilled throughout the year.

The year 1929 was one of considerable agricultural hardship. During the first part of the year drought became more severe. There was a failure of crops in a wide area comprising both

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* Cmd. 3234.

† Cmd. 3378.

European farms and Native Reserves. Measures became necessary to safeguard the food supplies and a Food Control Board was set up in March. Famine relief measures were necessary, particularly in the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces.

During the second part of the year rains were well distributed and good yields were obtained. Food control measures were relaxed in September. The cost of famine relief, after allowing for revenue from the sale of foodstuffs, was approximately £60,000.

Danger of famine was accentuated owing to invasions of locusts. Locusts, both in the flying and in the hopper stage, visited the Colony towards the end of 1928. In that year the hopper stage was confined mainly to pastoral areas, and the amount of crop destruction directly due to hoppers was not therefore great. Early in 1929, however, more serious damage was done to the ripening crops. Extensive measures were taken to deal with these invasions.

In January, operations were carried on in the Kerio and Ukamba Provinces and on a smaller scale in the Coast Province, the Northern Frontier, and the Masai Reserve.

The work of hopper destruction terminated at the end of January, and the flying swarms which arose from the undisturbed areas in the Northern Frontier Province and Tanaland flew south after doing considerable damage to crops in the Meru and Embu districts. These swarms eventually entered Tanganyika Territory in a series of waves early in February. Swarms which escaped destruction in Turkana and Kerio also flew south over the Plateau and Trans Nzoia.

In April, maturing swarms began to fly north, first appearing at Voi and in the Masai Reserve. Later large locust concentrations were reported in the Nandi country, at Thomson's Falls and at Ngobit. Damage was done to wheat, sisal, coconuts, and bananas. These concentrations were attacked by flame-throwing units, but it was found that the amount of destruction done was not commensurate with the expenditure entailed. The units were therefore withdrawn and the personnel formed the nucleus of a scouting organization.

Reports of laying were received from the Masai Reserve, Machakos, Voi, Gilgil, Embu, and the Kerio Province generally, and the scouting staff was augmented early in May. A locust train was also despatched for anti-hopper work on the Voi-Kahe line. By the end of May twenty-eight trucks and 48 officers were in the field. The Gilgil area of 15,000 acres infestation was under control in 14 days, and hoppers in Kitui and Machakos districts were cleared up in a short time.

At the end of May the hopper infestation in North and South Turkana, Karamoja (Uganda), Suk country and Elgeyo and Marakwet was such that further locust staff had to be enlisted.

By the 15th June there were 50 temporary locust officers operating in the Kerio Province. Hoppers were being destroyed by burning in Turkana and by spraying and bran baiting elsewhere.

The infestation in the Masai Reserve was extensive, and 14 officers were employed in the work of destruction; on 15th June an extra locust train was assembled for operations on the Magadi railway line. By the end of June the infestation was under control, and by the end of July practically all hoppers were destroyed in an area of 6,000 square miles.

Early in July fresh hatchings were reported in the Voi district and the staff had to be reinforced for working this difficult bush country from which some hoppers eventually escaped. Other hoppers reached maturity in the Uasin Gishu Masai Reserve bordering the Baringo district, whilst complete destruction could not be effected in North Baringo, Karamoja, and Turkana generally.

By the middle of July there were 100 officers in the field. Large hopper bands were reported north of Moyale in Abyssinia, but, although flying swarms were reported from various places in the Colony, there was no damage done to crops.

The middle of August saw the commencement of a reduction in staff, although it was realized that anti-hopper operations would not definitely cease especially in view of the fresh laying that had taken place in South Turkana, on both banks of the Turkwell and Kerio Rivers, and in Baringo by gravid swarms that had entered these localities from the Sudan and round the southern end of Lake Rudolf. Young hoppers appeared at the end of August and efforts were made to clear the areas rapidly. Except in Baringo, this was not entirely accomplished owing to the intensity of the infestation and local restrictions imposed on baiting and spraying. Three large swarms escaped in North and South Turkana. By 10th October, 1929, the locust field staff was reduced to a scouting nucleus of thirteen temporary officers.

At the end of October the Colony was again invaded by gravid swarms from the north and laying took place in the Northern Frontier Province, Meru, Embu, Kitui, and Voi districts. During November and December further staff had to be enrolled and a total of 27 officers were operating.

The Northern Frontier Province infestations covered an area of 900 square miles, mainly in the vicinity of Archer's Post. In spite of labour shortage successful operations were carried out with bran bait.

At the close of the year operations were also in progress in the Embu and Kitui districts. The cost of locust destruction during 1929 amounted to about £55,000. Prospects for 1930 are favourable.

The domestic exports of the Colony fell short of the 1928 figures by £520,000 and are given for 1929 as £2,745,910. The main items accounting for the shortage were a decrease in the value of coffee exports of over £400,000 and a fall of £125,000 in the value of exports of carbonate of soda. The fall in the value of coffee exported may be attributed partly to adverse climatic conditions and partly to the fact that, owing to the nature of the season, an unusually large proportion of the season's crop was not exported before the end of the calendar year.

As a direct result of drought conditions and the depredation of locusts the Colonial revenue suffered. Native hut and poll tax fell short of the estimate by £35,000 and other sources of revenue were affected. Nevertheless, actual receipts exceeded the estimated revenue and, although there was a deficit on the year's working of £171,330, this deficit was more than covered by abnormal expenditure on the locust campaign (£55,272) famine relief (£58,996) and expenditure specially voted to be met from surplus balances (£72,914). The Colony's surplus balances at the end of the year amounted to £707,976. The total Funded Public Debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1929, was £13,500,000, represented by two loans of £5,000,000 each (1921 and 1927) and one of £3,500,000 (1928). Of this funded debt approximately £9,400,000 has been devoted to railway development, £2,700,000 to port development and £1,400,000 to the service of the Colony.

In March, 1929, a representative Committee was appointed to make representations as to the policy to be followed by the Colony in the revision of the customs tariff which was being pressed for by the Governments of Tanganyika and Uganda. The Committee presented its report in May and its recommendations, which were generally adopted by the Kenya Government, were placed before a Conference of East African Governors held in Nairobi in January, 1930. A general revision of the customs tariff applicable to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika has since been undertaken and passed into law.

Members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science visited the Colony in two parties in August and September, 1929. Tours were organized on their behalf to different parts of the Colony likely to be of interest to them and members of the Association gave lectures and addresses in Nairobi and elsewhere.

A Commission of Inquiry was appointed, in September, 1929, to consider and make recommendations in regard to :—

(1) The progress of the main branches of the agricultural industry (including native agriculture and stock) since 1920;

(2) Factors which tend to retard progress, if any, and the means whereby production may be increased and accelerated;

(3) The provision which should be made for augmenting departmental or other services calculated to advance the industry and the share, if any, which should be borne by organizations or undertakings representing or concerned with agricultural interests and production;

(4) The formation and function of advisory, consultative, or other bodies in connection with the agricultural industry.

The Commission sat under the chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., who had visited the Colony with other members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It presented its report in October.

A provincial reorganization, intended to simplify the treatment of local questions affecting the interests of the settled areas and the Native Reserves, was introduced on the 1st October. During the past few years, districts in which there are no Native Reserves have been administered as separate units outside the provincial organization by Resident Commissioners under the direct supervision of the Colonial Secretary, while Native Reserves and a few districts which embraced both Native Reserves and non-native development were grouped in Provinces, under the general supervision of the Chief Native Commissioner.

With the establishment of District Councils under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928, in non-native areas and the development of Native Councils operating under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924, it became desirable to focus at local points the interests of native and non-native development and to provide a local liaison between them. Government therefore decided to maintain, where geographically possible, separate native and non-native districts, but to form into Provinces groups of districts which have closely connected interests.

This policy is not at present universally possible and the mixed districts of Kericho, Nandi, and Machakos have not been altered for the time being, whereas the old Fort Hall and Kyambu Districts are divided into two Native Reserves and one Non-Native District within the same Province. Again, it has not been possible at present to incorporate the Districts of Naivasha and Laikipia with any Native Reserve and they thus stand alone in one Province.

The new Provinces are as follows :—

1. *Nyanza Province*, headquarters Kisumu, comprising the Districts of Central, North and South Kavirondo, Kisumu-Londiani, and Kericho.

2. *Nzoia Province*, headquarters Eldoret, comprising the Districts of Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo, Marakwet, and Trans Nzoia.

3. *Turkana Province*, headquarters Kapenguria, comprising the Districts of North and South Turkana, and West Suk.

4. *Rift Valley Province*, headquarters Nakuru, comprising the Districts of Nakuru, Ravine, and Baringo.

5. *Naivasha Province*, headquarters Naivasha, comprising the Districts of Naivasha and Laikipia.

6. *Masai Province*, headquarters Ngong, comprising the Districts of Narok and Kajiado.

7. *Kikuyu Province*, headquarters Nyeri, comprising the Districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, South Myeri, North Nyeri, Embu, and Meru.

8. *Ukamba Province*, headquarters Machakos, comprising the Districts of Machakos, Kitui, and Teita.

9. *Coast Province*, headquarters Mombasa, comprising the Districts of Digo, Mombasa, Kilifi, Tana River, and Lamu.

10. *Northern Frontier Province*, headquarters Isiolo, comprising the Districts of Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Wajir, and Telemugger.

The progress made in 1928 in the development of local government was continued during the year. At the beginning of 1929 the Municipalities of Nairobi and Mombasa had been established under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928. The constitution of Municipal Boards at Nakuru and Eldoret followed on the 10th January and the 30th April, 1929, respectively.

The financial relations between the Government and the Nairobi and Mombasa Municipalities were embodied in the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, which did not, however, make provision for the contributions to be paid from Government funds to the smaller Municipalities of Nakuru and Eldoret. These were worked out on the basis of the cost to Government of administering local services in these towns in 1928 and were consolidated into an annual grant of £3,000 to each Municipal Board.

No rates were levied in Nakuru or Eldoret.

The creation of these four municipal authorities on a proper statutory basis has served to awaken a sense of civic responsibility, and the results so far attained have justified the inception of the policy.

In the settled areas the constitution of District Councils was provided for in the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, 1928. The first District Council, that of Nakuru, was formed on the 7th January, and the constitution of the four District Councils of Nyanza, Uasin Gishu, Naivasha, and Nairobi followed within the first half of the year. The Councils performed, mainly, the functions of district road authorities and have not yet exercised their powers as public health or hospital authorities. Practically the whole of their revenue was derived from Government grants, which were assessed on a liberal basis, and none of the Councils levied district rates.

Being established at an interim point in the year, many Councils were unable to complete the preliminaries of organization connected with staff and road plant in time for a full year's programme of road work to be carried out or for a fair appreciation to be gained of the promise of the local government system in the rural areas.

In 1928, participation in municipal affairs was declined by the Indian community pending the issue of the Report of the Closer Union Commission. This attitude was maintained throughout the year. The fixation of 2nd August as nomination day for the election of European members to the Nairobi Municipal Council brought matters to a head, since in the absence of Indian representation the Council to be elected would not be legally constituted. The Acting Governor summoned the Indian leaders to discuss the situation, but they were unwilling to depart from the position which they had taken up. A Bill to amend the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, 1928, was passed by the Legislative Council in July to provide a way of avoiding the deadlock which would ensue under the Principal Ordinance in the case of Nairobi and Mombasa if the full complement of members was not available. At the same time the door was left open to the Indian community to return to take their proper share in the municipal administration of the towns in which they lived.

Other local government legislation is dealt with under Head XII of this Report.

The branch railway line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls was opened in August, 1929, and earth works were almost completed on the Kisumu-Yala branch, platelaying on which had reached mile 12 by the end of the year. Work was begun on the Naro Moru-Nanyuki extension in September, 1929. The final section of the Tororo-Soroti line in Uganda was opened in October. Platelaying on the Jinja-Kampala line, with the exception of the Nile Bridge was completed in January, 1930.

Preliminary survey flights between Kisumu and Khartoum were started in February, 1927, with a view to deciding whether an air mail service was possible on that route. These preliminary flights, which were started by Captain T. A. Gladstone, were completed by Sir Alan Cobham on behalf of the North Sea Aerial and General Transport Company, Limited, in 1928, and in the same year proposals for a subsidized air mail service were considered at a conference called in Nairobi, at which the Imperial importance of linking up London with Cape Town was stressed.

During 1929 negotiations continued, and it became apparent that the situation of Kisumu at railhead on Lake Victoria offered exceptional advantages for the changing over station from sea to land machines on the route.

During the year a representative of the Air Ministry visited the Colony to advise upon the technical inspection of aircraft. The Aero Club of East Africa, with a membership of approximately 300, has done much to stimulate interest in aviation, and five aircraft, for commercial and private flying, were registered during the year. The annual combined flight of the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force from Cairo to Cape Town and back took place in March. Commercial aviation in the Colony is at present represented by a local company, Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd. Progress is being made in the work of preparing aerodromes and landing grounds.

No census of the non-native population was taken during 1929. No census has yet been taken of the African population. A fairly accurate count is made annually for taxation purposes, but the number of children can only be estimated roughly and returns of the African population are, therefore, rough estimates only.

The following figures show the 1921 and 1926 census returns for non-natives and the estimates of the native population at the end of 1921, 1926, and 1929.

	1921 *Census.*	1926 *Census.*	*Increase per cent.*
Europeans	9,651	12,529	30
Asiatics (excluding Arabs)	25,880	30,583	18
Arabs	10,102	10,557	4½
	Estimate 1921.	*Estimate* 1929.	
Africans	2,348,788	2,930,604	30*
Total	2,394,421	2,984,273	30*

* The African population showed a decrease in 1925 owing to the cession of Jubaland to Italy. In calculating the percentage of increase, the estimated African population of Jubaland at the end of 1921 (97,728) has been deducted from the 1921 estimate.

Estimates of the non-native population at the end of 1929 compiled from provincial returns give the following figures :—

Europeans	16,663
Indians	35,514
Goans	3,990
Arabs	12,504
Other Races	3,883
Total non-native population	72,554
Estimated native population	2,930,604
Total estimated population at the end of 1929.	3,003,158

The percentage increase in population from 1921 to 1929 based on the above figures is—Europeans 73 per cent.; Indians 56 per cent.; Goans 65 per cent.; Arabs 24 per cent.; total non-natives 59 per cent.; total population 31 per cent.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION, NATIVE AFFAIRS, AND NATIVE INTERESTS.

The general freedom from native troubles and disturbances that has been a feature of recent years among the more settled tribes was maintained except for two episodes which occurred among the Kikuyu and Lumbwa tribes respectively.

In the remoter areas, too, the political calm was unruffled except on the northern border of the Turkana Province where raids by the Donyiro and Merille on the Turkana caused the death of 35 men, 71 women, and 33 children. It is, however, gratifying to record that the raiders were heavily punished on two occasions in the course of their retreat by patrols of King's African Rifles.

The investigation of the customs relating to Kikuyu Land Tenure by the Committee appointed for the purpose aroused keen interest among the natives and the report submitted to Government is believed to provide the solution of many of the difficulties that have hitherto faced the Administration.

Economically speaking, the year with its visitations of drought, famine, and locusts was a distressing one in certain areas. The most affected areas were the Meru and Embu districts of the Kikuyu Province and portions of the Kitui district of the Ukamba Province which suffered acutely from famine and necessitated extensive measures of relief. The drought caused some mortality in stock among the Masai and Turkana natives and food shortages, which never reached famine proportions, were experienced elsewhere.

An encouraging feature of the year was the increased interest in the Local Native Councils displayed by members of these bodies particularly in the Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces.

Education, and in particular the institution of Government as opposed to Mission schools, is one of the demands that is not only being voiced with increasing intensity but has evoked contributions from Native Councils up to the end of 1929 to the extent of £35,674.

In point of health the year was tolerably free from serious epidemics among the native population.

The progress previously effected among the Wadigo population on the Coast in the eradication of hookworm and the inculcation of improved methods of sanitation has been maintained.

In agriculture, the growing keenness for improved methods of cultivation is exemplified in the increased use of ploughs in the Central Kavirondo, South Lumbwa, Machakos, and Nandi Districts.

II.—FINANCE.

The following table shows revenue and expenditure totals for the five years ended 31st December, 1929.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1925	2,430,509	2,339,996
1926	2,627,223	2,414,681
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,072

No special alterations were made during the year in methods of raising revenue.

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

(*a*) *Public Debt.*

The Colony's Funded Public Debt on the 31st of December, 1928, amounted to £13,500,000 represented by the following loans:—

£5,000,000 raised in 1921 under Ordinance No. 39 of 1921.
£5,000,000 raised in 1927 under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927.
£3,500,000 raised in 1928 under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927,

and no change has taken place during the year under review.

The 1921 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 6 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1946-56 " was floated in London in November, 1921, at £95 per cent. The currency of the loan is 35 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 14th of November, 1946, on giving six calendar months notice. This loan was fully expended at the end of 1926.

The 1927 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1948-58 " was floated in London in November, 1927, at £99.10.0 per cent. The currency of the loan is 30 years, but the Kenya Government has the option of redemption at par at any time after the 15th of January, 1948, on giving six calendar months notice. This loan was raised for the purpose of redeeming the Imperial Government (free of interest for 5 years from 1924) loan of £3,500,000, and for further railway and port development. Of this loan £4,631,447.4.18 had been spent at the end of the year.

The 1928 loan, known as the " Kenya Government 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock 1950 " was floated in London in May, 1928. The currency of the loan is 22 years and it is repayable at par on the 1st of May, 1950. It was raised for further railway and harbour colonial development, and at the close of the year £3.236,241.12.85 had been spent.

(*b*) *Sinking Funds.*

In the case of the 1921, 1927, and 1928 loans the legislation provides that Sinking Fund contributions shall commence after the expiration of 3 years from the date of the first issue of the stock, and it is stated in the prospectus that the annual contribution will be not less than one pound per cent.

Contributions to the Sinking Fund established in connection with the 1921 loan are at present at the rate of Shgs.26/- per cent. per annum.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1929.

Liabilities.	£ shs. cts.	*Assets.*	£ shs.cts.
Deposits	**581,039.11.33**	**Investments ... ...**	**169,871.15.34**
Draft	**19,403.13.51**	**Advances pending the raising of Loans.**	**1,386,093.12.18**
Overdraft	**621,818.17.98**		
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities.	**707,976.11.75**	**Advances ... ...**	**126,584. 9.24**
		Unallocated Stores ...	**83,514 16.74**
		Loans to Local Bodies	**4,190. 4.60**
		Cash	**159,983.16.47**
	£1,930,238.14.57		**£1,930,238.14.57**

Part II—Loan Account.

	£ shs. cts.		£ shs.cts.
Bondholders	**13,500,000. 0.00**	**Works ... ...**	**12,021,765.19.88**
Sinking Fund ... and Stamp Duty.		**Investments ...**	**438,179.19.23**
		Expenses of Issue and Discount.	**845,922,17.15**
		Advances—	
		Colony	**532,818.17.98**
Reserve Funds ...	**443,490.11.33**	**Cash ... ...**	**104,802.17.09**
	£13,943,490.11.33		**£13,943,490.11.33**

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

The annual rainfall was in most districts above the average, but it was not well distributed over the whole year. Excessive rains, which occurred in some districts during December, impeded harvesting operations and extensive areas of maize and wheat remained unharvested at the end of the year. The coffee crop was not so high, but the favourable weather conditions prevailing during the year had the effect of restoring vigour to the trees, the benefits of which should be reflected in the yield of the succeeding crop provided satisfactory rains continue. Both in the "settled" areas and Native Reserves the crops of 1929 as a whole reached a record volume of production, but a heavy fall in the market prices of primary products took place and tended to diminish the benefits which would otherwise have accrued from the satisfactory crops obtained.

Failure of the "short rains" of 1928, combined with the depredations of locusts, brought about famine conditions in certain areas, notably in the Meru and Embu districts, in the early part of the year. Immediate action was taken to prohibit the export of certain native foodstuffs, save under licence, from the Kikuyu Province. After a close examination of the position and consultation with interests concerned, the Director of Agriculture was appointed Licensing Authority until the Food Control Ordinance, 1929, was enacted. Under it a representative Food Control Board was appointed.

An embargo was placed on the export from the Colony of maize, maize meal, and pulse, save under licence from the Food Control Board; available stocks of foodstuffs in the Colony were assessed, and arrangements made for their equitable distribution.

Maximum prices chargeable for maize and maize meal were declared. Export licences were issued as far as possible in order to avoid jeopardizing the future trade of the Colony, and in September the embargo was raised.

Special issues of seed were made in the affected areas and supplies of food, at a total cost of £52,900, were purchased and delivered by the Board. It became necessary to import 30,358 bags of maize from South Africa to meet the shortage which existed before supplies from the new crop became available.

The Meteorological Services previously undertaken by the Agricultural Department were handed over to the East African Meteorological Service on 1st January, 1929.

The Tenth Agricultural Census, for the year 1st August, 1928, to 31st July, 1929, was compiled and published. It shows a satisfactory advance in every branch of the industry.

The revised system of forecasting crop production and exports, inaugurated in 1928, was continued during the year with satisfactory results. The number of crop correspondents who assist in this service by submitting monthly estimates was increased to 285. Reports were published in respect of the months of January, February, July, August, September, October, November and December.

Despite the fact that adequate supplies of Kenya-grown wheat were offering in the Colony throughout the year, an increase in the quantity of wheat, flour, and meal imported, though slight, is again recorded. Of the total imported, i.e., 68,605 cwt., 10,065 cwt. were exported to Uganda and re-exports amounted to 6,977 cwt. By deducting these quantities it is seen that Kenya consumed 51,563 cwt. Railway statistics show that 33,754 cwt. were railed from the Coast to "up-line" destinations, including Uganda; it would therefore appear that of the 51,563 cwt. consumed in Kenya 27,874 cwt. were retained at the Coast and 23,689 cwt. consigned to other parts of the Colony. Translated into wheat this importation of flour, even if entirely displaced, would not provide a market for more than about 20 per cent. of the present production of wheat.

For all practical purposes Kenya is self-supporting in respect of ham and bacon, butter, and cheese. Such quantities as are imported consist chiefly of tinned goods for special needs, e.g., "safari" requirements.

Imports of sugar have varied greatly during the last few years, but it is hoped that, as the industry becomes more firmly established and the production of cane increases substantially, a large proportion of the present imports will shortly be displaced.

Exports.

The total value of agricultural exports, the produce of Kenya, in 1929 was £2,382,976, a decrease of £364,272 as compared with the previous year.

The value of coffee exported during the year decreased by £416,736. This more than accounts for the decrease in the total value of agricultural exports.

The tonnage was 90,233 tons in 1929 against 104,519 tons in 1928. This decrease is almost entirely due to the smaller quantities of maize and coffee shipped during the year. Mention has already been made of the restriction of export of maize early in the year owing to famine conditions, while in the latter months there was also a decrease in tonnage of this traffic exported owing to the lateness of the season.

The statistical information given in the succeeding sub-sections of this Report relate, except where otherwise stated, to agricultural development by Europeans.

More complete information is to be found in the Annual Agricultural Census Report for the year.

Acreage, Occupation, and Development.

The total area allotted for occupation by Europeans is approximately 6,720,080 acres, and in addition an area of about 952,320 acres is still available for alienation. Of the area allotted 5,000,648 acres are under occupation, showing an increase of 104,242 acres as compared with the preceding year. The number of European occupiers totals 2,035, a net increase of 64 over the previous year, but it is calculated that changes of occupiers took place in 79 holdings, making the number of new occupiers 143.

The number of Europeans employed on agricultural holdings, inclusive of the 2,035 occupiers, is returned at 2,882, an increase of 75 as compared with the previous year. It is recorded that 19 holdings previously occupied were vacated during the year. It is believed that the conditions of drought in certain areas have been the cause of this temporary surrender, and that they will shortly be again occupied and developed.

The total area under cultivation is 635,590 acres, giving an average of 312 acres per occupier as compared with 301 and 269 acres for the years 1928 and 1927 respectively. Including land used for stock farming it is calculated that the area beneficially occupied is, on the average, 1,309 acres per occupier, which shows the extensive character of farming operation in the Colony. In addition, considerable areas of farms are used by "native squatters" and employees.

Main Crops.

On 31st July, 1929, the total area under crops was 380,171 acres and the total area under cultivation 635,590 acres. For comparative purposes figures for the previous year are given, together with percentages of increase and decrease, in the appended table:

	1929.	1928.	*Increase per cent.*	*Decrease per cent.*
Maize	245,807	215,960	13·8	—
Wheat	66,089	88,429	—	25·3
Barley	14,543	5,933	145·1	—
Coffee	90,205	84,073	7·3	—
Sisal	109.375	91,909	18·8	—
Tea	5,593	4,809	16·3	—
Coconuts	8,568	7,994	7·3	—
Sugar Cane	11,161	9,408	18·6	—
Miscellaneous	28,543	24,384	17·1	—
Total acreage of crops grown	579,884	532,899	8·8	—
Less Catch crops	9,713	7,478	29·9	—
Net Area under Crops: ...	**570,171**	**525,421**	**8·5**	—

Maize.—The figures quoted above show an increase of 29,847 acres, or 13.8 per cent. in the total area of 245,807 acres planted as at 31st July, 1929.

The average yield over the Colony was 5.35 bags per acre, showing a reduction due to unfavourable weather conditions and in a lesser degree to damage caused by locusts.

The following table shows the acreages and yields of maize in past years :—

Year.	*Acreage Harvested.*	*Actual Production.*	*Bags per acre.*
1924–1925	129,647	893,108	6·89
1925–1926	155,751	826,614	5·95
1926–1927	177,987	1,314,643	7·39
1927–1928	177,009	1,088,706	6·15
1928–1929	204,945	1,099,317	5·36

Exports of maize (including native grown) for the season (August-July) increased from 805,081 cwt. in 1927-28 to 912,561 cwt. in 1928-29.*

Crop estimates for the 1929 planted crop forecast a record total production of two million bags, and it is estimated that about 1,250,000 bags will be available for export. Good crops from this planting were secured in almost every district, and at the end of December it was estimated that the average yield over the Colony would figure at 8.18 bags per acre.

The co-operative experiments recently started on farms have already furnished useful information on soil fertility and treatment in relation to the growing of maize and other crops.

At the Njoro plant-breeding station much valuable work on maize has been done, having a direct bearing upon the best practice to be adopted for securing high yields, the most economical manurial applications and other problems. Both at that station and at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories work is being done on maize selection and breeding for the improvement of high yielding types of " flat white " maize, and at the latter Institution a variety " Muratha " is also being fixed and improved for cultivation in native areas.

The grain conditioning and grading services continue to perform a valuable and essential service. As evidence of the extreme care exercised in the discharge of the service no complaints have been made by the trade either oversea or locally. The Grading Certificates remain unchallenged and final and they have established a high reputation.

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* In the earlier years of maize export a fair proportion of that exported consisted of maize of " native " type. Latterly, however, native grown maize has come to be used largely for local consumption and for export to Benadir Coast ports, thus releasing a larger quantity of " flat white " for export to the European markets. Maize of this type is now being grown in Native Reserves in increasing quantities through the distribution of seed in bulk by the Department of Agriculture in some cases as a free issue, in others from funds provided by Local Native Councils.

Wheat.—The area planted as at 31st July, 1929, was 66,089 acres, a decrease of 22,340 acres as compared with the previous year. It is known, however, that considerable areas were sown, particularly in Machakos district, subsequent to the 31st July. The decrease in the wheat area is due to a change over from this crop to maize and barley, which has been in evidence during the past two years. The total acreage of these crops, however, only shows an increase of 16,117 acres over the previous year. It is believed that this small increase is due to unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed in the early part of the year.

The acreage harvested in each year and the production during the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	*Acreage Harvested.* Acres.	*Actual Production.* Bags.
1924-25	23,996	61,067
1925-26	30,627	80,069
1926-27	46,601	120,569
1927-28	75,102	173,958
1928-29	82,951	228,141

There are indications that average yields higher than those of past years will now be obtained, due to the lessened risk of rust by the introduction of rust-resistant varieties, the application of fertilizers to wheat crops, the growing of wheat on land possessing higher fertility, and a better knowledge of the culture of the crop.

During the year 69,603 cwt. wheat, valued at £38,281, were exported chiefly to Indian and South African markets. In addition 32,013 cwt. of flour, valued at £31,996, were exported mainly to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Statistics of wheat milling operations were called for in respect of the period 1st December, 1928, to 30th November, 1929. The main features of the returns are as follows :—

There were eight wheat mills operating in the Colony during the year. These mills are capable of milling a total of 56 bags (200 lb.) of wheat hourly; 124,356 bags wheat were milled during the year, and produced 33,353 bags (200 lb.) fine flour and 41,934 bags (200 lb.) Atta flour.

The wastage in milling (pollards, bran, etc.) was 30,915 bags of 200 lb., or 24.8 per cent. of the total quantity milled.

The establishment of the wheat industry in this Colony is primarily dependent upon the growing of rust-resistant varieties for the breeding and raising of which an efficient plant-breeding organization is essential. The position is an intensely complicated and difficult one. The three main species of rust, viz. : *Puccinia graminis* (Black Stem Rust), *Puccinia glumarum* (Ear or Yellow Rust) and *Puccinia triticina* (Brown or Leaf Rust) are present in different districts, in many of which two species are prevalent. In addition, two physiologic forms of *Puccinia graminis* have been determined, and the same variety may not be resistant to both. A considerable advance has been made by the breeding and multiplication of B.286 (Kenya Standard) to the stage when several thousands of acres of it are now in cultivation. This is a "fixed" variety possessing also good yielding power and high milling quality. It is resistant to both forms of *Puccinia graminis* and is therefore suited to those districts in which *Puccinia glumarum* is not prevalent. There is considerable promise that success will be achieved in the breeding of varieties which will be resistant both to *Puccinia graminis* and *Puccinia glumarum*, an achievement which will, it is believed, be without parallel elsewhere.

The wheat grading system introduced in the previous year, and based upon variety, description of grade, and weight per bushel, has worked very satisfactorily and is already accepted by the trade. Good grades both of "Equator" and "Kenya Governor" are realizing satisfactory prices as compared with standard varieties and grades on the overseas markets.

Wheat has been successfully introduced into certain Native Reserves with the main object of improving the variety and quality of the farinaceous diet of natives. In collaboration with the Medical Department tests were made on the mixing of wheat and maize meal in the proportion of about 1 to 5 respectively, with entirely beneficial results, and it is not unlikely that such a mixture will become a standard "posho" ration.

Barley.—The area under barley, as at 31st July, 1929, was 14,543 acres compared with 5,933 acres in the previous year, and indications point to still further extension of this crop. An export trade has now been established, 24,798 cwt. valued at £8,679 having been shipped to oversea markets. It has been demonstrated that "malting" barley of good quality can be grown in several districts, though as in other countries the risks of discolouration of grain due to rain and mists must remain.

Coffee.—Notwithstanding the unfavourable planting conditions which prevailed in the early months of the year, a satisfactory increase in the area planted with coffee is again recorded. The total area under coffee is returned at 90,205 acres, an increase of 6,132 acres over the previous year.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the quantity of coffee produced in the last Agricultural Census year was low. It amounted to 145,880 cwt. of coffee, valued at £785,171. The December estimate of the 1929-30 crops was given at 198,173 cwt., or 61,802 cwt. in excess of its forerunner. For some years past the general condition of many coffee plantations has suffered on account of a deficiency in rainfall, although this did not actually amount to drought. The more copious and regular rains of 1929 have restored the condition of the trees, their vigour has greatly improved, and in the absence of unforeseen circumstances the 1930-31 crop should prove a record one in yield.

To some extent the lower average yields of recent years have been compensated by abnormally high prices, but it cannot be expected that such prices will be maintained, and, in fact, the value of Kenya coffee decreased towards the end of the year. This is attributable partly to the inferior quality caused by drought conditions during ripening, and partly to the large quantity of low grade coffee on the world's markets. Good quality "Kenya Coffee," however, maintained a high price throughout the year.

For the first six months of the year, an Assistant Agricultural Officer was attached to the Coffee Section to assist the Senior Coffee Officer with routine work at headquarters, and in connection with the organization of the *Stephanodores* campaign. In addition, three Temporary Inspectors and 13 Temporary Assistant Inspectors were engaged for the campaign. The means adopted to control this pest was by complete clearing up of all ripe coffee, whether on the trees or on the ground in plantations or round factories, or elsewhere, to ensure that there was a certain period when it could find no breeding place.

Opportunity was taken to make a complete survey of coffee pests and diseases throughout the Colony.

Certain points in the Rules were found in practice to be unsatisfactory, and these were cleared up in the Diseases of Plants Prevention (Coffee) (Amendment) Rules, 1929, which came into force in April. The Longicorn beetle "Sophronica" was found to be so widely distributed and to be capable of causing so much damage that it was included with *Stephanodores* in these Rules.

Further steps were taken to control the spread of the pest by enforcing the inspection of all coffee intended for seed purposes, and 4,970 lb. of such coffee were examined by members of the staff, and passed as free from diseases and pests.

The general inspection has enabled a large number of neglected or abandoned plantations to be cleared up, and the removal of these menaces, together with a noticeable improvement in cultural methods directly consequent on the inspection, should prove a great asset to the industry.

The campaign was completed, as far as field work was concerned, by the end of April, and the staff was gradually reduced until that date, when four Temporary Inspectors were retained to form a nucleus field staff for future operations. These officers were employed for the remainder of the year on general coffee inspection, although in some cases and for varying periods, their services were utilized in connection with other inspection work.

Experimental work has been continued at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories on different varieties, also in connection with pruning, seed selection, irrigation, budding and grafting, and shade, both natural and artificial.

A small Coffee Factory specially designed to deal with the experimental work in progress was erected during the year.

Research work on "Coffee Mealy Bug" has been pursued with vigour, and with the information now available in regard to control measures, planters are placed in a position to prevent large scale losses, provided that steps are taken in due time. Unfortunately, however, the cost is appreciable, and financial difficulties may hinder essential measures being carried out in advance of the onset of the pest.

Tea.—The area under tea as at 31st July was 5,593 acres as compared with 4,809 acres in the previous year.

There were 152,813 lb. of "prepared" tea produced during the year; of this quantity 7,906 lb. valued at £738, were exported. The industry is being promoted chiefly by companies possessing experience and the necessary financial backing. Plans of development are being carried out for extensions of tea gardens and factories during the next few years. Already five well equipped factories have been erected. There is promise that both in yield and quality success will be attained.

Sisal.—A large increase in the area planted with sisal is again recorded.

The total area as at 31st July is returned at 109,375 acres, an increase of 17,366 acres over the previous year. The area ready for cutting, i.e., over three years old, is given at 54,197 acres.

Exports of sisal fibre and tow increased from 290,190 cwt. in 1927-1928 to 349,174 cwt. in 1928-1929. The value of these exports amounted to £420,777 and £583,164 respectively. From returns received the estimated production for the census year, ending 31st July, 1930, is 417,340 cwt., as compared with an actual production for the previous year of 316,180 cwt.

Sugar Cane and Sugar.—A further increase of 1,753 acres is recorded in the area of sugar cane on European holdings. There is now a total of 11,161 acres on these holdings, and 8,820 acres on farms occupied by Indians, making a total of 19,981 acres as compared with 15,096 acres in the preceding year. The increase on Indian holdings amounted to 5,127 acres.

Owing to the unfavourable season the output of crystallized sugar fell from 127,034 cwt. in the year 1927-28 to 123,040 cwt. in 1928-29 and exports dropped from £38,696 to £31,165 during that period.

Importations of sugar decreased considerably during 1929, as compared with 1928, but were still greatly in excess of the three previous years.

Progress has been made by the establishment of two new mills, one at the Coast and the other in the Highlands. The industry was started some years ago, and, notwithstanding protection afforded through Customs duty, it is somewhat disappointing that a larger proportion of the imports has not been displaced.

Coconuts.—A slight increase in the area of " European-owned " coconuts occurred during the year. This area is now given at 8,568 acres as compared with 7,994 acres in 1927-28.

Increasing quantities of copra are being used locally in the manufacture of soap. This, combined with lower market prices oversea, had the effect of reducing exports very considerably.

During the period 1928-29 (August-July) only 3,270 cwt. copra were exported as compared with 27,860 cwt. in the previous year.

The yield of coconuts and copra is very low in several plantations due chiefly to unfavourable soil conditions. Non-Europeans are little interested in extending copra production on a commercial basis and appear satisfied with a sufficiency for their own needs in respect of food and drink.

Wattle.—An extension of the wattle industry is revealed in the export figures of bark and extract. A second factory for the manufacture of wattle extract is in process of erection.

Extensive areas of the Kikuyu Province, particularly in the higher altitudes of the Native Reserves, are admirably suited to wattle growing and during the last year in particular the supply of bark has come chiefly from native sources. The wattle tree (*Acacia decurrens* and *Acacia mollisima*) serves several purposes useful to natives. It provides shelter around the huts, poles for house building, and fuel; and from the sale of the bark cash is obtained. As is not unusual in the early stages of an industry, bark of low and mixed quality has been shipped bringing discredit upon the reputation of the output. Instruction has been given in regard to the care which should be exercised, and the preparation of bark for market.

Potatoes.—There has been a very considerable increase in the export trade in potatoes. There were 82,755 cwt. exported during the year, valued at £27,050. Of the 1929 exports, over 80 per cent. were shipped to Bombay, where a market for Kenya produce is becoming established, and where the value of the Kenya grading certificate is fully appreciated.

At the present time the supplies are derived mainly from native sources, but it should be profitable also to European growers, who might develop a trade for named varieties used largely for seed purposes.

Miscellaneous Crops.—A large range of crops was referred to in the census returns under the head " Miscellaneous Crops." It covers oats, wattle, buckwheat, cabbage, carrot, cassava, chillies, essential oils, ginger, groundnuts, kale, lucerne, lupin, mangel, melon, millet, onion, pumpkin, rape, rice, rye, simsim, sweet potato, teff grass, tobacco, turnips, etc., and also areas under nurseries. The area under these covers 28,543 acres as compared with 24,384 acres in the previous year.

Several of these crops are likely to be more extensively planted in the near future, particularly those which can be used for fodder purposes. Rotation and green manuring crops are also likely to be much more extensively planted.

Live Stock.

The following table shows the numbers of live stock owned by Europeans during the last five years :—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Cattle—Total	216,589	213,423	215,650	216,961	218,390
(*a*) Breeding stock ...	110,547	105,556	107,434	110,796	115,777
(*b*) Oxen	106,042	107,867	108,213	106,165	102,613
Horses	1,846	1,844	2,137	2,172	2,288
Mules	922	780	719	709	632
Donkeys	1,336	931	1,046	1,238	1,235
Sheep (Wool-bearing) ...	140,725	162,848	172,299	176,261	210,912
Sheep (Native)	38,071	43,057	32,972	20,603	24,568
Goats	5,372	4,454	3,697	3,211	3,926
Pigs—					
(*a*) Breeding Sows ...	2,040	1,714	2,896	3,455	3,108
(*b*) All others	6,524	7,411	10,061	14,697	14,638
Poultry	31,150	35,728	43,988	38,845	35,786

These returns show a small increase in the number of breeding stock. The decrease in the number of oxen is accounted for through their displacement by mechanical power. The previous drop in breeding stock has apparently been arrested, and there is evidence that interest is again being awakened in cattle breeding and the improvement of herds.

This Colony participated in the scheme inaugurated by the Empire Marketing Board and shared equally with that Board in the cost of shipping freight on pure-bred stock imported from Great Britain. On this service the contribution from this Government amounted to £1,295 in 1929, a figure which included arrears of payment in respect of some animals imported in 1928.

Grants-in-aid were paid in respect of the importation of 17 bulls, 22 cows and heifers, 4 pigs, and 22 sheep during the year.

There has been an increase in the number of cows and heifers imported.

The best opportunity for European stockowners lies in the breeding of dairy cattle and the pursuit of a dairying industry. For natives the best market in the future, apart from the comparatively small number required to supply butchers' shops in townships, lies in supplying an increasing demand for consumption in native areas, a demand which should be encouraged in every way in order that the native diet may be improved.

The establishment of a meat factory for dealing with surplus native stock, particularly those of indifferent quality, again received attention and much information in connection with the project has been collected. In order to place the native live stock industry on an economic basis it is necessary to reduce over-stocking and to arrest the destruction which is being caused in Native Reserves mainly pastoral in character.

Reference was made in the 1928 report to the value and importance of legislation dealing with the fencing of farm holdings and cattle cleansing (dipping). The Bills dealing therewith underwent close examination by a Select Committee of Legislative Council after consultation with stockowners, and they were passed at the end of the year under review.

The Committee of Civil Research accepted the offer of the Kenya Government to place the Government Farm, Naivasha, together with a grant of £5,000 at the disposal of the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, in order that a new series of experiments might be carried out in the application of results previously obtained to stock-farming practice. The experiments will mainly cover the addition of concentrated and mineral foods to pasture and the effect of the application of fertilizers upon the chemical and botanical composition of pastures. The farm, in so far as is possible, will be run on commercial lines, and it is hoped that it will prove, in addition, a useful demonstration of the value of sound management. The work is being done in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture.

The set-back which was apparent in the sheep industry during 1928 has been arrested. The export of wool increased from 7,899 cwt. in 1928 to 9,136 cwt. in 1929, but as the result of a fall in market prices the export value decreased from £103,040 in 1928 to £98,871 in 1929.

The building up of a wool industry, based upon Merinos is being steadily pursued. The decreased demand and lower prices for wool have adversely affected clips, like those of Kenya, whose "marks" are not so well established and whose quality is not so high as those from countries where high quality Merinos have been bred for long periods of time.

During the year the pig industry has received considerable attention, chiefly with a view to improving the quality of bacon produced. At the end of April the first Pig Industry Conference was held, at which were discussed the cost of production, the question of supply and demand, export trade for pig products, co-operation, the improvement of pig breeding, and feeding methods. It was further decided to constitute a Pig Industry Consulting Committee to enquire into all matters relative to the industry, including the opening up of new markets to absorb surplus production, as the present pig population of the Colony is sufficient to supply more than the local market.

Animal Products.

The following is a comparative table of the animal products sold by Europeans during the last five years :—

Year.	*Milk (Whole)*	*Cream.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Bacon and Hams.*	*Wool.*
	gals.	*gals.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
1928-29 ...	791,452	212,914	290,905	145,609	65,215	603,233	939,619
1927-28 ...	421,779	75,764	324,593	130,538	78,528	519,463	420,575
1926-27 ...	617,747	92,640	216,863	148,305	124,057	No return.	632,088
1925-26 ...	395,031	72,693	291,894	144,070	115,815	430,119	670,752
1924-25 ...	371,692	85,557	303,085	92,994	108,153	364,552	461,586

The fluctuations in the proportions of the different kinds of dairy products sold as milk manufactured products are to be noted.

Taking the ratio of

2.25 gallons milk to 1 lb. butter,
1.1 ,, ,, 1 lb. cheese.
2.6 ,, ,, 1 lb. ghee,

it is calculated that the primary product—milk—has increased from 2,068,843 gallons in 1927-28 to 3,904,856 gallons in 1928-29, an increase of 1,836,013 gallons, or 88.7 per cent.

The better organization of the dairy industry through the establishment of Co-operative Creameries has undoubtedly stimulated production. The increase for the year ended 31st July, 1929, is remarkable, and it is believed that it is still greater for the calendar year. The improvement in grazing due to better rainfall has greatly increased the yield of milk and a considerable surplus of butter will be available for export. Its quality has been proved to be acceptable on the European market.

Indian Agriculture.

The activities of Indian occupiers of land are confined to a few individual holdings at the Coast which do not contribute substantially to production, though a quantity of coconuts, copra, and fruit is marketed from them; a number of market gardeners engaged chiefly in supplying the Nairobi market with vegetables, and an

Indian farming community settled in the Kibos—Miwani area. Considerable development is taking place in this area, chiefly for the growing of sugar cane.

Through the Nyanza Indian Farmers' Association, information has been furnished in respect of the operations of this community. The following are comparative figures of the development in this area over the past two years :—

	1928.		*1929.*	
Total number of Occupiers ...	40		48	
Area occupied	4,217	acres	13,200	acres
Area under sugar cane	3,693	,,	8,820	,,
Area under maize	55	,,	200	,,
Area cultivated but not planted	437	,,	980	,,
Number of working oxen ...	1,234		2,015	
Number of other cattle ...	746		600	

In the last Agricultural Census year 39,900 tons of sugar cane were cut and found a market chiefly at the sugar mill in the same district, as compared with 28,800 tons in the preceding year.

There are indications that greater interest is being awakened in agricultural development in the coastal belt by non-native enterprise, and there is evidence of advancement and greater production among native tribes. Steps have been taken to give effect to the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission in connection with the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Agriculture at the Coast.

Native Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture maintains two schools of instruction in order that trained Native Instructors may be available for its own demonstration work as well as for local Native Councils propaganda and for Mission Schools where gardening and agricultural methods are taught. At the Scott Laboratories permanent buildings were erected for housing native pupils, together with a large dining-room and kitchens.

The Department maintains demonstration plots throughout the Reserves, some of which are as large as ten acres, thus adding to the quantity of improved seed for issue.

The peripatetic ploughing school mentioned in the last report has been at work as two units, one in Embu and one in Fort Hall. It is proving of interest to native people and is of value where large seed plots are established.

There is a very great increase in the number of ploughs in Kavirondo, where ploughing instructors are active. The natives are also using their ploughs more, and turning over much land.

There are areas in the Colony in which people are still using the old primitive implements, but modern implements are gradually displacing them.

The issue of seed to native areas has been maintained and increased, particularly through votes from local Native Councils. In 1928, a total of 21,780 lb. of seed was provided by these bodies; in 1929, 126,980 lb. were so secured. In addition to these normal issues large quantities of "famine" seed were issued in Embu, Meru, and on the Coast. A total of 667,631 lb. was so issued.

In addition to paying for seed and poultry, local Native Councils are showing greater inclination to pay for instructors, particularly in Kavirondo where some eight ploughing instructors are employed.

In regard to poultry the demand for better birds is increasing rapidly. Consideration has been given to the problem of supply and it is proposed to increase facilities by which natives may secure sittings of eggs. There is a growing demand, particularly on the Coast, for pens of breeding birds.

Much attention has been given to the hides and skins trade. A Sub-Committee of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce have given co-operation and assistance. It is considered that any hard and fast system of grading would be impracticable of administration, and other means of improving the quality of hides and skins are being diligently investigated. Veterinary and Agricultural Officers have been carrying out propaganda and demonstration work in Native Reserves and in the Nyanza Province, and a number of "bandas" for the shade drying of hides have been erected. No radical improvement, however, can be effected until a return, commensurate with the additional labour involved, is obtained. At present little differentiation in price is made between well-prepared hides and others.

The annual increase in the area under cultivation is most pleasing and the growing popularity of labour-saving appliances is noteworthy. In the Meru Reserve, iron hand implements are displacing the wooden ones formerly largely used, to some extent as a result of the growing numbers of Meru people who go out to work in settled areas.

NATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last eight years are shown hereunder :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	1,200	10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	10,300
Copra and Coconuts ...	12,000	10,280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000	23,000	2,500
Cotton	—	—	11,860	41,000	32,750	15,000	24,000	24,800
Cotton Seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,400
Groundnuts	20,000	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500	19,659	29,500
Maize	73,000	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000	50,000	45,000
Millets	1,000	4,000	300	865	2,750	3,350	423	240
Pulse	7,000	12,000	15,000	16,000	20,400	19,300	13,000	12,500
Simsim	4,800	22,000	84,000	65,000	76,500	67,350	27,355	27,500
Hides	45,000	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000	200,000	220,000
Skins	5,000	3,000	30,000	50,000	51,000	56,000	100,000	87,000
Oils—Simsim	—	2,400	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550	5,000	10,000
Potatoes	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500	7,000	24,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600	2,000	2,000
Total £	176,000	271,680	480,360	564,865	470,750	497,780	482,437	500,740

This statement does not, however, give any indication as to the total agricultural output from native areas. The native maize crop comes in, in part, during the time when there is a large demand for maize meal in Kenya and Uganda, so that by far the greater part of the total crop is consumed locally. The estimated export figures of native maize, therefore, are not comparable with the total sales. This is also true of simsim, groundnuts, and copra. An increasing local use is being made of these commodities.

Despite lower average values of produce, however, the total value of exports has not only been maintained but increased. In the Native Reserves there is evidence of substantial increase in cultivation and production.

Crops.—Maize is perhaps now the staple crop produced, although large quantities of matama (sorghum) are grown. The area of the Colony in which matama may be grown successfully is far greater than that in which maize may be grown. The Agricultural Officer at the Laboratories is working on a selection of maize named " muratha " which should be of great value in the Kikuyu Reserve, and in the short season areas. Yellow maize on the Coast has done exceedingly well, and it matures much more quickly than the usual white maize. Steady advance may be recorded with the maize crop. The more general growth of wheat would help to meet the requirements of the people for a short season grain crop.

Cotton.—As to acreage planted, growth of crop, and cultivation given, 1929 has been a record year. On the Coast the large acre yields and the fixed unvarying price throughout the buying season together with much instruction have induced more interest and activity. Prices paid for the 1928 crop sold and ginned in 1929 were 17-18 cents for " A " quality and 7-9 cents for " B " quality. There were 1,784 bales produced in Kavirondo, and 200 on the Coast, a total of 1,984. The 1930 estimate is 2,500 bales in Kavirondo and 500 on the Coast. Large quantities of Kenya seed cotton are carried over the border into Uganda.

Simsim.—This crop is very popular on the Coast, but has not yet taken on elsewhere.

Groundnuts.—A considerable improvement in quality of produce is reported from South Kavirondo. Natives still beat the husks off the nuts so that a badly smashed sample mixed with some husk is marketed. Hand-shelling is quite as quick and gives a much more presentable sample.

Wheat.—The area under this crop is extending in Kikuyu, in some places displacing millets. In a few years a large acreage may be expected.

Beans.—Beans are increasing in popularity but are very mixed. An endeavour is being made to fix one type of seed in certain locations.

Potatoes of the English variety are being more extensively grown, and a large export has already developed. The cultivation of this crop is improving and in time it should form an important factor in native agriculture.

Wattle-tree planting is being developed. From August to December, 933 tons of bark were sold by natives at an average price of Shgs. 54/- per ton. Improvements in drying are urgently needed and honesty in marketing needs to be inculcated. The crop has been introduced into Meru and is being developed about Mount Kenya.

Up to the present, the chief concern of Officers of the Department has been to encourage the growing of food crops, in the belief that a bountiful supply of food is essential to the peaceful development of the people and that once this is assured, other and more valuable crops may in turn be produced in increasing quantities.

The sale of milk by natives and its separation is increasing rapidly. In the Kisii district four local Native Council dairies produced a total of 8,822 lb. ghee and 3,608 lb. butter, while the export from Asembo in Central Kavirondo has been as high as 18,000 lb. ghee in a single month.

The cultivation of root crops such as canna, cassava, and sweet potato have been encouraged as a means of combating famine conditions.

The following figures show the estimated numbers of live stock owned by natives :—

Cattle	3,280,000
Sheep	2,670,000
Goats	3,680,000
Horses	200
Mules	300
Donkeys	36,000
Camels	60,000

There is evidence to show that cattle, sheep, and goats maintain a steady, if small, annual increase, but in the circumstances it is possible only to quote approximate figures. In the interests of native tribes and in order to prevent the spread of disease from one Native Reserve to another, restrictions are imposed upon the movements of cattle beyond the boundaries of Reserves except under control.

Agricultural Shows.

An Agricultural Show was held at Nakuru during the first week in December, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

This show, both in the interest taken in it, and in the quality of the exhibits, whether for exhibition or competition, was a marked success.

This is the more noteworthy in that the agricultural conditions which obtained during the year were scarcely favourable to the holding of a show on such a large scale.

For purposes of display at an exhibition held at Dar-es-Salaam, the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of those engaged in the several industries, organized an exhibit representative of the Colony, including also illustrations of Departmental activities.

No Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year on account of the unfavourable conditions in respect of crops prevailing in Native Reserves.

FORESTRY.

The total revenue from the forests was £40,420, being an increase of £1,565 over the figures of the previous year. The total expenditure was £37,913.

The actual quantity of timber sold was 1,223,893 cubic feet which shows some decrease compared with any of the three previous years and a decrease of 343,000 cubic feet compared with the peak year of 1927.

The quantity of wood fuel sold increases each year and reached the figure of 8,984,894 cubic feet. Of this quantity 2,079,000 cubic feet was absorbed by domestic and industrial consumption and the balance by the railway.

The total quantity of timber exported was 136,469 cubic feet. Of this quantity 19,000 cubic feet consisted of cedar pencil slats, which showed a reduction of 50 per cent. compared with the previous year. The balance went mainly to Uganda and Tanganyika in approximately equal proportions.

The pencil slat trade has not developed as had been hoped for. The main reason is the rapid improvement in recent years in the artificial treatment of cheap substitutes such as Limewood. Pencil cedar is not only rather dearer, but gives rather more trouble during manufacture. It is, however, the most suitable wood for pencils, and investigations are now proceeding in England with a view to overcoming manufacturing difficulties. When the treatment is perfected it is considered that, in view of the abundance of the timber in the Colony, there should be a bright future for the trade.

Of other timbers such as East African camphor and musharage (African Olive), there is a much larger quantity available than can be absorbed by the East African markets and if the costs of production can be reduced it should be possible to establish an export trade in the best of these timbers.

A small but useful and old established export trade consists of mangrove poles, of which 296,600 were exported during the year to Persian Gulf and Indian ports. The supplies of mangrove bark of which there has been a considerable export trade in the past, are now practically exhausted.

Another minor forest product for which there exists great possibilities is bamboo for paper pulp. First-class paper has been made of the local bamboo. The areas are large and some of them very conveniently situated for working, in the healthiest districts of the Colony.

The reafforestation work of the Forest Department steadily increases each year and more than keeps pace with the exploitation of the forests. During the year 4,003 acres of plantations were made and 1,734 acres of forest were successfully regenerated naturally. Of the area planted 1,063 acres were planted on bush or grassland and were therefore an actual addition to the Colony's forested area. The main species planted were pencil cedar, the more valuable indigenous hardwoods such as *mueri*, *moru* and *muringa*, cypress species for softwood supply and eucalypts for firewood supply near townships and in railway fuel areas.

The number of tree seedlings raised in the Department's nurseries was 11,659,000, a large increase on any previous year. A record number also, viz., 806,400, were sold for private planting.

The great majority of the Colony's forests are demarcated and permanently reserved for forestry purposes. The remaining forests which are mainly in Native Reserves e.g., Nandi, Cherangani, Masai, etc., will be surveyed and proposals made for their reservation as staff becomes available. During the year a preliminary survey of the North Kavirondo and part of the Nandi forest was completed.

A good general idea of the Colony's total forest resources has been obtained, but the detailed survey of these on which to base definite estimates and plans has only so far been completed for a few of the more accessible forests.

FISHERIES.

A great variety of fish is prevalent in the sea waters on the coast of Kenya. Some species are caught in large numbers by the primitive methods at present in vogue. A preliminary survey of the sea fisheries of the Colony was made in 1928 by Dr. von Bonde, Government Marine Biologist and Director of the Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey, Union of South Africa. His report indicates that the marine resources of Kenya are immense and valuable. Attention is being given to the most satisfactory method of giving effect to the recommendations contained in Dr. von Bonde's report. Detailed enquiries have been made into the probable cost of a further and more extensive survey of the coastal fishing grounds.

A very considerable fishing industry is also carried on along the shores of Lake Victoria both by Africans and Indians, and in several of the lake shore locations the natives depend very largely on fish for their food. The methods employed by the natives are very varied and include drag-nets, weirs, traps, harpoons, long lines, and to a very small extent fishing rods. Most of the fish caught by the natives is not eaten fresh but dried, and large quantities are carried up by those dwelling on the lake shore to markets in the hinterland and exchanged there for grain.

More modern methods of fishing by means of imported nets are employed by Indians at various fishing stations in the Kavirondo Gulf. There are three Indian fishing villages in the Gulf, at Seme, Asembo, and Nanga. The last is only three miles south of Kisumu and is the only one near enough to supply fish for the Nairobi market.

All persons fishing for sale or barter are required to register yearly. The fee is Shgs. 300/- per annum for persons other than natives of Africa.

A survey of Lake Fisheries was undertaken in 1927 and 1928 by Mr. Michael Graham assisted by Captain R. E. Dent of the Game Department, and Mr. E. B. Worthington. Rules were promulgated during 1929 to regulate and control the types of fishing net used, with the object of protecting these species of fish which are of marketable value.

MINING.

During the year under review 27 ordinary prospecting licences were issued, and although the licensees operated under their licences, discoveries were apparently not of any importance, as no claims were registered. Two sole exploration licences were issued, covering a total of 25 square miles, and reports from these areas show that indications are promising. Negotiations were in progress for five other sole exploration licences. After considerable correspondence and discussion, two applications were abandoned, while the remainder were still being considered at the end of the year.

There was a decrease in the footage of development work effected, due to the fact that work on many claims had ceased temporarily on account of lack of promise, or of the necessity to attract further capital. Several gold claims, however, were rapidly approaching the producing stage, and this should be reflected in the output of gold for 1930. The following figures show a comparison of the development work effected during the previous five years :—

	Feet.
1925	1,210
1926	2,916
1927	2,697
1928	3,132
1929	1,136

The most promising minerals are gold, mica, lime, and marble. On the claims concerned, corundum and gypsum have been bulked, but not yet exported from the claims.

The production of gold was 845 oz. valued at £3,672; of marble, 250 tons valued at £2,500; of lime, 1,650 tons valued at £1,650; and of mica, 3,753 lb. valued at £560.

A new mining law, designed to be uniform with that of Uganda and Tanganyika, was prepared and is under consideration.

Prospectors appear to be hampered largely for want of capital. Whether that capital can be attracted or not must depend upon the indications available, and the scientific development of an area. It is also realized that geological survey would assist prospectors and encourage prospecting, and discussions have taken place for the formation of a Geological Survey Department possibly in conjunction with the Uganda Government.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £841,324 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1929 being valued at £909,312.

The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e. exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £18,062,190 as compared with £17,512,448 in 1928 and £14,804,329 in 1927, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £19,837,533 as against £19,550,383 in 1928.

The value of merchandise cleared for Home Consumption during the year was £8,607,910 as against £8,696,061 in 1928, a decrease of £88,151 or 1.01 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £7,020,668 as compared with £6,661,673 in the previous year; of this total goods to the value of £2,745,910 originated in Kenya the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £4,274,758.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, adverse climatic conditions and the depredations of locusts resulted in a somewhat serious contraction in the value of domestic exports as compared with totals for the previous year. Including a diminution of £125,837 in the value of carbonate of soda shipped, the total domestic exports of Kenya during 1929 show a decrease in value of £520,493 in comparison with the total domestic exports of the Colony in 1928. Conditions were such that it became necessary in March to impose restrictions on the export of maize and certain other foodstuffs, these restrictions not being entirely removed until September of the year under review. The consequent shrinkage in the volume of foodstuffs available for export resulted in decreased shipments of maize, maize meal, and wheat though exports of wheat flour, barley, and potatoes show satisfactory increases. Raw coffee, however, is the most disappointing item in the list of Kenya exports as under this heading a decrease in value is recorded of 416,688 as compared with exports in 1928.

The prospects for 1930 are favourable so far as the volume of exports are concerned, though depression in the value of primary products in the world's markets is already causing some anxiety.

Trading operations throughout the year continued to be comparatively stable despite difficulties consequent upon adverse agricultural conditions and the outbreak of plague in Uganda which had the effect of restricting purchases by the native population for some considerable time. At the close of the year bonded stocks were valued at £560,897 representing an increase of £192,083 over the value of goods remaining in bond on 31st December, 1928.

The Customs Management and Tariff Laws remained unaltered during the year. Committees were, however, appointed in Kenya and Uganda respectively to review the Common Tariff, with particular reference to protected articles, and reported to their several Governments in 1929. Discussions with a view to the introduction of a modernized and amended Tariff common to the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory were still in progress at the end of the year.

Net collections of Customs Revenue amounted to £1,390,026 as compared with £1,345,170 in 1928. Of this former amount £949,724 accrued to Kenya and £440,302 to Uganda.

IMPORTS.

Of the total value of trade imports, the British Empire supplied 59.93 per cent. (Great Britain 36.83 per cent. and British Possessions 23.10 per cent.) as compared with 62.12 per cent. in 1928 (Great Britain 34.59 per cent. and British Possessions 27.53 per cent.). The United States of America (12.03 per cent.), Japan (5.67 per cent.), Holland (5.12 per cent.), Germany (4.62 per cent.), and Belgium (3.32 per cent.) are the principal foreign sources of supply of imported goods. The following is a summary of the main items, values in respect of the year 1928 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Cotton textiles £308,066 (£334,743); machinery £272,573 (£265,333); galvanized iron sheets £123,680 (£100,655); cigarettes

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£121,502 (£125,097); motor vehicles and bicycles £118,278 (£101,154); cement £105,782 (£96,561); whisky £85,617 (£82,173); wearing apparel £52,620 (£67,114); tyres and tubes £51,336 (£47,276); tubes, pipes and their fittings £45,072 (£44,314); implements and tools £35,855 (£28,173); lubricating oils and greases £23,336 (£24,507).

India.—Jute bags and sacks £179,077 (£254,502); cotton textiles £142,667 (£165,567); rice £102,105 (£86,956); wheat meal and flour £58,579 (£57,158); tea £49,956 (£54,656).

Canada.—Motor vehicles and bicycles £227,711 (£172,777); tyres and tubes £25,948 (£993).

Union of South Africa.—Coal £60,761 (£92,560).

United States of America.—Motor vehicles and bicycles £258,530 (£311,714); cotton textiles £96,853 (£93,634); petrol £94,121 (£82,434); kerosene £89,648 (£59,863); tyres and tubes £71,437 (£62,106); lubricating oils and greases £71,232 (£53,953); and machinery £51,825 (£52,900).

Japan.—Cotton textiles £307,468 (£275,079); and wearing apparel £61,599 (£48,440).

Holland.—Cotton textiles £275,091 (£322,680); and tobacco manufactured £89,638 (£76,308).

Germany.—Cotton textiles £36,636 (£30,591); machinery £28,518 (£21,902); agricultural and horticultural tools £19,913 (£30,289); aluminium hollow-ware £15,966 (£20,983); and shovels, spades, etc. £13,311 (£18,478).

Dutch East Indies.—Petrol £153,300 (£103,809); kerosene £58,867 (£51,160); and fuel oil £34,308 (£37,695).

Persia.—Fuel oil £106,028 (£123,233); petrol £19,056 (£52,917); and kerosene £14,549 (£36,298).

Cotton Piece Goods.—The value of trade imports of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £1,271,738 as compared with £1,315,505 in 1928, the total amount of Customs duty collected thereon being £247,954 or 17.9 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £589,900. With the exception of unbleached and printed cottons, all classes show a decrease in value as compared with importations during the previous year. The average landed value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 5.7d. as compared with 6d. in 1928, cotton blankets decreasing in value from 1.8.8d. to 1.8.3d. Great Britain continues to supply the better qualities of cotton textiles, Holland providing the bulk of imported cotton blankets, whilst grey sheetings are supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—1,552 motor cars, 1,486 motor lorries and 378 motor tractors valued at £553,226 were imported during the year as against 1,616 cars, 1,334 lorries and 388 tractors of a total value of £554,005 imported during 1928. The main sources of supply were the United States of America and Canada, the value of motor vehicles of these descriptions originating in Great Britain being £45,890 or 8 per cent. of the total.

Importations of motor bicycles continued to decrease, 267 valued at £10,579 being imported in 1929 as against 302 valued at £12,679 imported in 1928. Popularity of the light car for use in townships and slow development of the native markets are the principal causes of the decrease in importations. Great Britain continues to be the principal source of supply.

Following an improvement in the Uganda cotton crop, the number of pedal bicycles imported increased from 6,152 in 1928 to 10,976 in the year under review. The value of this trade, which is almost entirely with Great Britain, amounted to £61,900.

RE-EXPORT, TRANSIT AND TRANSHIPMENT.

The value of goods re-exported during 1929 amounted to £2,120,943 or 23.77 per cent. of the total value of trade imports. Transit and transhipment traffic were valued at £123,045 and £238,760 respectively as compared with £143,551 and £241,846 in 1928.

EXPORTS.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are largely agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda produced at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin-ore originating in Uganda. As previously stated, the value of domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported during 1929 amounted to £7,020,668 as compared with £6,661,673 in 1928, increased shipments of cotton and cotton seed from Uganda redressing a balance which would otherwise have been unfavourable.

Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, 72.13 per cent. of the total being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The principal foreign markets were Japan (10.64 per cent.); Belgium (6.19 per cent.); the United States of America (2.30 per cent.); Italy (1.60 per cent.); and France (1.26 per cent.).

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures in regard to 1928 being given in brackets :—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—Cotton £720,527 (£887,186); coffee £658,908 (£1,023,445); cotton seed £387,513 (£317,817); maize £216,814 (£113,339); hides and skins £191,297 (£219,654); sisal fibre and tow £119,184 (£178,294); wool £98,856 (£103,040); tin-ore £63,900 (£50,698).

India and Burmah.—Cotton £1,949,177 (£1,364,509); carbonate of soda £23,750 (£27,100); potatoes £14,161 (£8,159); hides and skins £13,532 (£9,468).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar £31,968 (£23,137); wheat meal and flour £31,784 (£15,642); maize £22,342 (£2,956); maize meal and flour £20,859 (£18,122); timber £18,943 (£10,590); oil, sesame £10,507 (£6,873).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee £57,712 (£41,292); sisal £7,991 (£9,410); carbonate of soda £5,316 (£3,016).

Japan.—Cotton £557,146 (£231,684); carbonate of soda £178,300 (£243,575); cotton seed £8,042 (£5,292).

Belgium.—Sisal £295,719 (£178,279); hides and skins £100,978 (£142,384); maize £25,503 (£45,935).

United States of America.—Sisal £95,560 (£94,674); hides and skins £48,929 (£35,882); chillies £7,455 (nil).

France.—Hides and skins £40,634 (£69,187); coffee £21,279 (£61,437); maize £11,010 (£27,864).

Italian East Africa and Colonia Erytrea.—Coffee £20,201 (£39,117); sesame seed £19,277 (£14,057); maize £16,220 (£60,695).

Italy.—Hides and and skins £55,593 (£71,456); groundnuts £19,493 (£13,482); sisal £19,041 (£5,873); cotton £6,273 (£2,004).

Germany.—Hides and skins £27,728 (£24,002); maize £10,555 (£25,904); groundnuts £6,921 (£1,750); barks and extracts for tanning £6,799 (£17,153).

Cotton.—The value of raw cotton exported increased from £2,486,038 in 1928 to £3,315,101 in the year under review, these figures representing in quantity 556,471 and 817,031 centals respectively, the average declared value per cental being £4 9s. 4d. in 1928 and £4 1s. 2d. in 1929. Cotton seed exported was valued at £424,064 (67,535 tons) as compared with £323,109 (45,507 tons) in 1928. The bulk of cotton and cotton seed originated in Uganda, railway extensions in that Protectorate accelerating considerably the expansion of the export trade in cotton seed.

Coffee.—A shortage of rainfall seriously affected shipments of coffee during 1929, the combined value of exports decreasing from £1,283,636 in 1928 to £879,895 in the year under review. The total quantity exported amounted to 174,290 cwt. as compared with 251,956 cwt. shipped during 1928, 41,199 cwt. being declared as originating in Uganda and 133,091 cwt. in Kenya. The average declared value per cwt. was 110.11.6d. as against 101.10.2d. during 1928. Great Britain continued to provide the principal market, receiving in 1929 Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £658,908.

Maize.—Locust infestation coupled with a shortage of rainfall in many areas necessitated the imposition of restrictions on the export of this commodity for a considerable portion of the year.

In consequence, exports during 1929 decreased by 117,966 cwt. as compared with the previous year though more favourable overseas market prices resulted in a net increase in the value of shipments of £3,694. A shortage of stocks on hand between the harvests was met by an importation on private account of 20,685 cwt. and on Kenya Government account of 36,339 cwt. Exports of maize meal show a decrease of 66,314 cwt. in quantity and £27,634 in value.

Sisal including Sisal Tow.—As compared with 1928 exports during the year decreased in quantity by 869 tons but show an increase in value of £57,613, the average declared value per ton being £35.7.7 as compared with £30.0.7 in 1928.

Hides and Skins.—Exports reflect a decrease in value of £94,221, there being a noticeable contraction in the quantity and value of hides exported from Uganda.

Carbonate of Soda.—The exports of this commodity which occurs as a natural deposit at Lake Magadi decreased by 23,118 tons in quantity and £125,837 in value as compared with the previous year.

Other Exports.—Satisfactory increases are recorded in the exports of wool, butter, potatoes, sugar, timber, sesame seed and oil, and barley.

Inter-Territorial Trade.—In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to and from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1929 the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £189,938 as compared with £236,255 in 1928 and £130,118 in 1927. The principal commodities involved being wheat and maize meal flour, sugar and soap.

The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £178,346 as compared with £123,270 in 1928, Tanganyika Territory produce imported for consumption in Kenya being valued at £145,678.

The Customs Agreement of 1927 whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed has stimulated this class of trade which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1929 amounting to £909,312 (including specie valued at £232,092), and the amount of Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reaching a total of £122,413. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £295,902 (including specie valued at £230,400), the Customs duty involved being £8,402.

Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £757,724.

Air Traffic.—Under the Air Navigation Directions, 1928, aircraft are brought under strict control, certain aerodromes designated "Customs Aerodromes" being approved for use of aircraft arriving from or proceeding to places outside the territories. Considerable use of the Customs Aerodromes established at Nairobi, Kisumu, and Jinja was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

HARBOURS.

The control of all ports and harbours of Kenya was in 1927 vested in the High Commissioner for Transport and placed under the management of the General Manager of the Railways and Harbours. The year 1927 was also the first complete year during which the first two berths of the deep-water quays at Kilindini were available for full use.

Berth No. 3 was brought into use in January, 1929, and Berth No. 4 in June, 1929.

Work on the construction of Berth No. 5, for which Messrs. Pauling & Co., are responsible, has made good progress. The bulk oil jetty and lighterage berth at Shimanzi are also in hand.

A large group of sidings was installed behind the sheds on Berths Nos. 3 and 4 during the year, and through rail connections between the harbour and Shimanzi was completed and brought into use.

An extensive scheme of electric lighting was also completed, and this scheme includes lighting the group of sidings behind berths Nos. 3 and 4 and re-wiring the whole of the lighterage quay, sheds, and stacking grounds.

The erection of electric quay cranes on berths Nos. 3 and 4, and the additional crane equipment for berths Nos. 1 and 2 was completed by the end of October, 1929. Each of the deep-water quay berths is now served by four 3-ton and one 5-ton electric travelling cranes.

The single storey transit sheds at berths Nos. 3 and 4 have each been furnished with five one-ton monorail travelling cranes.

The Harbour Advisory Board held twelve meetings during the year.

During 1929 the earnings of all the harbours on the coast of Kenya amounted to £376,350 as compared with £306,879 in 1928; and the ordinary working expenditure amounted to £224,493 in 1929 as against £194,028 in 1928. Interest and redemption charges total £158,983 and depreciation is assessed at £14,504. The loss on Port working, after taking all these charges into account, was £21,630 in 1929 as compared with £29,360 in 1928.

SHIPPING.

During 1929 the Port of Mombasa was served by seven regular lines of steamers from Europe, i.e., the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Messageries Maritimes, the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica, the Clan Ellerman and Harrison Line, the Holland Africa Line, and the Deutsche Ost-Afrika Line. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha maintained a service with Japan, the Ellerman and Bucknall Line maintained a service with America, and calls were made by Belgian, Danish, and Norwegian Lines. Several miscellaneous oil and coal steamers discharged full cargoes at the port.

A service between Bombay and Durban, calling both ways at Mombasa, has been maintained by the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and coasting services by this line, by the African Wharfage Co., the Shell Company, and Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., steamers have been fairly regular.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the year are as follows. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, and soda exported from the Magadi Company's pier, nor do they include coal imports, which are shown separately :—

Coal Imports.

1929. Tons.	1928. Tons.
87,672	47,109

	Imports. (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.	*Exports.* (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.	*Total.* (excluding coal.) B/L Tons.
1928	322,881	262,336	585,217
1929	338,541	287,242	625,783

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1929, as compared with 1928, is summarized in the following statement :—

	1929.	*1928.*
No. of steamships	687	637
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,950,733	1,814,731
Imports B/L tons	522,039	447,301
Exports B/L tons	368,154	314,870
Passengers landed—		
European	8,019	7,864
Non-European	17,573	15,678
Passengers embarked—		
European	7,073	5,951
Non-European	12,897	11,793

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year, as compared with 1928 was as follows :—

	1929. *Registered Tonnage.*	1928. *Registered Tonnage.*
Vanga	9,997	15,450
Gazi	6,633	6,228
Mombasa	3,965,830	3,680,418
Kilifi	13,835	14,350
Malindi	17,143	16,154
Lamu	90,686	87,802

RAILWAYS.

The Inter-Colonial Advisory Council held five meetings during 1929 : three in Kenya and two in Uganda.

Earnings for the year in respect of railway services (as apart from harbour services) amounted to £2,448,960 and the railway working expenditure to £1,445,070, the surplus of receipts over working expenditure being £1,003,890. After allowing for contributions to renewals funds, interest charges, etc. and an initial contribution of £100,000 to the Interest Reserve Fund the net surplus of this excess transferred to betterment funds, etc., amounted to £208,997. Comparison with the figures for the previous years shows that the railway earnings for 1929 are £134,530 or 5.81 per cent. in excess of the earnings for 1928, and £322,917 or 15.19 per cent. in excess of those for 1927. As against these increases in earnings, the ordinary working expenditure for the year 1929 (exclusive of depreciation) exceeded the ordinary working expenditure for 1928 by £152,331 or 11.78 per cent. and that for 1927 by £294,284 or 25.57 per cent. The percentage ratio of ordinary working expenditure to earnings was 59.01 per cent. in 1929, as against 55.86 per cent. in 1928 and 87.21 per cent. in 1922.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,989,080, and the tonnage of this traffic amounted to 952,934 tons, as compared with £1,872,964 and 861,323 tons, respectively, in 1928. The revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed an increase over that of 1928, viz. : 1,161,770 passengers contributed a revenue of £292,385 in 1929 as against 1,102,110 passengers and £283,273 in 1928. Natives continued to use the railway in increasing numbers, as the following figures of passengers carried under the different classes clearly show :—

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1928	18,986	67,385	1,015,739	1,102,110
1929	19,789	60,208	1,081,773	1,161,770

The traffic on the three lakes (Victoria, Kioga, and Albert), on which the Administration maintains steamer services is shown in the following table of earnings, working expenditure, and tonnages carried :—

	1928.	*1929.*
	£	£
Earnings	207,000	214,000
Working Expenditure	106,064	110,000
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Tonnage Carried	152,002	188,611

These figures reflect a satisfactory increase in tonnage carried when compared with 1928.

The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during the year :—

Coal ...	76,622	tons consumed at a cost of	£109,138.
Wood ...	202,231	,, ,, ,,	£76,589.
Oil ...	2,737	,, ,, ,,	£9,595.

On the Lake Steamer services 5,017 tons of oil fuel were consumed at a cost of £17,789 and 10,323 tons of wood fuel at a cost of £7,111.

Expenditure on Capital Account (Railways and Harbours) to the end of 1929 amounted to £20,402,407. Of this sum £12,757,201 was derived from interest bearing capital, the balance being provided from :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902	5,686,437
Contributions from Revenue :	
Direct	611,400
Through Betterment Funds	1,347,369

The work of relaying the main line between the Coast and Nairobi with 80-lb. material was completed in the early part of 1929, the heavy rails reaching Nairobi on 28th February, 1929.

The work of lengthening station loops between the Coast and Nairobi to provide for longer trains, which formed part of the relaying programme, was also completed during 1929.

The track was maintained in good condition throughout the system. Between the Coast and Nairobi a large ballasting programme was put in hand. Over 3,000,000 cubic feet of ballast was run out and put into the line, a total of 60 miles being completed.

Bridges and culverts were maintained in good condition. The programme of strengthening bridges was continued and good progress was made on the section between Makindu and Nairobi.

The new headquarter offices at Nairobi were completed in March and the building was officially opened on the 12th July.

The work on the railway portion of the Makupa causeway between Mombasa Island and the mainland was completed, except for lifting and packing, by the end of March and the first train crossed on the 1st April. The railway portion was handed over to open line early in December.

The total route mileage of open lines on the 31st December, 1929, was as follows:—

	Miles.
Main Line (Mombasa to Mbulamuti via Nakuru Junction)	782
Voi-Lake Line	92
Magadi Line (Konza to Magadi)	91
Nyeri Branch (Nairobi to Naro Moru)	127
Thomson's Falls Branch Line (Gilgil to Thomson's Falls)	48
Kisumu Line (Nakuru Junction to Kisumu) ...	131
Solai Branch (Rongai to Lake Solai)	27
Kitale Branch (Leseru to Kitale)	41
Soroti Line (Tororo to Soroti)	100
Busoga Line (Jinja to Namasagali)	61
Port Bell—Kampala Line	6
Total open miles	1,506

The total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, amounted to 1,699.5 miles.

The branch line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls, the construction of which was commenced in January, 1928, was handed over to open lines on the 31st August, 1929. The line is 48 miles in length and cost £158,000 or approximately £3,291 per mile.

The second and final section of 65 miles of the line from Tororo to Soroti was taken over by open lines on 1st October, 1929. The first section, i.e., from Tororo to Mbale (35 miles) was opened under open lines conditions on 17th December, 1928. The total length of the line is 100.5 miles, and the cost is £534,910, or approximately £5,322 per mile.

On the Kisumu-Yala branch where construction was commenced in October, 1928, the earthworks were almost completed at the end of 1929, and plate-laying had reached mile 12. It is anticipated the line will be handed over to open lines early in July, 1930. The delay in completion has been due to the effect of unexpectedly severe rains during 1929. When completed, this branch will be 32.50 miles in length, and will have cost approximately £168,270, or approximately £5,178 per mile.

The Jinja-Kampala line was commenced during the first week of January, 1929, and by the end of December the whole of the earthworks were completed, and plate-laying commenced in

September, and at the end of the year 50 miles of track had been laid. The plate-laying of the whole line, with the exception of the Nile Bridge, was completed in January, 1930. When completed, this line will be 57.88 miles in length, and the estimated cost is £493,178, or approximately £8,521 per mile.

The Naro Moru-Nanyuki extension is still under construction, and the earthwork, bridges and culverts were well advanced at the end of the year, although heavy rains seriously impeded progress.

In view of the possible extension of the main line westward from Kampala, survey parties are now in the field investigating possible routes to the Belgian Congo Frontier, south of Ruwenzori and south of Lake Albert.

During the year, reconnaissance surveys of a proposed line to the Kericho and Sotik Areas and from Voi to Bura were undertaken. A survey of the main line from Makupa to Mazeras, with the object of eliminating the heavy grade existing on that section, as well as smaller surveys for diversions and minor improvements, were also undertaken.

ROADS.

The public road system, exclusive of that of the Nairobi Municipality, now comprises 2,578 miles of main and township road and about 6,422 miles of other classes of road of less importance. With effect from the beginning of the year, Municipal Boards, constituted under the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance, took over the administration of township roads in Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, while District Councils, constituted under the Local Government (District Councils) Ordinance, assumed control of district roads in the European settled rural areas of Nairobi, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Naivasha, and Kisumu-Londiani, leaving the main country road system, certain township and district roads where no local bodies had yet been formed, and roads in Native Reserves under the control of the Central Government through the agencies of the Public Works Department and the Administration. The local bodies mentioned were responsible for about 1,800 miles of road, and the Central Government 7,200 miles.

Most of the country roads are still only earth roads, but a vigorous campaign of widening, culverting, and draining has been prosecuted by the various responsible Road Authorities, and hard-surfacing on marshy sections and some of the more important traffic routes has been carried out wherever possible. Most of them are now passable throughout the year, except on rare occasions during exceptionally heavy rains.

Upon the road system under Government control the direct capital expenditure out of revenue on new roads and bridges amounted to £68,461. Expenditure was also incurred out of loan funds to the extent of £64,851 upon new district roads to link up producing areas with the railway system. Maintenance and improvement of the system absorbed the sum of £69,747.

The amounts spent by Municipal Boards (exclusive of the Nairobi Municipality) and District Councils on their road systems totalled £8,243 and £16,169 respectively.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The results of the year's working show a steady increase in the activities of the Department. The cash revenue for the combined Kenya and Uganda service amounted to £234,420 and the recurrent expenditure to £168,157, representing increases of 6.8 per cent. and 5.85 per cent. respectively over the previous year. The total capital expenditure was £20,931, which includes a sum of £4,579 expended in Uganda specially provided out of the Protectorate's surplus balances. The figures for Kenya separately are :—cash revenue £182,158; recurrent expenditure £124,407—increases of 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively over 1928. Capital expenditure in Kenya amounted to £14,276. Excluding capital expenditure and indirect expenditure, such as pension liabilities and interest and depreciation on the capital value of telegraph and telephone plant, the net contribution to the general revenue of the Colony by the Department amounted to £57,750.

There was a slight increase in the value of money orders issued in Kenya for payment abroad, the sum of £221,339 having been remitted overseas as compared with £219,278 in 1928. Remittances to India accounted for £191,197 or 86 per cent. of the total.

The total number of items of mail matter dealt with in Kenya increased from 12,320,600 to 13,475,200 or 9.3 per cent. The number of parcels from abroad rose from 92,032 to 92,859 and the value of the goods so imported was approximately £314,700, of which £245,500 was from Great Britain. The cash-on-delivery service, which so far as overseas is concerned is restricted to Great Britain, continues to expand. The number and value of goods imported under this arrangement showed an increase of 28 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively over the figures for the previous year.

The overseas mail services were regular and there were no prolonged intervals between despatches or arrivals. English mail arrivals averaged 1.2 per week and despatches 1.4 per week, the average time taken in transit each way being approximately 19 days. The Indian and South African services were also well maintained. There were no exchanges of air mails during the year.

The overseas telegraph services were satisfactorily maintained. Only two interruptions, covering a period of 12 days, occurred in the length of cable connecting Mombasa with the Company's main system at Zanzibar. As alternative routes—one being the Government Wireless Stations at Mombasa and Zanzibar—were available, the breakdowns did not result in any public inconvenience.

The short-wave wireless service with Great Britain (known as Kenyaradio), which has been working since June, 1928, was satisfactorily maintained. This service is still restricted to the deferred classes of traffic, of which it handles a fairly considerable volume. The service dealt with over 44,500 messages totalling 1,071,000 words, figures which represent more than half of the total volume of telegraphic correspondence to and from Great Britain. As a result of the diversion of this traffic from the Cable Company's system the volume of overseas traffic for all places handled by the Eastern Telegraph Company showed a reduction of 7 per cent. over the previous year's figures. The effect of the cheaper Kenyaradio rates, as compared with the cable rates, is revealed by the fact that of the total traffic in the deferred classes of messages between Great Britain and Kenya and Uganda, 88.5 per cent. was handled by the Kenyaradio service.

The Government Wireless Station at Mombasa, which provides a service with Italian Somaliland and Zanzibar in addition to one with ships at sea, was efficiently maintained, but the volume of traffic handled showed no increase over that for the previous year.

The broadcasting service, which is being conducted under licence by the British East African Broadcasting Company, still suffers from lack of reasonable public support. The number of listeners' licences issued during the year amounted only to 319 and yielded to the Company a revenue of approximately only £700. The service is consequently far from self-supporting and having regard to this and the necessarily limited local entertainment resources, the programmes broadcasted, while leaving room for improvement, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

There has been an encouraging growth in the demand for telephone services both in urban and rural areas and these demands are being met as they arise. In particular considerable impetus was given to the demand for farmers' lines by a reduction in the subscription rates for such lines which was effected during the year following upon a report of a committee appointed to review the rates and conditions applicable to lines of this character. The policy adopted has been to supply such lines on a self-supporting basis so far as direct charges are concerned, and the rates now in force are very nearly, but not quite, as low as in South Africa. The policy of Government is to foster rural telephone development to the fullest extent, consistent with the service not becoming a direct burden on the general taxpayer.

Large rural schemes in the Molo and Kericho districts were completed during the year and work was begun on a fairly extensive scheme in the Sotik area. Work was also begun on the Nairobi-Nakuru trunk telephone line, which is the first section of an approved trunk system of communication between Mombasa and Nakuru. In addition certain minor trunk services were provided in country areas.

The telegraph system, which links all the principal business and administrative centres in the Colony, was extended by the construction of a new route along the new Branch Railway line from Gilgil to Thomson's Falls. Congestion still obtains, at times, on certain of the main routes and will probably continue until additional facilities are available by the completion of the Mombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru telephone trunk lines.

The total telegraph and telephone route mileage of the Colony is 2,557 and the wire mileage 11,250.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The figures for the year's working show that the bank's activities are expanding in a satisfactory manner. The amount standing to the credit of depositors rose from £100,403 at the end of 1928 to £120,375 an increase of £19,972 or 19.89 per cent. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £16,960, whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £2,502. The number of Europeans, Asiatic, and African depositors in the Savings Bank at the end of the year was 1,825, 3,709, and 985 respectively as compared with 1,676, 3,156, and 878 at the close of the previous year. The average amount standing to the credit of each account in the three classes was £16 6s., £21 1s., and £10 1s. respectively. Efforts to popularize the bank among the native population are, however, not meeting with the measure of success that Government would wish.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

The total number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1929 was 665, showing a decrease of 145 as compared with 1928. Of these cases 380 were filed in Nairobi, 146 in Mombasa, 61 in Nakuru, 23 in Kisumu, and 55 in Eldoret.

The number of Probate and Administration Causes filed in 1929 was 217, as compared with 213 in 1928; of Bankruptcy Causes 94, as compared with 110 in 1928; of Trust Causes 3, as compared with 4 in 1928. There were 55 civil appeals from Subordinate Courts, 169 original criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court, 49 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 659 confirmation cases, and 130 criminal revision cases, giving a total of 2,041 cases filed in the Supreme Court in 1929, as compared with 2,363 in 1928.

The number of Bankruptcy Causes shows a decrease from the 1928 figure. Petty traders, mainly Asiatic, continue to provide the greater number of bankruptcies. The majority of the debtors elected to file petitions as an alternative to civil imprisonment.

The 659 confirmation cases involved 867 persons and 940 convictions and sentences. Of the sentences 791 were confirmed without alteration and 60 were reduced. In 42 convictions a re-trial was ordered and in 46 convictions the accused were acquitted. In two cases the findings and sentences were reversed and the accused persons committed by the Supreme Court for trial. In one case the sentence was increased by the Supreme Court.

The proportion of convictions confirmed without alteration was 84.148 per cent. in 1929 as compared with 88.523 per cent. in 1928.

There were 12 Europeans committed for trial in 1929 and of these eight were acquitted and four convicted. The number of Europeans committed for trial in 1928 was 41.

During the year Resident Magistrates operated at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret. These Courts dealt with 8,132 civil cases and 17,096 criminal cases. The Courts at Nairobi and Mombasa dealt with 5,825 civil cases and 10,239 criminal cases as compared with 6,284 and 7,891 respectively in 1928.

The total number of civil cases tried in all Courts in Kenya was 12,164, a decrease of 79 as compared with 1928.

A total of 35,699 persons were brought before the criminal courts during 1929. Of these 2,622 were Europeans, 2,738 Asiatics, and 30,339 Africans. There were 29,783 persons convicted including 2,004 Europeans, 2,007 Asiatics and 25,772 Africans. The number of convictions is 5,088 more than the corresponding figure for 1928. This large increase does not, however, represent any considerable growth in serious crime. Convictions in respect of offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other Laws relating to the social economy of the Colony numbered 22,449, this figure being 4,428 higher than the corresponding figure in 1928. Convictions under laws relating to the employment of natives (i.e. the Employment of Natives Ordinance and the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance) accounted for a total of 2,393, an increase of 237 over the 1928 figure.

Convictions for serious crime show a decrease in the case of offences against the person (910) of 127 and an increase in the case of theft of stock and produce (917) of 161. There is a decrease of 35 convictions for malicious injury to property (173) and an increase of 388 convictions for other offences against property (2,537). This figure includes theft other than of stock or produce or housebreaking.

His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held four ordinary sessions during 1929. The total number of appeals filed was 93 of which 33 were civil appeals and 60 criminal appeals.

The number of Advocates who renewed their practising certificates or were admitted during 1929 was 64 as compared with 60 in 1928.

POLICE.

The police force is comprised of Africans under European officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables, with a small proportion of Asiatic subordinate officers. It is responsible for policing the settled and urban areas of the Colony and also provides police for special duty in the Northern Frontier Province and Turkana. African police are also supplied to Native Reserves, where they operate under the direction of officers of the Administration. The administration of justice in Native Reserves is largely assisted by the Native Authorities. In 1929 the police force extended its sphere of responsibility to Marsabit and Moyale in the Northern Frontier Province where detachments commanded by police officers took over duty from the King's African Rifles.

An increase in crime occurred in 1929 which may be attributed partly to the famine conditions which occurred in a number of native areas during the year, caused by drought and the ravages of locusts. There was a considerable increase in cases of theft of stock accentuated in many cases by famine conditions, as the beasts were slaughtered for food immediately after theft.

The total of actual crime, i.e., cognizable offences was 4,023 cases as compared with 3,231 cases in 1928. The increase for the year, therefore, was 792 or 24 per cent.

Crime in Kenya in comparison with the criminal statistics of countries further East is neither prevalent nor generally serious. There does, however, exist a class of African who has become addicted to crime particularly in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. Careful supervision over the habitual criminal and comprehensive systems of night patrolling form the strongest weapons in the police defence against predatory activities.

Unrest among the Lumbwa necessitated the despatch in October of a special force of police to maintain order.

Nine police motor cars, specially designed and fitted, were issued to certain districts to provide speedy and adequate transport facilities for police purposes.

PRISONS.

There was a considerable increase, amounting to over 28 per cent. in the total number of persons committed to prison or to detention camps during 1929 as compared with the preceding year, the grand total having risen from 13,551 in 1928 to 17,414 in 1929. This increase is mainly in persons committed to detention for petty offences, and in remand prisoners discharged from prison custody. There was a slight decrease in the number of Europeans and Asiatics committed to serve sentences of imprisonment.

The general health of prisoners showed an improvement as compared with 1928, the daily average number on the sick-list having fallen from 98 or 4.1 per cent. of the prison population to 82 or 3.5 per cent., but the number of deaths (83) was one higher than in 1928.

nsiderable improvement in the training of African prisons was effected by the institution of a proper recruits' training t under the supervision of European prisons officers.

he training of long term convicts in masonry, building, and entry by European Technical Instructors on the prison staff made good progress, and much useful work has been achieved convict artizans at various places. It is believed that by afford- convicts opportunities for obtaining well-paid employment on ease from prison a step has been taken towards reduction of recidivism.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

BUILDINGS AND WATER SUPPLIES.

The progress of the Colony during the last few years has enabled gradually increasing sums to be provided annually for public works, especially for public buildings, roads, and town water supplies. During the year 1929, the expenditure on public works services controlled by the Public Works Department amounted to £967,161, of which the sum of £423,583 was expended on works under construction out of loan.

Amongst the other more important buildings taken in hand during the year were various schools, hospitals, post offices, police posts, as well as a large and modernly equipped medical laboratory at Nairobi. Particulars of note in connection with their construction will be found under the appropriate sections of this Report.

Steady progress was maintained in erecting suitable accommodation for the European, Asian, and native staff of Government to replace old structures built many years ago and to provide for the increased staff necessitated by the expansion of services.

Progress was maintained in the provision of water supplies for those towns and stations which had reached such a stage in their development as to justify piped supplies being laid on or an improvement of an existing supply. New water works for Eldoret were completed in 1929. The replacement of the existing gravitation main for the water works of Mombasa, capable of conveying 600,000 gallons per day, by a cement lined pipe capable of carrying 2,000,000 gallons per day, which was commenced in 1928, was continued throughout the year. A new project was begun for the township of Kitale, and small piped supplies were in hand at Kericho, Kilifi, Kiambu, and Nyeri.

Boring for water was continued with success. The water boring organization is a branch activity of the Public Works Department, and most of the drilling was carried out for farmers in European areas and for local Native Councils in Native Reserves. For the greater part of the year 8 machines were at work, and 4 were acquired. The latter arrived late in the year and were to be put into commission by its close.

The demand for authority to divert water from public str for farming and other purposes was well maintained, indicati healthy increase in farming activity. Little progress was, ever, made in the development of the water power resources of Colony, construction being confined to a large number of small projects in connection with farming operations. Thirty- permits were issued during the year for the development in th aggregate of 178 horse-power and the utilization therefor of 7 cubic feet of water per second.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The medical history of the country during 1929 was comparatively uneventful. No outbreak of epidemic disease of any magnitude occurred and the malaria which made its presence felt so severely in 1928 lost its epidemic character. Cases of plague came under observation in the endemic areas of the Nyanza, Kikuyu, and Ukamba Provinces, but the incidence was not such as to cause uneasiness. The large centres were practically free. No cases occurred at Mombasa, only one in Nairobi, and two at Kisumu. One case of smallpox only, imported from India, came under observation. Vaccination has proceeded steadily and methodically; the position in this respect has steadily improved and may be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

In the absence of statistics it is impossible to make detailed observations on the state of the public health but it does not appear that there has been any marked change. Among the native population, the largest section, the occurrence of preventable endemic disease remains at a high level. There are indications, however, that a forward movement is starting and that propaganda is beginning to bear fruit.

In two instances definite improvement has taken place. As a result of the sanitation and hookworm campaign carried out in 1929 in the Digo District the population is now at a distinctly higher level of physical efficiency than previously; this was determined by clinical re-examination of groups of individuals. The appointment of a farm Medical Officer in the Trans-Nzoia District has resulted in general improvement in conditions in that area.

A new vote for propaganda purposes was included in the estimates of the Medical Department for 1929. This form of activity is becoming increasingly prominent.

Pneumonia and lung disease maintain a high incidence and continue to be responsible for a high mortality.

Syphilis presents a problem of some magnitude in certain districts mainly in the Nyanza Province. Treatment centres are being multiplied and improved, but without a rise in the scale of civilization of the population it is at least doubtful whether the problem can be satisfactorily dealt with by means of treatment.

Investigations on mosquito conditions and their relation to the problem of malaria were continued and extended. New centres were opened for this purpose.

Progress was made with the building of hospitals either to replace existing unsatisfactory, often temporary, buildings or to inaugurate new centres. Only one hospital, situated in the Kikuyu Reserve, was actually completed, but work was well forward at the end of the year with six others. The most important event in connection with the provision of new buildings was the commencement of the new Medical Laboratory.

The expenditure of the Medical Department in 1929 amounted to £222,184, an increase of £27,023 over 1928.

At the close of the year twenty-eight medical stations were maintained. Government hospitals for the accommodation of Europeans numbered three, and for natives, of permanent construction seventeen and, of temporary construction, eleven. In addition there existed two non-Government European hospitals and six Mission hospitals for natives. These latter received financial support from Government.

The expenditure estimates passed in 1929 for 1930 provided for a large increase of medical activities during the latter year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

During the year 1929 there was no change in the strength of the Administration. In this branch of the Department there were :—

Director of Education.
Chief Inspector of Schools.
Supervisor of Technical Education.
Five Inspectors of Schools.
Office Superintendent.
Accountant.
Nine European Clerks.
Two African Clerks.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Further progress may be recorded in connection with the building programme. Fine school buildings at Nakuru were in use; the boarding and tuition blocks at Eldoret were opened early in the year. The new accommodation for boarding at Kitale was available for use before the end of the year and the tuition block was well advanced. In Nairobi two new junior schools at Parklands and Westlands were actually brought into use, while the third of this series of schools, that at Kilimani, was completed by the end of the year. In August the foundation stone of the new Senior Secondary School for Boys at Kabete was laid by His Excellency the Governor. In Mombasa, the Elementary School was enlarged to provide additional accommodation.

In European schools the total average roll for the year was 962 pupils in 16 schools as compared with 740 pupils in 15 schools in the previous year. The number of pupils in private European schools showed a small decrease over the same period; the average roll was 301 as compared with 348 in 1928.

The staff employed in European Government Schools was as follows :—

11 Principals.
2 Senior Assistant Masters.
3 Senior Assistant Mistresses.
13 Assistant Masters.
27 Assistant Mistresses.
3 Matrons.
8 Assistant Matrons.
3 Clerks.
4 Part time Medical Officers.

In addition there were 2 Masters and 6 Mistresses employed in small Farm Schools on the Plateau.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The Indian Senior Secondary School, a splendidly equipped new building, was opened in Nairobi in the early part of the year. Here there will be facilities for higher education for students from the various Indian schools throughout the country. Progress was made with the hostel attached to the school and this will be ready for occupation in 1930.

There were 9 Government schools as compared with 8 in the previous year; the average roll for these schools rose to 1,895 from 1,543 in the year 1928.

These Government Schools employed :—

2 European Principals.
6 Indian Principals.
1 European Assistant Master.
71 Indian Assistant Masters.
1 Indian Principal (woman).
7 Indian Assistant Mistresses.

Sixteen private schools with an average roll of 1,155 pupils were in receipt of grants-in-aid, while twenty-two other private establishments provided for the education of 603 pupils. All these figures show a steady increase on the previous year.

ARAB AND AFRICAN EDUCATION.

Although comparative statistics seem to indicate that progress in African education has not been proportionate to that in the two previous sections, developments have been all that could have been expected. Interest has declined in the system of village schools in the Ukamba Reserve, the average roll having decreased by 150. The matter is engaging the serious attention of the Administration, and Jeanes teachers are at work reviving interest in these out-schools. In all central schools steady increases were apparent. There were 31 Government schools with an average roll of 2,070 as against 28 Government schools in 1928 with an average roll of 2,007.

Teaching in these schools there were :—

10	European Principals.
18	European Assistant Masters.
2	European Assistant Mistresses.
19	European Artizans.
138	African Assistant Masters.

The Jeanes School continues its useful contribution to the education of the African, and there are now 29 teachers who have received their training at this school working with their wives in all parts of the country. The standard of education of those entering improves each year, adding to the value of the training given and the utility of the teachers when they leave the school for work in the field.

Excellent progress is recorded at the Native Industrial Training Depot at Kabete. The average roll exceeded 500 during the year, and much useful work has been accomplished by gangs under the supervision of European artizans. Gangs have been employed both on loan works and on departmental buildings in various parts of the country.

With regard to non-Government schools difficulty is still experienced in obtaining reliable statistics although each year their value is being realized more and more. As far as can be ascertained there appear to be 88 central schools of various denominations with European supervision and 2,198 bush schools of varying sizes; these schools have an average roll of 82,455 pupils.

The sum of £39,554 was paid in respect of grants in aid to 23 schools of different denominations.

FINANCIAL.

The following amounts were spent on the Administration of the Department and on the various races in the country. Expenditure for other years is given for purposes of comparison.

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*
	£	£	£
Administration	15,387	14,765	16,064
European Education	36,092	42,915	51,125
Indian Education	17,318	23,113	26,325
Arab and African Education ...	52,429	81,592	83,180
Total	£121,226	£162,385	£176,694

EXAMINATIONS.

Statistics with regard to candidates taking examinations conducted by examining bodies overseas were as follows :—

Cambridge Examinations.

	Preliminary.		*Junior.*		*Senior.*	
	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Europeans ...	58	40	51	23	9	6
Indians	41	35	38	20	–	–

Matriculation (London).

	Entered.	*Passed.*
Europeans	3	1
Indians	16	4

Departmental Examinations were conducted for Africans with the following results :—

	1928.	1929.
i. Elementary B School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	720	975
No. of candidates passed	414	659
ii. Elementary C School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	203	237
No. of candidates passed	97	102
iii. Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	35	40
No. of candidates passed	13	15
iv. Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	6	—
No. of candidates passed	5	—
v. Elementary B Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	193	188
No. of candidates passed	139	142

vi. Elementary C Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	32	47
No. of candidates passed	22	28
vii. Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	7	14
No. of candidates passed	4	6
viii. Junior Secondary Clerks' Certificate Examination.		
No. of candidates entered	—	4
No. of candidates passed	—	1

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

The Central Committee on European Education did not meet during the year, owing to the fact that the outstanding question in regard to European education, the introduction of compulsory education, had been carefully examined in 1928. A meeting was called in the latter part of the year but was postponed to January, 1930. The other Central Committees met.

School Area Committees met regularly and were of great assistance advising on area problems. Though not statutory bodies the Boards of Governors with their local knowledge of and interest for the various schools were found to be extremely helpful to the Principals.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The School Medical Officer appointed in the previous year was able to organize his work thoroughly, and during the year made many detailed inspections and gathered some very useful statistics. His observations on the conditions of health, living, and diet of the various races will form an extremely valuable record for future reference.

X.—LANDS, SETTLEMENT, AND SURVEY.

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT.

In the Annual Report for 1928 a general and brief outline was given of the history of land alienation and of the decentralization scheme which came into operation at the beginning of that year. During 1929 no further changes in matters of principle were effected. The district organization of land work was carried on by the respective District Commissioners with the assistance of the Land Assistants appointed to their districts.

The Land Board, to whose appointment reference was made in the Annual Report for 1928, met on fifteen occasions during the year and dealt with about one hundred separate subjects. The personnel of the Board remained unchanged.

Little progress was made in respect of the operation of the Closer Settlement Scheme approved by the local legislature in 1928, as the Land Bank Bill, on which the Closer Settlement Scheme is for the most part dependent, still remained in abeyance. Steps were taken by the Land Board during this interim period to have further investigations made of the areas available and suitable for settlement and to have surveyed the Laikipia, Thomson's Falls, and Ol Bolossat groups. These surveys were still in progress at the end of the year.

A general scheme for the alienation of Coast land, inaugurated in 1921, outlined in General Notice No. 79 of 1921, was suspended in order that before further alienations took place the success of the scheme might be investigated. The whole situation was carefully reviewed during the year and it was considered that the time was ripe for a further stage in the alienation of land at the Coast, but on development conditions in some respects more stringent than those prescribed by Notice No. 79 of 1921. General Notice No. 1319 of 1929 was promulgated. The principal conditions of this Notice are as follows :—

(1) A probationary period of 2 years will be imposed during which occupation will be authorized by means of a licence. Within the first period of 12 months the survey of the land must be completed at the expense of the applicant, and during the 2 years probationary period the land must be developed to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

(2) At the expiration of the probationary period if conditions have been fulfilled a grant for 999 years will be issued subject to the ordinary conditions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, but with the following special development conditions :—

(i) Within a period of two years from the commencement of the term of the grant at least one-twelfth of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained. This cultivation may include development done under the licence.

(ii) Within a further period of two years an additional one-twelfth part of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained.

(iii) Within a further period of five years an additional one-sixth part of the area must be put under cultivation, and so maintained.

(iv) For ten years after the commencement of the term of the grant, the grantee shall in the month of January of each year forward to the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, a progress report accompanied by a plan, both of which shall be dated and signed. In the report the grantee shall certify the area under cultivation; and on the plan he shall indicate the position of cultivation, and all other improvements temporary and permanent. The statement and plan shall be certified by affidavit.

(3) Applications should be made to the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, through the District Surveyor, Mombasa, and must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of financial competency and a definite development programme.

Two grants of 790 and 7,500 acres respectively situate at Kilifi have been made under these conditions.

The Advisory Land Board had under consideration during the early months of the year two applications for permission to bore for water over large blocks of land on the Serengetti Plains on condition that successful water boring was to be rewarded by grants of land on a 999 years title. The Board made the following recommendation to Government :—

> "1. That this Board does not in general approve of the principle of making grants of land as a reward for water finding, and considers that waterless land should not be alienated until Government has tested its possibilities in accordance with the policy of water-boring already initiated.
>
> "2. If, however, funds for carrying out this policy are not available, or if, as regards any particular area, it is improbable that Government examination can be undertaken within a reasonable time, the Board recommends the utilization of private enterprise with a view to the earlier development of such land, and would be prepared to advise on the conditions to be imposed."

This recommendation was subsequently adopted by the Government. In accordance with this policy provision has been made in the Estimates for 1930 for the purchase of two water boring plants which it is proposed shall operate on unalienated Crown land.

Quarterly returns of all land transactions and outstanding applications have been published in the Official Gazette.

An auction of farm land was held on the 25th March, when 34 farms situated in various localities were offered for sale. Of these farms only 13 were sold and the bidding for these was not spirited. For the remaining farms the upset price was not obtained and they were accordingly withdrawn.

On the advice of the Land Board and the District Councils concerned, 15 direct grants of farm lands in the highlands were made, comprising 41,316 acres.

During the year, tenders were invited for various lands at Muhoroni and Taveta. Five grants were made as a result, comprising a total area of 12,620 acres.

Messrs. Libby, McNeil and Libby, Chicago, sent representatives to Kenya during the year for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of establishing a pineapple growing and canning industry. These representatives were very favourably impressed by their investigations and secured an option of Crown land in the Trans Nzoia. This option was relinquished early in 1930 in favour of options at the Coast and at Voi, where active experiments are being carried out.

Auction sales of township plots were held in Nakuru, Kitale, Molo, Kericho, Kisumu, Nyeri, Muhoroni. The sales advertised for Muhoroni and Kisumu (Godown Plots) were abortive, as prospective purchasers objected to certain of the conditions of sale. The Kisumu plots were again offered after the close of the year, and some were sold.

Tenders were also invited for plots at Londiani, Nakuru, Lumbwa, Mombasa and Kibwezi, and grants were issued in accordance with the accepted tenders.

In August, 1928, seven residential plots at Mombasa were offered for sale by auction, but their disposal has been held in abeyance pending the result of an appeal to the Privy Council on a test case on the principle of restricting the bidding and the occupation of these plots to Europeans only, in consequence of an injunction granted by the Court.

Apart from minor instances of acquisitions for the purposes of roads and railways, two large areas have been purchased by Government for public purposes.

(1) 200 acres at Kilifi from Messrs. The British East African Corporation, Ltd., for the purpose of extending the township, at a cost of £600.

(2) 700 acres at Mtwapa from Mr. Byromji Rustomji at a cost of £7,000. The primary object of this acquisition was to provide land for an Arab school. The remainder of the area after the school requirements have been met will be available for other Government purposes, or for sub-division and sale as residential plots. In addition, a farm in Laikipia was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for the extension of the North Rumuruti Forest Reserve, and proceedings were begun with a view to acquiring 46 acres of land adjoining Turbo railway station for township purposes.

Two farms reverted to Government during the year.

Various sub-divisions of township land, chiefly in Nairobi, have been sanctioned on the recommendations of the local authorities.

The Public Health (Division of Lands) Ordinance which controls sub-divisions of land into lots of less than 20 acres outside Municipalities and townships, has been in operation throughout the year. Several applications were made to the Board and, with one exception, all were approved.

Two hundred and eighty-five schemes of sub-division of agricultural land were approved during the year.

In last year's report reference was made to the appointment of a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Solicitor-General to examine and review the general position regarding the system or systems of Titles Registration desirable for use both in the Colony and Protectorate. This Committee continued to meet and submitted a report to Government early in 1930.

Statistics of Areas.—The following analysis of various areas in the Colony and Protectorate reflects the position as at 31st December, 1929 :—

	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*
Total Area of Colony and Protectorate		224,960
1. Native Reserves		48,295
2. Forest Reserves		4,167
(In addition there are 119 sq. miles of Forest Reserve within the boundaries of Native Reserves, and also large forest areas not yet defined.)		
3. Surveyed into Farms :		
Alienated	10,572	
(In addition there are included in Native Reserves 73 sq. miles of alienated land and 6 sq. miles of land surveyed for alienation)		
Township Reserves	322	
Government Reserves ...	242	
Available for alienation ...	1,395	
	12,531	12,531
4. Northern Frontier Province ...		95,479
5. Turkana		8,867
6. Extension from Uganda ...		15,859
7. Unclassified Areas (Including 1,835 sq. miles of water) ...		39.762
		224,960

Apart from township plots the land actually alienated during the year 1929 amounts to 93,576 acres or 146.37 square miles, but owing to minor adjustments such as land reverting to Government, and rectification of errors made in previous years, the net increase of alienated land for the year is reduced to 100 square miles.

The revenue derived from sales and rents of land totalled £111,323 in 1929 as compared with £109,367 in the previous year.

The Railway Administration collected during the year a sum of £6,058 on account of land sales and £5,397 on account of rents. These amounts are not included in the foregoing schedule.

SURVEY.

During the year 1929 the Survey and Registration Department was organized in two divisions under the direction of the Surveyor-General.

The Survey Division increased the scope of its activities by taking over the surveys of Forest Reserves which had previously been executed by the Forest Department. It was also engaged in surveys for the registration of title to land, the production and maintenance of maps showing landed properties, the demarcation of Native Reserve boundaries, the inspection and valuation of land, the control of surveys effected by licensed surveyors, and in assisting town planning authorities in the preparation and execution of their schemes.

The Registration Division was responsible for the registry of titles and also for the collection of revenue under the Stamp Act. In addition the duties of Recorder of Titles under the Land Titles Ordinance and Warden of Mines under the Mining Ordinance were carried out by officers of the division.

No topographical or geological survey section was maintained during the year.

XI.—LABOUR.

The average number of adult male natives who were reported to be in employment during the year was 160,000, which includes natives from Uganda and Tanganyika. This number represents about 35 per cent. of the Kenya able-bodied male population. There were also a large number of squatters and day labourers of whom no complete statistics are available. In addition to the males a number of women and children are habitually employed during the coffee picking and maize harvest season, when the conditions under which they work are rather like those of the Kentish hop pickers except that they usually return to their homes in the evening.

The flow of labour was sufficient to meet the demand, but this might not have been so had both native and non-native crops been good. Many natives turned out to work for wages owing to the loss of their crops from locusts and drought, and at the same time the demand for labour on estates and farms was less than usual.

The rates of wages did not differ from those of previous years. It is considered that those rates are fair, in view of the quality and quantity of the work performed, both of which are often very low. These rates in the cases of adult male agricultural labourers varied from Shgs.12/- to Shgs.16/- a month; and for other labourers from Shgs.16/- to Shgs.20/- a month. Squatters' wages were from Shgs.8/- to Shgs.12/- a month. Women earned about Shgs.10/- a month, and children Shgs.8/- a month. In the harvest season payment is made according to the amount of work done.

For coffee pickers this averaged Shgs.20/- a month for adults and Shgs.12/- a month for children at the rate of from cents 20 to 30 a *debbe* or tin of four gallons.

Rations varying in value from Shgs.4/- to Shgs.6/- a month are provided for all labourers, as well as quarters; there is certain provision for the supply of medical attention and medicine; and often, in addition, travelling expenses (including train fare) and blankets are provided. If all these items are added to the cash payment earnings are fair for the work done. In fact, it is doubtful whether the value of most produce would allow for any considerable rise in wages unless output is increased.

The ordinary labourer appears to be satisfied with his present remuneration which provides adequately for himself and his family in their present low standard of living. As this standard improves, so will the labourer's demands increase, and it seems possible that they will be able to be met by the increased output he will then be able to make. A higher standard of living means greater efficiency in every way, and it is encouraging to see that employers are realizing this to an increasing extent.

The health of labourers was generally good. There was a good deal of malaria on the Uasin Gishu farms, and ulcers and scurvy were serious on two or three estates in the Voi-Makindu area.

Several estates have built proper permanent sanitary houses in place of their former insanitary grass huts. Such improvement in housing always result in improvement in the health and morale of the labourers.

The number of native artizans is negligible and the few that exist are so far incapable of competing with Asians in skill or reliability. They can, however, do useful work under supervision. A number are employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railway which also has a well organized apprenticeship scheme, and Government maintains several technical schools.

Relations between employees and employed continued to be generally excellent.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1929, of which the following are the more important :—

Food Control Ordinance No. 1 provides for the conservation, control and distribution of food stuffs in the Colony during the year 1929. Prolonged drought and an invasion of locusts had lead to a threatened famine in some parts of the Colony, and this Ordinance was passed to give the Government control over the distribution of foodstuffs in case of necessity.

Abuse of Opiates Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance No. 2 makes provision for enforcing the requirements of the General

Opium Convention of the 19th February, 1925, which relates to the observance of certain regulations in the case of certain drugs in transit.

Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions (Amendment) Ordinance No. 8 provides that no person shall direct, take part in, or assist in, the making within the Colony of any cinematograph picture unless a licence to make such picture shall have been previously obtained. In addition, the definition of "cinematograph exhibition" in the Principal Ordinance has been amended so as to include "Talkie" films.

Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance No. 11 provides for the registration of domestic servants. Employers must cause servants in their service at the coming into operation of the Ordinance to be registered, and servants, on being registered, are to be issued with pocket registers containing certain particulars. No unregistered servant is to be employed. Penalties are provided for offences against the Ordinance by employers and servants. Any servant, the total value of whose wages, together with the estimated value of food supplied by the employer, exceeds £10 per month is exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance.

Explosives Ordinance No. 13 consolidates the law with regard to explosives previously contained in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Colony, and makes certain new provisions with regard both to classification of explosives and the amendment, transfer, and revocation of licences.

Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance No. 17 brings the law relating to weights and measures hitherto in force in the Colony into line with modern English law.

Malaria Prevention Ordinance No. 19 gives Government power, in the interests of public health, to prevent the owner or leaseholder of land in townships from having on such land places in which mosquitoes may breed, and provides that proper and adequate steps shall be taken by the owner or leaseholder to remove such potential breeding-places from such land to the satisfaction of the local authority, who is empowered to deal with such places at the expense of the owner or leaseholder if such owner or leaseholder refuses or neglects to do so.

Local Government (Loans) Ordinance No. 22 enables Government to provide the necessary funds for making loans to local authorities, and lays down the procedure and the general terms and conditions upon which such loans shall be granted.

Trustees Ordinance No. 28 is based on the English Trustee Act of 1925, and brings trustee law in this Colony into line with modern English law.

Fencing Ordinance No. 31 regulates the law as to the fencing of farms and other holdings. The Ordinance defines the relations which are to exist between owners of adjoining holdings who fence the boundaries of their holdings and the relations between the Railway Administration, Road Authorities, Local Authorities, and members of the public in regard to the fencing of highways. The Ordinance further provides that landowners in a district may adopt a system of compulsory fencing in order that a concerted effort may be made against stock diseases.

Cattle Cleansing Ordinance No. 32 provides for the cleansing of cattle, and was passed with a view to circumscribing the incidence of East Coast Fever amongst cattle. The Ordinance provides for the cleansing of cattle by immersion in a dipping tank, and for the construction of dipping tanks for that purpose by owners of land. Dipping is made obligatory in every area in the Colony in which a two-thirds majority of the landowners in that area pass a resolution to that effect.

Fire Enquiry Ordinance No. 33 provides for the holding of investigations in cases of fire.

Water Ordinance No. 35 makes provision for the employment and conservation of waters and for the regulation of water supply, irrigation, and drainage. The Ordinance establishes the ownership of all natural bodies of water in the Crown, vesting the right of control in the Governor in Council, and provides for the establishment of a controlling body designated " The Water Board " for the purpose of granting water rights according to the procedure set forth in the Ordinance. The Ordinance also makes detailed provision for the principles of the relationship between Government as the granter of the water rights and the licensees as recipients and holders of the water rights. The Ordinance also provides for penalties for offences against its provisions.

Alteration of Time (Repeal) Ordinance No. 57 repeals the Alteration of Time Ordinance, 1928, which gave effect to the principle of Daylight Saving by advancing the clocks half-an-hour. After Daylight Saving had been in operation for 18 months, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the whole matter and, as a result, the Colony has gone back to the old time.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	Quantities.						*Values.*				
	Unit of quantity.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	cwt.	133,234	211,663	209,843	140,964	135,207	703,158	1,119,894	1,140,549	747,453	723,180
Sisal	„	312,954	330,315	305,985	294,568	287,260	553,572	495,959	468,974	579,499	531,129
Maize	„	764,770	892,660	1,787,665	929,178	1,172,560	305,892	306,078	505,893	280,596	406,276
Hides	„	64,369	54,735	47,834	51,631	62,063	263,804	239,360	163,096	180,423	260,866
Wool	„	9,135	7,880	7,423	7,454	4,948	98,872	103,040	64,561	62,450	37,776
Skins (Sheep and Goats).	No.	1,502,203	1,702,858	1,164,520	990,185	825,424	74,032	82,581	61,625	55,480	54,605
Wheat	cwt.	69,603	136,640	278	34	646	38,281	76,195	200	22	482
Wheat Flour ...	„	32,013	17,717	5,495	3,308	1,829	31,996	17,549	6,038	3,385	1,588
Groundnuts ...	„	35,455	23,405	24,969	37,062	18,238	29,523	20,467	22,564	30,941	19,184
Simsim	„	29,690	16,645	66,580	72,103	60,590	27,635	16,253	67,377	76,559	64,849
Potatoes	„	82,755	57,296	43,105	49,019	33,803	27,050	16,990	10,036	10,994	7,726
Wattle Extract ...	„	21,777	20,284	21,229	12,396	9,203	26,310	22,478	19,188	11,156	2,966
Wattle Bark ...	„	63,342	101,619	44,082	36,537	89,964	25,336	39,112	17,338	13,702	28,9[illegible]
Sugar	„	15,645	11,941	25,329	22,512	5,549	25,506	19,258	37,052	29,553	9,61[illegible]
Cotton	„	7,104	4,432	4,400	7,309	8,260	24,600	21,048	15,080	32,750	41,000
Maize Meal ...	„	46,106	112,906	91,425	70,240	35,376	20,768	48,690	38,430	38,056	18,252
Butter	lb.	204,736	57,456	56,840	88,760	62,748	15,126	4,917	4,938	7,389	2,084
Skins (Miscellaneous)	No.	8,161	5,974	35,545	3,790	3,617	14,601	20,884	21,510	3,893	2,483
Pulse	cwt.	21,465	18,154	36,780	28,370	23,632	13,778	11,797	19,903	20,396	16,228
Simsim Oil ...	gal.	36,918	24,040	13,900	18,757	11,016	10,220	6,601	3,560	3,534	3,013

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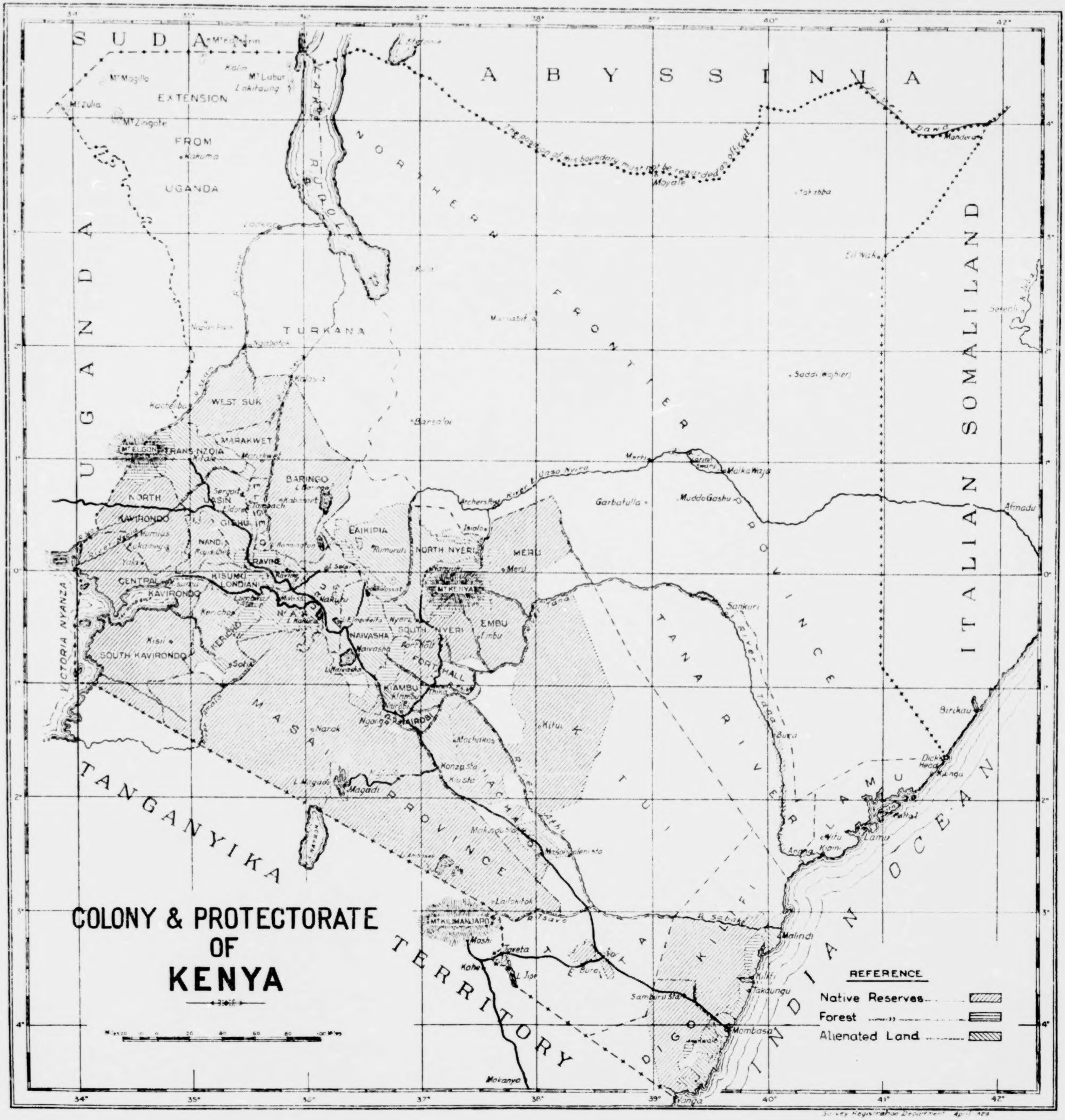

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER PROVINCE
MASAI PROVINCE
KITUI
DIGO
LAMU
TURKANA
WEST SUK
MARAKWET
TRANS NZOIA
BARINGO
NORTH KAVIRONDO
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
NANDI
UASIN GISHU
KISUMU LONDIANI
RAVINE
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
MERU
EMBU
NAIVASHA
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
NAIROBI
MACHAKOS
TAVETA
LAKE RUDOLF
VICTORIA NYANZA
Mt Elgon
Mt Kenya
Mt Kilimanjaro
Moyale
Mandera
Marsabit
Mombasa
Malindi
Kilifi
Lamu
Kitui
Narok
Magadi
Voi
Vanga
Moshi
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
Survey Registration Department April 1929
Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Native Reserves
Forest
Alienated Land

D

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1930. Cmd. 3637.	6*d*. (7*d*.).
Agricultural Economics in the Empire. (E.M.B. 1.)	6*d*. (7*d*.).
Tropical Agricultural Research in the Empire, with special reference to Cacao, Sugar Cane, Cotton and Palms. (E.M.B. 2.)	1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 9*d*.).
Geophysical Surveying. Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research. November, 1927. (E.M.B. 6.)	6*d*. (7*d*.).
The Chemistry of Wine Making. A Report on Oenological Research. (E.M.B. 7.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Grass and Fodder Crop Conservation in Transportable Form. (E.M.B. 8.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Empire Grown Sisal and its importance to the Cordage Manufacturer. (E.M.B. 10.)	6*d*. (8*d*.).
Viticultural Research. (E.M.B. 11.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Report on Insect Infestation of Dried Fruit. (E.M.B. 12.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Grapefruit Culture in the British West Indies and British Honduras. (E.M.B. 13.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Survey Method of Research in Farm Economics. January, 1929. (E.M.B. 14.)	6*d*. (8*d*.).
Oranges. World Production and Trade, Memorandum prepared in the Statistics and Intelligence Branch. April, 1929. (E.M.B. 15.)	1*s*. 0*d*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation. May, 1929. (E.M.B. 17.)	1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).
Composition of Pastures. June, 1929. (E.M.B. 18.)	9*d*. (11*d*.).
Panama Disease of Bananas. Reports on scientific visits to the Banana growing countries of the West Indies, Central and South America. July, 1929. (E.M.B. 20.)	1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 10*d*.).
Wool, a study of the fibre. September, 1929. (E.M.B. 21.)	1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 11*d*.).
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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian Line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East Longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area 5,229 square miles, making a total area of 224,960 square miles. The water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the Victoria Nyanza, including the Kavirondo Gulf.

The official time used is the zone time two-and-a-half hours fast on Greenwich.

HISTORY.

A note of the history of the Colony and Protectorate will be found in the Report for 1929—Colonial Reports No. 1510.

LANGUAGES.

The principal African language in use in Kenya is Swahili, a language evolved from Arab contact with Bantu tribes, which has become a medium of conversation with and between Africans of different tribes not only in Kenya but over a wide area in East and Central Africa. There are numerous native languages of local importance. Among these are :—

Hamitic Languages—Somali, Galla, and Boran.

Lowland Bantu Languages—Nyika (including Giriama), Rabai, Ribe, Jibana, Chonyi, Kauma, Kambe, Digo, Durama, and Pokomo.

Highland Bantu Languages—Kamba, Kikuyu, Embu, Chuku, and Meru.

Lakeland Bantu Languages—Bantu Kavirondo and Kisii.

Nilotic Languages—Masai, Samburu, Turkana, and Nilotic Kavirondo.

Nilotic-Hamitic Languages—Nandi, Lumbwa, Kamasia, Elgeyo, Suk, Elgonyi, and Marakwet.

CURRENCY.

The currency originally consisted of the Indian rupee as the standard coin, with smaller local coins and notes of higher denominations, all expressed in terms of the rupee; the British sovereign was also legal tender at Rs. 15. The exchange value of the rupee, after being maintained for many years by the Government of India at 1*s*. 4*d*. began to rise in 1917, and early in 1920 reached 2*s*. 9*d*. It was then decided to fix the rate in the East Africa Protectorate, the Uganda Protectorate, and the Tanganyika Territory at 2*s*. sterling to the rupee, and to issue a new currency in local rupee coin and notes, but subsequently it was decided that the new coinage should be expressed in terms of florins, instead of rupees, the 50 cent piece being alternatively termed a shilling. Some rupee notes were introduced but no rupee coins. Later the shilling was made the standard coin instead of the florin, and arrangements were made to withdraw the Indian rupee, which was demonetized from July, 1921, from circulation. The nickel-bronze coins (1, 5 and 10 cents of a rupee) have been withdrawn from circulation, and new copper-bronze coins (cents of a shilling) have been introduced.

The old Local Board of Currency Commissioners has been abolished and the currency of the Colony and Protectorate is now in the hands of the East Africa Currency Board in London, represented locally by the Treasurer.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edward William Macleay Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., left the Colony on the termination of his term of office on 27th September. From then until the end of the year the Government was administered by Mr. Henry Monck-Mason Moore, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

On 11th February, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Mombasa to spend a little under a month in Kenya. The visit of His Royal Highness was entirely private and unofficial and was spent largely on safari.

On 30th December, 1929, Mr. Neville Chamberlain arrived at Mombasa. He spent about three weeks in Kenya, during which time he travelled extensively, seeing as much of the local conditions as possible before leaving for Uganda.

On 4th February, Prince de Ligne and Dr. Derscheid, President and Secretary of the Parc National Albert arrived at Mombasa. After a short stay in Kenya they proceeded to Entebbe on 13th February.

On 17th November, Monsieur Charles, Secretary-General to the Belgian Ministry of Colonies, arrived in Mombasa. From 19th to 24th November he remained in Nairobi, and then proceeded to Uganda.

On 25th September, a party of 4 staff and 28 boys from various English Public Schools arrived at Eldoret. Between that date and 26th October, when the party sailed from Mombasa, visits were paid to various districts and the boys obtained as comprehensive a picture of the conditions of life in the Colony as was possible in the limited time available.

The Legislative Council held four sessions during the year and sat on 40 days (including three days in January, 1931, during the fourth session).

Two by-elections were held : one in Mombasa on 26th July on account of the resignation of Mr. J. Cumming; and the other in the Rift Valley on 15th October on account of the resignation of Mr. E. Powys Cobb.

In the former constituency which was contested, Mr. F. A. Bemister and Mr. P. H. Clarke being the candidates, the former was returned : while in the latter the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G., was returned unopposed. The four vacancies for Nominated Indian Members remained unfilled throughout the year.

On 22nd December, Mr. Conway Harvey resigned from Executive Council in favour of the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G.

From 7th January to 11th January, 1930, a Conference of the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was held at Nairobi. On a long agenda the matters of major importance were Customs

Tariffs, Country Produce Rates on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, Railway Development, and Reorganization of the King's African Rifles.

The Agricultural Commission which sat under the Chairmanship of Sir Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., in 1929, recommended, in its report, the appointment of an Agricultural Board. This recommendation was put into effect in April when the constitution of the Board was announced. During the year the Board investigated numerous local agricultural problems including the question of agricultural credits, cost of production of crops, financial assistance to producers, and the organization of marketing of dairy produce.

During the year Mr. G. R. Mayers made a gift of £50,000 to the Colony for the purpose of establishing the Horace Russell Mayers Memorial Home at the Coast.

The MacMillan Memorial Library was built by Lady MacMillan in Nairobi, in memory of the late Sir Northrup MacMillan.

Successful applications for grants under the Colonial Development Fund were made in respect of three projects :—

Description of Scheme.	*Purpose.*	*Condition of Grant.*
Cape to Cairo Air Service. Ground facilities.	Provision of ground organization at Kisumu.	Direct grant of £47,300.
Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme.	Provision for meeting one third of the cost of the scheme.	Direct grant of £4,150 apportionable between the ten Colonies who are participators in the scheme. Payment of grant spread over a period of three years.
Investigation in connexion with Standardization of Railways in Africa.	As stated.	Direct grant of £5,000 (half the estimated cost of the investigation), spread over a period of three years. The balance is to be found, as to two-thirds by the K.U.R. Transport Administration, and one-third by the Tanganyika Railway Department.

On 5th September, 1930, a delegation to represent publicly the views of the European community in Kenya on the subject of closer union in East Africa, left for England. The delegates were the Rt. Hon. Lord Delamere, K.C.M.G., Mr. T. J. O'Shea, and Mr. W. McLellan Wilson, O.B.E. Lady Eleanor Cole, the nominee of the East African Women's League, joined the delegates in England.

In Kenya, where agriculture forms the main and almost the sole industry, the welfare of the country is dependent on the prosperity of the various branches of agricultural development which are being pursued within it. That in its turn is governed largely by climatic conditions, and by the margin of profit which is made available by sale of produce in the world's markets.

Early in 1930 it seemed to be justifiable to assume that, in each of these respects, it would be possible to look forward to a period of, at least, normal prosperity. The previous year had been one of considerable hardship. Locusts had done much damage in many parts of the Colony and drought conditions had aggravated the situation to the extent of reducing parts of certain native reserves, particularly in the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, to a state of famine. By the end of that year, however, abundant short rains had removed any fear of continuance of the food shortage, and the locust menace had considerably abated. Abundant crops of maize and wheat were anticipated, and, apart from a few isolated swarms, locusts had, by March, almost become a thing of the past. A record coffee crop and a largely increased quantity of sisal were expected to be available for export. The dairy industry particularly had reacted to the increased rainfall, and much larger quantities of exportable dairy produce were being produced than during the previous year.

So far as the actual volume of agricultural produce was concerned, the first three months of the year tended to do more than justify the hopeful forecasts which had been made. Unfortunately, however, the second essential to prosperity, namely, the maintenance of the market price for primary products at a point which would allow of a reasonable margin of profit to the producer, tended in an increasing degree to become unlikely of achievement. Owing to a multitude of causes, political and economic, a general and unforeseen depreciation in market prices for primary products had begun, which more than counterbalanced the benefit to be derived from increased production and increase in the volume of exports. Grain growers were the most adversely affected by this fall in prices and dairy farmers, perhaps, least so. Hopes, which had existed at the end of the first quarter of the year, that prices would rise, or, at least, that there would be no further appreciable drop, were doomed to disappointment. A progressive decline manifested itself during the second quarter, and by the middle of the year the Colony, in common with almost every other country in the world, was faced with a situation of considerable gravity. Grain growers particularly were confronted with the prospect not merely of being unable to sell their produce at a price which would allow them a reasonable margin of profit but of being unable to realize any profit at all. All branches of agricultural industry were similarly affected in varying degrees. Nor was there any prospect of improvement in the immediate future.

The uncertainty in regard to the proposals for Closer Union between the East African Dependencies was a complicating factor in the year under review.

Progressively throughout the year various measures were taken to relieve the burden which had been imposed on the agricultural industry, both by economic depression and by abnormally heavy rainfall, which retarded harvesting, transport and preparation for export of crops during the earlier months of the year. The assistance afforded by Government to the agricultural industry during 1930 and the opening months of 1931 may be tabulated as follows :—

	£
Freight rate reductions to the Cereal Industry (recoverable)	33,330
Waiving of Conditioning Charges	15,071
Subsidy to Maize Industry	81,000
Advances under Agricultural Advances Ordinance (recoverable)	100,000
Reduction in freight and storage charges—	
Kenya and Uganda Railways	33,330
Harbours	23,434
Total	£286,165

A detailed account of these measures will be found under Head III, Production.

The creation of a Land and Agricultural Bank in Kenya to afford a means for making available for farmers long term loans on first mortgage of land has received the consideration of Government for some years. The depressed conditions prevailing in 1930 rendered the creation of such a Bank more than ever desirable, and, with the permission of the Secretary of State, the Land Bank Bill was passed by Legislative Council in November, before receiving his final approval. The Land Bank, with a capital of £240,000, began operations in July, 1931.

At the beginning of 1930 the Surplus Balances of the Colony stood at £707,976. In the Budget for the year the approved estimate of Revenue was £3,461,612 and the approved estimate of Expenditure £3,555,535, that is, provision was made for a deficit of £93,923 on the year's working. When the Budget was approved there was every prospect that a period of normal prosperity and expansion was at hand. With the advance of the year, however, the world rapidly entered on a period of acute depression. This fact affected the finances of the country in two ways. First, the probability of a serious decrease in the revenue during the year manifested itself, and secondly as the depression increased it became necessary to incur expenditure, for which no provision had been made in the approved estimates. Despite a progressive fall throughout the year in commodity prices the total value of Kenya produce exported in 1930 exceeded that of any previous year.

As soon as it became apparent that these developments were likely to take place vigorous action was taken to reduce expenditure as far as possible, in order to offset the anticipated shortfall in the receipt of revenue. As a result, savings to the extent of £116,661 were effected on the estimated expenditure for the year. This revised figure of expenditure fell within the original estimated revenue for the year, namely, £3,461,612. Owing, however, to a shortfall in revenue of £220,012, the actual deficit on the year's working amounted to £197,274, or £103,351 more than was estimated. At the end of the year the Colony's Surplus Balances amounted to £510,702.

In December a loan of £3,400,000 was floated in London at £98 10s. with an interest yield of 4½ per cent. The Loan, which was not fully payable until February, 1931, provided additional sums for Colonial Development in respect of Public Buildings, Water Supplies, Loans to Local Authorities, and Communications, and made £240,000 available for the purpose of a Land and Agricultural Bank. Provision totalling £1,132,881 was made for Railway and Port Development.

At the end of the year the total Public Debt of the Colony, including this new issue, stood at £16,900,000 allocated as follows:—

	£
Colony	3,648,192
Railway	9,752,765
Port	3,499,043
	£16,900,000

Of the £5,000,000 raised under Ordinance No. 22 of 1927 £4,809,297 had been expended on 31st December, 1930. Of the £3,500,000 loan of 1928, expenditure of £3,406,130 had been incurred by the end of 1930.

The effect of the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930, is discussed under Head XII, Legislation.

Local Government Administration was maintained satisfactorily during the year. No constitutional changes occurred, but the Indian community held aloof from municipal government throughout the year. A District Council was established in the Trans Nzoia District early in 1930. Road work in all the Council areas progressed well, and a marked improvement in all the more important of these roads is noticeable. Towards the end of the year the Eldoret Municipal Board and the Uasin Gishu District Council agreed to take over the European Hospital in that town from the Eldoret Hospital

Company. The hospital cannot be maintained without substantial contributions over and above the sums received in fees and these authorities have agreed to raise a special hospital rate for the purpose. This arrangement will come into force in 1931. The Local Government legislation enacted during 1930 consisted of amendments to the District Councils, Municipalities, and Rating Ordinances.

The Naro-Moru-Nanyuki, and Kisumu-Yala Branch Lines were completed respectively in October and November, 1930; while the Jinja-Kampala line was opened on the completion of the Nile Bridge on 4th January, 1931. This subject is dealt with in greater detail under Head V, Communications.

In October, the negotiations for a subsidized Air Mail Service culminated in the completion of an agreement for the establishment of a weekly service for the transport of passengers, mails, and freights between Alexandria or Cairo and Cape Town. The principal places on the route are Cairo, Khartoum, Butiaba, Port Bell, Kisumu, Nairobi, Moshi, Dodoma, and thence via Broken Hill, Salisbury, and Bulawayo, through the Union territory to the Cape. The necessary preparations at Kisumu were begun during the year, and arrangements were made for enlarging the aerodrome, the provision of a slipway for marine aircraft, for embarkation facilities, and for the construction of hangars for two marine and two land aircraft, together with workshops. By the end of the year the following Government aerodromes and landing grounds had been established :—

Customs aerodromes at Mombasa, Nairobi, and Kisumu.
Landing grounds at Nakuru, Naivasha, Voi, and Makindu.

A Royal Air Force flight from Cairo to Cape Town was carried out early in the year. Kisumu and Nairobi were visited both on the outward journey and on the return, when three machines of the South Africa Air Force accompanied the flight.

The following tables show comparisons between the estimated population at the end of 1929 and the estimated figures at the end of 1930 :—

	1929.	1930.
Europeans	16,663	16,842
Indians	35,514	39,594
Goans	3,990	3,959
Arabs	12,504	12,162
Other Races	3,883	1,331
Total Non-Native Population ...	72,554	73,888
Estimated Native Population ...	2,930,604	2,951,023
Total Estimated Population ...	3,003,158	3,024,911

In the 1926 Census the figures for non-native population and the estimate of native population were as follows :—

Europeans	12,529
Asiatics	30,583
Arabs	10,557
Total Non-Native Population	53,669
Native Population (1928 estimate)	2,838,022
Total	2,891,691

Increases in population since 1926 are thus approximately as follows :—

	Per cent. (approx.)
Europeans	34
Asiatics	42
Arabs	15
Natives	4
Total population	4.6

Native Administration, Native Affairs, and Native Interests.

The year under review has been one of peace, with a fair measure of prosperity, and a very considerable degree of progress.

The number of Local Native Councils was increased from 20 to 24. The value of these Councils is being increasingly appreciated by the natives, and particularly in the case of the more advanced Councils a marked progress towards a better understanding of the principles of Government has been shown. The activities of the Councils have been mainly directed towards the building of hospitals, schools, dispensaries, council houses, rest houses, etc.; the establishment of tree nurseries; the repair of roads and the building of concrete bridges, and the improvement of water supplies.

A comparative table showing the total revenue and expenditure of Local Native Councils in 1930 is given below :—

REVENUE.

Rates.	*Land Rents, Dues, etc.*	*Other.*
Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
801,376	375,424	158,142

EXPENDITURE.

Education.	*Medical.*	*Agriculture and Forestry.*	*Roads and Bridges.*	*Water Supplies.*	*Famine Relief.*	*Other.*
Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
146,958	97,321	130,523	227,906	97,802	14,588	224,476

At the end of the year the total Surplus Balances of all Local Native Councils amounted to £118,196.

Improvement in the efficiency of Native Tribunals has been satisfactory particularly in regard to civil causes. Owing to the lack of full appreciation in the native mind of the true significance of an offence against the State, a greater degree of supervision has to be exercised over Tribunals sitting to decide criminal matters.

The system of a Central Tribunal of Appeal worked excellently in the Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces.

Special development has taken place in the sphere of public health in native areas. The demand for better clothing, better houses, cleaner surroundings, and more hygienic conditions of life has been general and very marked. In particular the digging of latrine pits is a reform which is becoming increasingly popular, is spreading rapidly through many of the Native Reserves, and, in view of the prejudices and superstitions which have had to be surmounted, is a notable sign of grace. The year has been generally free from epidemics, though plague has caused no little anxiety, and sleeping sickness has not yet been eradicated in Nyanza.

Rainfall was adequate and harvests were generally abundant. The fall in prices, however, prevented the realization of their normal economic value.

Communications have been largely extended and improved.

The following Ordinances particularly affecting native interests were passed during the year :—

(1) The Native Lands Trust Ordinance.
(2) The Native Tribunals Ordinance.
(3) The Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance.
(4) The Collective Punishments Ordinance.

Their effect is discussed under Head XII, Legislation.

II.—FINANCE.

In the following table appear the totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the five years ending 31st December, 1930.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1926	2.627,223	2.414.681
1927	2,846,110	2,515.115
1928	3.020,694	2.834.647
1929	3,333,742	3,505.072
1930	3.241,599	3,438,874

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

(a) *Public Debt.*

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31/12/30.*
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946/56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948/58	4,809,297
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,406,130
	£13,500,000				£13,215,427

(b) *Sinking Funds.*

Sinking fund contributions in respect of the above loans must not be less than 1 per cent. and must commence at the expiration of three years from the date of issue.

A further issue of £3,400,000 4½ per cent. stock was made in December, 1930, at £98 10s. per cent. This was not to be fully subscribed until 17th February, 1931.

For particulars of flotation of the earlier loans cf. Annual Report for 1929.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

Liabilities.	£ s. cts.	*Assets.*	£ s.cts.
Deposits	465,927. 8.39	Investments	189,751.12.03
Drafts	8,061.19.64	Advances	221,771.13.32
Treasury Bills	1,400,000. 0. 0	Advances pending raising of Loans.	1,924,882. 6.52
Overdraft	2,012,472.17.79	Unallocated Stores ...	83,602. 7.03
Excess of Assets over Liabilities.	510,702. 0.98	Loans to Local Bodies	9,967. 4.05
		Cash	1,967,189. 3.85
	£4,397,164. 6.80		£4,397,164. 6.80

LOAN ACCOUNT.

Liabilities.	£ s. cts.	*Assets.*	£ s.cts.
Bondholders	13,500,000. 0. 0	Works	12,369,504.17.74
Sinking Fund and Stamp Duty Reserve Fund.	531,582. 7.92	Expenses of Issue and Discount.	845,922.17.15
		Investments ...	529,183.16.00
		Advances—	
		Colony	247,512.12.79
		Cash	39,458. 4.24
	£14,031,582. 7.92		£14,031,582. 7.92

III.—PRODUCTION.

This year was one of general world-wide over-production of staple crops, and the consequent depression has been markedly felt in Kenya. The heavy rains of late 1929 produced large crops of maize and wheat, which ended a more or less severe shortage of food felt in 1929 throughout some Native Reserves, particularly Meru, Embu, and Kitui. The prolongation of these rains into 1930 produced difficulties, both in regard to speedy preparation of surplus crops for export, and in some cases, to the transport of crops from the farms.

The first consignment of maize was received at the Coast on 15th January, and 13 days later continuous working was started at the conditioning plant, which ran day and night until 19th November. Considerable congestion of maize awaiting conditioning was unavoidable.

As a result of the world-wide depression it became necessary to afford some measure of financial assistance to the agricultural industry. A review of the whole question of the conditions of agricultural credits operating in the Colony resulted in the enactment of the Agricultural Advances Ordinance on 31st May. A Central Board, in which was invested the sole authority for making advances, and advisory Local Boards in various centres, were appointed. Provision was made for the sum of £100,000 to be available for these advances and by the end of the year some £68,000 had been advanced in various forms. It was considered advisable to carry over the sum of £32,000 remaining to enable further advances to be made in 1931. This measure had a steadying effect on what threatened to become a very serious situation.

Further emergency measures to assist the maize and wheat industries took the form of a refund of four-fifths of the Grading and Inspection Charges, made on the 1929-1930 crops of maize and wheat, and a remission by the Kenya and Uganda Railways of four-fifths of the Port Storage Charges on those crops. By July, market prices of grain had dropped to a parity of approximately Shs.5/55 and Shs.9/- per 200 lb. bag of maize and wheat respectively and to Shs.2/20 per 180 lb. bag of barley f.o.r. Kenya stations. The resulting collapse in grain markets created a serious crisis. Further assistance to the agricultural industry became imperative. A committee was appointed to enquire into the situation and as a result of its recommendations it was decided to appropriate the sum of £35,000 from the Colony's Surplus Balances, to enable a refund to be made of the whole or part of the railway rates and port charges in respect of maize, wheat, and barley harvested late in 1929 and early in 1930, and exported during 1930.

The railways and harbours were prepared to co-operate in this project to the extent of bearing half the cost involved. Such refunds which might be made were to be recoverable in a form and manner which was to be decided later.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that, by reason of the improbability that world conditions would improve appreciably in the near future, it was necessary to afford certain industries still further assistance during the forthcoming season. A Maize Conference was convened in December to enquire into the state of the maize industry and to seek means for assisting the industry during the period of depression. The Report of this Conference, and the measures which resulted from it, fall within the year 1931. In effect assistance was given to the producers of the 1930 crop, in general, by means of a repayable subsidy on exports averaging Shs.1/63 per bag.

During the year it became increasingly evident that some reorganization in the wheat and flour industry would be necessary to ensure that producers should share, in ratio to the amount of their production, the loss entailed by the Colony's production being in excess of its requirements, and the fact that the export price for wheat was considerably less than that for wheat sold for local consumption. The Sale of Wheat Ordinance was passed and a Board was created in December to effect this object. This Board confirmed draft Rules under the Ordinance and the wheat " pool " was formed.

Land Bank, cf. under General.

Exports, cf. under Head IV, Trade and Economics.

Main Crops.

Acreage.

Crop.	1930.*	1929.†	*Increase per cent.*	*Decrease per cent.*
Maize	**200,926**	**245,807**	—	**18·2**
Wheat	**68,851**	**66,[illegible]**	**4·2**	—
Barley	**1,967**	**14,[illegible]**	—	**86·4**
Coffee	**96,689**	**90,205**	**7·2**	—
Sisal	**137.299**	**109,375**	**25·5**	—
Tea	**10,052**	**5,593**	**79·7**	—
Coconuts	**8,499**	**8,568**	—	**·8**
Sugar Cane	**13,493**	**11,161**	**20**	—
Miscellaneous	**34,563**	**28,543**	**21·1**	—
Total acreage of crops grown	**572,339**	**579,884**	—	**1·3**

*** In respect of Census period 1st March, 1930 to 28th February, 1931.**
† In respect of Census period 1st August, 1928 to 31st July, 1929.

Maize.

Crop Year.	*Acreage harvested.*	*Production 200-lb. bags.*	*Bags per Acre.*	*Quantity exported cwt.*
1927—1928	177,009	1,008,706	6·15	805,081
1928—1929	204,945	1,099,317	5·36	912,561
1929—1930	233,973	1,858,586	7·94	1,429,094
1930—1931	200,926	1,649,728	8·21	—

Heavy rains, far in excess of the average, considerably raised the yields in the drier maize-growing areas, but in the Trans Nzoia, which normally has an ample rainfall, the continuance of heavy rain after planting, in many cases, caused deterioration by facilitating the growth of parasitic organisms. Considerable attention has been paid to the effect of various diseases in reducing yields of maize. Work on maize selection is being carried out at Njoro, at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, and in other parts of the Colony, notably in the Kitale area.

The Kenya Farmers' Association Maize Growing Competition for the highest yield was won by Mr. J. E. A. Wolryche-Whitmore, of Rongai, with a yield over 25 acres of 29.92 bags per acre.

The Grading and Conditioning Services worked at high pressure through the year and the efficiency of this section was maintained at a high level.

Wheat.

Crop Year.	*Acreage harvested.*	*Production 200-lb. Bags.*	*Bags per Acre.*	*Quantity exported (Calendar year). cwt.*
1926–1927 ...	46,601	120,569	2·59	3,278
1927–1928 ...	75,102	173,958	2·32	63,245
1928–1929 ...	82,951	228,141	2·75	136,320
1929–1930 ...	63,217	293,468	4·64	170,181
1930–1931 ...	68,851	194,337	2·82	—

The decline in production in the 1930-1931 crop was due to the damp weather and greater prevalence of rusts which, owing to the abnormal weather conditions, were very prevalent during the year under review. Yellow rust was epidemic and extended into altitudes below 6,000 feet—a very rare occurrence. Stem rust was very prevalent, while leaf rust was common especially on Kenya Standard. Experiments, the object of which is to evolve a wheat strongly resistant to all forms of rust, were continued throughout the year and were attended with a fair degree of success.

The introduction of wheat into the Native Reserves made steady progress, and the benefit to the native of the addition of this cereal to his diet is becoming more appreciated. This crop is replacing some of the millet crops hitherto grown at high altitudes, which were uncertain in their growth and of low yield.

Coffee.—The total area under coffee as at the 28th February, 1931, is returned as 96,689 acres, an increase of 6,484 acres over the figures for July, 1929. In 1930, 15,5[illegible] tons of value £1,426,869 were exported. The quantity of coffee produced from the 1930-1931 crop amounts to 250,919 cwt. clean coffee, and 26,806 cwt. of mbuni, a record output, the previous highest output (the 1927-1928 crop) being 213,671 cwt. clean coffee and 32,621 cwt. mbuni. Early in the year the 1930 crop was estimated at 16,000 tons but losses from pests and diseases, climatic and physiological causes, reduced the actual crop to approximately 13,000 tons. Despite this, the average yield per acre was approximately 4 cwt., which is a good average when compared with other coffee producing countries. Early in the year Kenya coffee sold at Shs.124/- per cwt., but in July the average price had fallen to Shs.54/-. This price improved to Shs.80/- towards the end of the year. Kenya coffee of attractive roast and liquor sold at a very considerable premium over the next best during the year and its high quality and reputation in the world's market is established. It has evolved special characteristics of liquor and appearance which cannot be produced in any other country.

A considerable measure of control has been established over most of the diseases and pests of coffee which have caused considerable losses in past crops. Mealy bug caused comparatively small loss in the 1930 crop, while there is a marked decrease in the number of plantations infested with Stephanodores and Sophronica—a fact which may be attributed to the rigid control measures enforced. The white borer, which gave cause for considerable alarm in certain districts in 1929, was located on a greater number of plantations than during that year, but has been kept well under control. Manurial experiments, in connexion with mealy bug infestation and coffee berry disease, are being continued for two more years. Experimental work at the Scott Laboratories has been continued in connexion with manuring, pruning, vegetable propagation, shading, seed selection and establishing varieties and types. The co-operative experiments with coffee growers have been extended.

The Diseases of Plants Prevention (Coffee) Rules were revised and came into force in June. Designed to prevent the spread of pests, the powers thus vested in the Agricultural Department had to be exercised in the case of 63 coffee plantations which were in a neglected condition. Two meetings of the Coffee Consulting Committee were held during the year to consider questions affecting the industry.

Tea.—The area under tea as at 28th February, 1931, was 10,052 acres as compared with 5,593 acres on 31st July, 1929, an increase of 4,459 acres. 930,209 lb. of " prepared " tea were produced during the year. Of this quantity 160,608 lb. valued at £8,193 were exported.

Sisal.—The total area under sisal at 28th February, 1931, was 137,299 acres, an increase of 27,924 over the figures of 31st July, 1929. Exports of sisal fibre and tow increased from 15,647 tons in 1929 to 15,947 tons in 1930. The respective values of these exports was £553,572 and £437,269. Towards the end of the year the general depression in agriculture affected the sisal industry severely. From the 1929 price of £39 15s. per ton a decrease to £35 15s. was shown in January, 1930, and by the end of that year the price had fallen to £21 10s. per ton, at which figure an average loss of about £3 was entailed on every ton sold in Europe.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugar cane on European holdings on 28th February, 1931, amounted to 13,493 acres (2,332 acres more than on 31st July, 1929), and that on farms occupied by Indians to 9,120 acres, making a total for the Colony of 22,613 acres. The output of crystallized sugar increased from 123,040 cwt. in 1929 to 181,820 cwt. in 1930. 15,047 cwt. of refined sugar, valued at £19,250 were exported in 1930 as against 15,343 cwt. valued at £25,181 in the previous year.

The industry has not felt the general depression in commodity prices to the same extent as other industries, as sugar is protected and the amount produced mainly consumed locally or in the neighbouring territories. An exportable surplus is, however, produced and, in order to organize the industry on the most economical basis and to stimulate local consumption, the East African Sugar Association, representing the interests in Kenya and Uganda, was formed.

Coconuts.—The area of European-owned coconuts as at 28th February, 1931, was returned as 8,499 acres, a decrease of 69 acres as compared with the previous year. The export of copra declined from 3,240 cwt., valued at £3,444, in 1929 to 3,140 cwt., valued at £2,886, in 1930. Investigation showed that cost of production varied from £8 to £12 per ton, a figure which allows but a small margin of profit. The main objective, in common with all crops in the Colony, is to devise means for reducing the cost of production.

Wattle.—The area under wattle on European holdings as at 28th February, 1931, was 11,702 acres, and production of dried bark for 1930 was 599 tons. A considerable increase in the export of wattle bark is recorded, 131,141 cwt. valued at £44,680 being exported in 1930 as compared with 63,342 cwt. valued at £25,336 in the previous year. The export of wattle extract, however, declined from 21,776 cwt. valued at £28,311 in 1929 to 16,730 cwt. valued at £18,400 in 1930.

Rules were promulgated in 1930 under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, to regulate the planting of wattle in the Colony.

Potatoes.—There was a considerable decline in the export of potatoes during the year as is shown in the following table :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Quantity exported ...	44,019	43,105	57,296	82,755	45,018
	£	£	£	£	£
Value	10,999	10,036	16,990	27,050	11,138

The export trade from Kenya is almost entirely to the Bombay market. It is disappointing to note that the crop did not maintain the standard of uniformity of the previous year.

Live Stock.

The total number of cattle in the ownership of Europeans over the last five years is estimated in the following table :—

	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Cattle—Total	**213,423**	**215,650**	**216,961**	**218,390**	**236,895**
(*a*) Breeding stock ...	**105,556**	**107,434**	**110,796**	**115,777**	**135,530**
(*b*) Oxen	**107,867**	**108,213**	**106,165**	**102,613**	**101,365**
Horses	**1,844**	**2,137**	**2,172**	**2,288**	**2,263**
Mules	**780**	**719**	**709**	**632**	**492**
Donkeys	**931**	**1,046**	**1,238**	**1,235**	**951**
Sheep (Wool-bearing) ...	**162,848**	**172,299**	**176,261**	**210,912**	**218,845**
Sheep (Native)	**43,057**	**32,972**	**20,603**	**24,568**	**27,507**
Goats	**4,454**	**3,697**	**3,211**	**3,926**	**2,972**
Pigs—					
(*a*) Breeding Sows ...	**1,714**	**2,896**	**3,455**	**3,108**	**2,691**
(*b*) All others	**7,411**	**10,061**	**14,697**	**14,638**	**12,539**
Poultry	**35,728**	**43,988**	**38,845**	**35,786**	**49,183**

The Colony continued to participate with the Empire Marketing Board in defraying the cost of shipping freight on pure bred stock imported from Great Britain. On this service the sum expended by this Government amounted to £253 in 1930. Grants-in-aid were paid in respect of 15 bulls, four heifers, and four sheep. A decrease in the numbers of female stock imported was noted.

Kenya butter is rapidly establishing itself on the London market and a steady expansion of this trade may be confidently expected.

An increasing demand for animal products is occurring in native areas, and native stockowners are being encouraged to meet this demand.

Efforts towards creating an improvement in the methods of preparation for market of hides and skins, and of animal husbandry generally, in the Reserves, were maintained as far as resources would permit.

Unfortunately, financial stress prevented the operation of the ncing and Cattle Cleansing Ordinances which became law in 29.

Experiments in problems of animal nutrition have been carried t by the Rowett Research Institute on the old government farm Naivasha. Much time was necessarily spent in reconstructing e farm, but by the end of the year it was in full working order d experimental work was well under way.

The sheep industry passed through a difficult period in 1930 ing largely to the cold and wet conditions which prevailed. Wool lues remained low. The export of wool decreased from 9,125 t. in 1929 to 8,335 cwt. in 1930 and the value from £98,872 £70,615 respectively.

The local pig market remained saturated during 1930: a fact ich is reflected in the reduction in the number of sows to 2,691, ich is still in excess of local requirements. An improvement s noted in the type of pig supplied to the factories.

A serious drop in market prices accounts for a decrease amounting £156,613 in the export values of hides and skins.

Animal Products.

The following is a comparative table of the animal products sold Europeans during the last five years :—

Milk (Whole).	*Cream.*	*Butter Fat.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Bacon and Hams.*	*Wool.*
Gal.	*Gal.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
1,101,704	145,796	614,790	313.694	131,168	114,527	699,080	654,846
791,452	212,914	—	290,905	145,609	65,215	603,233	938,619
421,779	75,764	—	324,593	130,553	78,528	519,463	420,575
617,747	92,640	—	216,863	148,305	124,057	No return.	632,088
395,031	72,693	—	291,894	144,070	115,815	430,119	670,752

The increases in milk and its derivatives are noteworthy as show- that the very considerable expansion of the dairying industry iced in 1929 has been maintained.

Native Agriculture.

Eleven officers were devoted to this section in 1930, four in uyu, four in Nyanza Province, two in the Coast Province, and at Headquarters. To supplement the work of these officers, inspectors and 54 labourers were employed by the Department, eight instructors and 30 labourers by Local Native Councils. etings of these officers were held in January and August and a rt course of instruction for officers at the Scott Agricultural

Laboratories was arranged before the January meeting, during which lectures were given by the scientific staff, and the work being done was discussed.

With the exception of the Coast, the year's main feature was the very heavy long rains which injured crops by prolonging the growing period. The food shortage which prevailed in parts of Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces at the end of 1929 terminated in February, 1930, when the yield of the short rain crops became available. Since then, again with the exception of the Coast where drought was experienced, food supplies have been abundant.

Agricultural progress in native areas has been steady, though the fall in the world's prices caused a decrease in the value of native produce exported—particularly in the case of hides and skins. So far as quantity of exports is concerned the 1930 figures are higher than the previous year particularly in regard to hides and skins. An improvement in the variety of foodstuffs grown is having a beneficial effect on the health of the people. With the object of improving the balance of diet of natives generally, encouragement has been given to the cultivation of fruit.

For the first time in the history of Kenya a census of native agricultural production was taken in 1930. Rules under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, 1926, regarding the sale of maize, wattle, and simsim, were promulgated in December. Instruction in the building of better types of stores for grain was designed to assist the object of these rules, namely, the raising of the standard of native produce destined for export.

Three Native Agricultural Shows were held during the year. They proved their value in arousing the interest of natives in superior kinds of produce.

The Agricultural Department's estimate of the exports of native origin for the last eight years are as follows :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	10,000	20,000	16,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	10,300	8,600
Copra and Coconuts ...	10,280	35,000	28,000	20,600	12,000	23,000	2,500	2,250
Cotton	—	11,860	41,000	32,750	15,000	24,000	24,800	17,200
Cotton Seed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,400	5,000
Groundnuts	24,000	26,000	19,000	31,000	22,500	19,659	29,500	16,500
Maize	120,000	130,000	100,000	70,000	75,000	50,000	45,000	75,000
Millets	4,000	300	865	2,750	3,350	423	240	2,800
Pulse	12,000	15,000	16,000	20,400	19,900	13,000	12,500	14,000
Simsim	22,000	84,000	65,000	76,500	67,350	27,355	27,500	15,200
Hides	60,000	121,000	210,000	140,000	160,000	200,000	220,000	105,000
Skins	3,000	30,000	50,000	51,000	56,000	100,000	87,000	73,000
Oils—Simsim	2,400	2,200	3,000	5,500	3,550	5,000	10,000	6,700
Potatoes	3,000	4,000	4,000	7,250	7,500	7,000	24,000	10,500
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Wattle Bark Extract ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,000	42,000
Total £	271,680	480,360	564,865	470,750	497,780	482,437	535,740	395,750

The Department's estimate of native live stock made in 1930 is contained in the following figures :—

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Goats.*
In Native Reserves ...	4,742,000	2,805,000	4,036,000
Property of natives resident on European holdings	223,000	191,000	284,000
	4,965,000	2,996,000	4,320,000

Some districts are overstocked and no real improvement in the quality of the native stock has occurred.

A fall in the price of ghee and failure of natives to accustom themselves to market fluctuations caused a decrease in production. Consumption in the Colony is far in excess of present production.

Locusts.

Anti-hopper operations which began in November, 1929, were continued during January in the Northern Frontier Province, Embu, Kitui, and Voi Districts. In April laying occurred on a small scale in Baringo and Northern Turkana. Temporary Locust Officers operated in the former locality, using bran bait ; and in the latter natives beat hoppers under the general supervision of Administrative Officers. By the end of July the Colony was practically free from the desert locust.

Forestry.

The total revenue from forests was £40,225 of which £2,173 was revenue collected on behalf of Local Native Councils. The total revenue accruing to Government was £38,052 or £2,368 less than in 1929. The total expenditure was £38,751. 1,222,595 cubic feet of timber were sold, a decrease on any of the four previous years, and at the end of the year mills were working very short time and had considerable stocks on hand of which they could not dispose. An increased quantity of wood fuel was sold and for the first time the revenue from fuel exceeded that from timber.

Wood Fuel Sold.	*Cubic Feet.*
For domestic and industrial consumption ...	2,782,878
For railway consumption	8,768,957
Total	11,551,835

The total quantity of timber exported was 159,554 cubic feet. Of this quantity 35,496 cubic feet consisted of cedar pencil slats : almost double that of the previous year. The balance went mainly to Uganda and Tanganyika. With a view to discovering the possibilities of an export market, logs of East African camphor, African olive and pencil cedar (the most abundant species available in the Colony) were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory in England for mechanical and working tests. Efforts were made both by the Forest Department and the Lumbermen's Association of East Africa to find overseas markets for local timbers. Prospects are not unpromising. The export of mangrove poles amounted to 278,672, about 18,000 less than the previous year. An increased demand for mangrove bark slackened towards the end of the year.

Plentiful and well distributed rainfall contributed largely to the successful furthering of the reafforestation programme. 4,429 acres were planted and 1,763 acres turned over to encourage natural regeneration. The planting was mainly of eucalyptus for fuel and species of cupressus for soft wood timber production. Much cedar was also planted as well as mangroves and other valuable indigenous timbers. At the end of the year the areas of established plantations in forest reserves amounted to 11,761 acres of indigenous and 19,524 acres of exotic species. Of the 8,901,602 seedlings raised in the departmental nurseries, 539,694 were sold to private customers: a considerable decrease on the previous year owing to the general depression of trade.

Tenders were invited in respect of an area of 50,000 acres of bamboo forest for the manufacture of paper pulp. Negotiations were in train at the end of the year.

Much progress was made with forest surveys and the management of the Nairobi forests was placed on a satisfactory basis by the completion of a detailed working plan.

Three further areas amounting to 238,861 acres were proclaimed as forest reserves during the year.

Fisheries.

A scientific expedition, organized by Professor Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, Cambridge University, under the leadership of Dr. Worthington, and financed partly by the Royal Society, visited the Colony towards the end of the year to carry out research on the fish and other fauna of Lakes Rudolph and Baringo.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is, in consequence, complete freedom of trade between the two territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a difficult matter, particularly as almost the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £468,862 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods valued at £667,405 were imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory.

The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £13,871,883, as compared with £18,062,190 in 1929 and £17,512,448 in 1928, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government Account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £15,400,376 as against £19,837,533 in 1929. The value of merchandise cleared for home consumption during the year was £6,820,712 as against £8,607,910 in 1929, a decrease of £1,787,198 or 20.76 per cent.

Exports of domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,483,024 as compared with £7,020,668 in the previous year. Of this total, goods to the value of £3,422,571 originated in Kenya; the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in terms of f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories, being valued at £2,060,453.

The very serious fall in the world values of all primary products is naturally reflected in the external trade figures of the territories in relation both to imports and to exports. From April a contraction in the volume of imports became apparent. This was due to both importers and retail purchasers operating on minimum requirements. Trading under these conditions was naturally difficult and at the close of the year prospects were by no means bright. At the same time, the effects on the bazaar of the phenomenal and to a large extent unexpected slump in trade might have been a great deal more serious and the position was rendered less difficult of recovery by reason of the fact that unsold stocks were low. Bonded stocks on hand on 31st December, 1930, were valued at £415,860 or £145,037 less than at the end of 1929.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, yields of the principal commodities were very satisfactory, and despite the fall in world market prices the value of Kenya produce exported during the year was £676,661 in excess of the figure for 1929, the total of £3,422,571 being the highest recorded in the history of the Colony. Shipments of maize amounted to 2,222,528 cwt. valued at £565,517 as compared with 764,769 cwt. valued at £305,872 exported in 1929. Coffee shipments amounted to 310,088 cwt. valued at £1,426,869 as against 133,091 cwt. of a value of £702,760 exported in the previous year.

Compared with general world conditions the Colony has been relatively fortunate both as regards the volume and the quality of its principal exports. If costs of production can be reduced without detriment to the quality of the products the ill effects of the present depression should not be permanent.

As was foreshadowed in the 1929 Report, a modernized and amended Customs Tariff common to the territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika was enacted in April, 1930. Apart from small increases in the duties on tobacco and beer, amendments to ratings were generally in the nature of a decrease, the most important reductions being in respect of grey sheetings, cement, and vehicles. The principle of suspended duties has been applied to certain specially protected articles in order to allow of a defined margin of elasticity in dealing with the taxation of these articles on introduction into the several territories. The opportunity was also taken to bring the definition of value for duty purposes more into conformity with the general practice in other countries.

Net collections of Customs Revenue amounted to £1,139,031 as compared with £1,390,026 in 1929. Of this sum £814,334 was allocated to Kenya and £324,697 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following table gives comparison between the values in 1930 of trade imports from the various countries, and similar values for 1929 :—

	1930. *Per cent.*	1929. *Per cent.*
Great Britain	37.10	36.83
British Possessions	22.89	23.10
United States of America	11.25	12.03
Japan	6.74	5.67
Netherlands	4.78	5.12
Germany	4.01	4.62
Other Countries	13.23	12.63

The percentage division of trade remained virtually undisturbed despite a marked diminution in the value of almost every commodity imported.

The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1930 and 1929.

Country of Origin.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1930 Imports.*	*Value 1929 Imports*
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	**Whisky... ... ...**	80,304	85,617
	Cigarettes	129,496	121,502
	Cement...	76,991	105,782
	Galvanized Iron Sheets ...	69,907	123,680
	Tubes, Pipes and Fittings ...	24,073	45,072
	Tin, Bar, Plate or Sheet ...	44,426	29,913
	Machinery	208,309	272,573
	Cotton Textiles	223,875	308,066
	Wearing Apparel	47,093	52,620
	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours.	86,867	86,013
	Lubricating Oils and Greases	23,783	23,336
	Motor Vehicles and Bicycles...	72,552	118,278
	Tyres and Tubes	32,658	51,336
		£1,120,334	1,423,788

Country of Origin.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1930 Imports.* £	*Value 1929 Imports.* £
India	Rice	83,956	102,105
	Wheat Meal and Flour ...	48,909	58,579
	Tea	24,019	49,956
	Cotton Textiles	80,325	142,667
	Jute Bags and Sacks... ...	176,000	179,077
		£413,209	532,384
Union of South Africa.	Coal	£67,380	60,761
Canada	Motor Vehicles	151,019	227,711
	Tyres and Tubes	11,542	25,948
		£162,561	253,659
Germany	Aluminium Hollow-ware ...	10,055	15,966
	Agricultural and Horticultural Tools.	7,113	19,913
	Shovels, Spades, Axes and Matchets.	7,385	13,311
	Machinery	21,491	28,518
	Cotton Textiles	21,681	36,636
	Vehicles	20,859	17,737
		£88,584	132,081
Netherlands ...	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	70,768	89,638
	Cotton Textiles	184,908	275,091
		£255,676	364,729
Japan	Cotton Textiles...	278,840	307,468
	Apparel	55,999	61,599
		£334,839	369,067
Persia	Fuel Oil	£125,807	106,028
United States of America.	Machinery	31,916	51,825
	Cotton Textiles	59,280	96,853
	Lubricating Oils and Greases	65,613	71,232
	Petrol	104,056	94,121
	Kerosene	61,853	89,648
	Motor Vehicles and Bicycles...	166,303	258,530
	Tyres and Tubes	38,446	71,437
		£527,467	733,646
Dutch East Indies..	Fuel Oil	24,851	34,308
	Petrol	139,442	153,300
	Kerosene	64,951	58,867
		£229,244	246,475

Cotton Textiles.—The value of trade imports of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £926,484 as compared with £1,271,738 in 1929, the customs duty collected thereon amounting to £176,395 or 15.5 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £354,296. All classes of cotton textiles show a decrease in value as compared with importations during 1929. The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 5.8d. as compared with 5.7d. in 1929 and 6d. in 1928. Cotton blankets decreased in value from 1/8.3d. to 1/7.2d. Great Britain continues to supply the better qualities of cotton textiles, though Japan is becoming a serious competitor; Holland and Belgium provide the bulk of cotton blankets, and grey sheeting is supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—The following table shows the comparative figures for imports of motor vehicles and bicycles in 1930 and 1929.

1930 Imports.		*Value.*	*1929 Imports.*		*Value.*
		£			£
1,269	Motor Cars ...	363,414	1,552	Motor Cars ...	553,226
904	Motor Lorries		1,486	Motor Lorries	
196	Motor Tractors		378	Motor Tractors	
125	Motor Cycles...	5,458	267	Motor Cycles...	10,579
7,056	Pedal Cycles ...	34,072	10,976	Pedal Cycles ...	61,900

The main sources of supply of cars, lorries and tractors were the United States of America and Canada, the value of motor vehicles of the above descriptions originating in Great Britain being £33,625 or 9.3 per cent. of the total.

Great Britain continued to be the main supplier of cycles of all kinds. The drop in imports of motor cycles may be attributed to the increasing popularity of small cars, while that in pedal cycles is possibly due both to the decreased prosperity in Uganda and to an increase in motor omnibus facilities in that territory.

Other Imports.—With the exception of bagging, sacking, and motor spirit a consistent shrinking in all classes of imports is to be noted.

Re-Export, Transit, and Transhipment.

The value of goods re-exported during 1930 amounted to £1,465,194 or 21.16 per cent. of the total value of trade imports.

Transit and transhipment traffic were valued at £127,255 and £237,101, respectively, as compared with £121,020 and £238,760 in 1929.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are largely agricultural, the main exceptions being carbonate of soda from Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore from Uganda. The value of domestic produce from Kenya and Uganda in 1930 amounted to £5,483,024 as compared with £7,020,668 in 1929. A partial failure of the Uganda cotton crops and the fall in world market prices were responsible for this decrease.

Empire markets absorbed 76.02 per cent. of the total exports. The principal foreign markets were Belgium 6.65 per cent., Japan 4.47 per cent., and the United States of America 3.70 per cent.

The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1929.

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1930.*	*Value 1929.*
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Wheat	69,694	15,104
	Maize	237,179	216,814
	Butter	43,576	8,552
	Coffee	1,380,536	658,908
	Timber	55,300	63,900
	Cotton	115,248	720,527
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	95,781	119,184
	Cotton Seeds	119,544	387,513
	Hides and Skins	98,713	191,297
	Wool	70,615	98,856
		£2,286,186	2,480,655
India	Cotton	1,354,946	1,949,177
	Carbonate of Soda	29,025	23,750
		£1,383,971	1,972,927
Tanganyika Territory.	Maize	18,185	22,342
	Maize Meal and Flour ...	20,982	20,859
	Wheat Meal and Flour ...	32,080	31,784
	Butter	6,523	4,784
	Sugar	27,205	31,968
	Wood and Timber	10,250	18,943
	Oil, Sesame	6,218	10,507
	Soap	9,846	12,910
		£131,289	154,097

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1930.*	*Value 1929.*
		£	£
Union of South Africa.	Coffee	51,782	57,712
	Sisal	5,532	7,991
	Carbonate of Soda	3,937	5,316
		£61,251	71,019
Belgo—Luxemburg Economic Union.	Maize	43,597	25,503
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	257,496	295,719
	Hides and Skins	47,606	100,978
		£348,699	422,200
Japan	Cotton	91,449	557,146
	Cotton Seeds	6,636	8,042
	Carbonate of Soda	139,716	178,300
		£237,801	743,488
United States of America.	Maize	115,413	—
	Chillies	4,123	7,455
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	38,236	95,560
	Hides and Skins	28,097	48,929
		£185,869	151,944
Netherlands ...	Maize	60,667	1,624
	Wattle Bark and Extract ...	14,571	6,001
		£75,238	7,625
France	Maize	44,912	11,010
	Coffee	16,167	21,279
	Hides and Skins	21,125	40,634
		£82,204	72,923
Italy	Maize	5,626	—
	Coffee	6,579	1,450
	Sisal Fibre and Tow	16,258	19,041
	Sesame Seeds	4,253	4,208
	Groundnuts	5,824	19,493
	Hides and Skins	15,738	55,593
		£54,278	99,785
Germany	Maize	12,310	10,555
	Groundnuts	7,312	6,921
	Hides and Skins	9,774	27,728
	Barks for Tanning	5,538	6,799
		£34,934	52,003

The following table shows the comparative quantities and values of commodities exported in 1930 and 1929.

Commodity.	*Quantity Exported 1930.*	*Value*	*Quantity Exported 1929.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Cotton (1) ...	Kenya: 4,920 centals Uganda: 516,489 centals Total: 521,409 centals	1,569,768	870,031 centals	3,315,101
Cotton Seed ...	33,783 tons.	138,262	67,535 tons	424,064
Coffee (2) ...	Kenya: 310,088 cwt. Uganda: 48,856 cwt. Total: 358,944 cwt.	1,581,865	Kenya: 133,091 cwt. Uganda: 41,199 cwt. Total: 174,290 cwt.	879,895
Maize (3) ...	2,223,088 cwt.	565,645	774,694 cwt.	309,774
Sisal Fibre and Tow (4).	15,947 tons	437,269	15,647 tons.	553,572
Hides & Skins	Kenya ...	188,104		
	Uganda ...	57,199		
	Total ...	245,303	—	518,942
Carbonate of Soda.	49,270 tons	222,305	55,137 tons	277,294
Wheat ...	214,528 cwt.	91,449	69,603 cwt.	38,281
Wheat Meal and Flour.	38,550 cwt.	33,167	32,042 cwt.	32,060
Butter ...	7,800 cwt.	53,016	1,830 cwt.	15,126
Cheese ...	521 cwt.	2,920	149 cwt.	841

Notes.

(1) Average declared value per cental, 1930: £3 0s. 2d. Average declared value per cental, 1929: £4 1s. 2d.

(2) Average declared value per cwt., 1930: Sh.88/1·67d. Average declared value per cwt., 1929: Sh.100/11·6d. Great Britain provided the principal market for coffee, receiving Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £1,380,536. Shipments were made to thirty countries.

(3) Unfavourable weather conditions at the time of harvesting caused considerable difficulty in drying maize prior to shipment, 376,236 bags being handled by the drying and conditioning plant at the port. This largely increased quantity of maize was shipped, however, without complaint of delay or congestion in the port transit sheds.

(4) Average value per ton on shipment, 1930: £27 8s. 5d. Average value per ton on shipment, 1929: £35 7s. 7d.

Tea.—Both import and export figures are considerably affected by the local production of tea, imports decreasing from 8,094 cwt. in 1929 to 3,788 cwt. in 1930; exports increased from 83 cwt. to 1,443 cwt. in the same period.

Other Produce.—Satisfactory increases are recorded in the exports of cedar wood, wattle bark, and essential oils, whilst decreases have taken place in respect of potatoes, vegetable oils, wool, and soap.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually all of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1930 the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £182,026 as compared with £189,938 in 1929 and £236,255 in 1928, the principal commodities involved being wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, live animals, soap, and timber.

The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika amounted to £172,737 in 1930 and £178,346 in 1929. Produce imported from Tanganyika Territory for consumption in Kenya and Uganda was valued at £125,226.

The Customs Agreement of 1927, whereby the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is allowed, has stimulated this class of trade, which now assumes very considerable proportions, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1930 amounting to £667,405 (including specie valued at £74,428), and the total customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika under this agreement amounting to a total of £105,611.

Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £168,222 (including specie valued at £66,000), the customs duty involved being £9,981. Tanganyika produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £468,862.

Air Traffic.

Under the Air Navigation Directions, 1928, aircraft are subject to strict control, certain aerodromes called "Customs Aerodromes" being approved for the use of aircraft arriving in or departing from the territories. Considerable use of the Customs Aerodromes established at Nairobi and Kisumu was made during the year by aircraft on foreign service.

Ivory.

Arrangements were completed whereby the sales of all ivory, rhinoceros horn, and hippopotamus teeth belonging to the Governments of both Kenya and Uganda shall take place in Mombasa. By agreement with the Tanganyika Territory authorities sales will be held in future at quarterly intervals approximately as follows :—

Mombasa—May and November.
Dar-es-Salaam—February and August.

To assist overseas purchasers ivory catalogues are being prepared somewhat more elaborately, and are printed in sufficient time to allow of their receipt in London and India prior to the date of sale. During the year 63,898 lb. of Government ivory (30,526 lb. from Uganda and 33,372 lb. from Kenya) were sold at Mombasa realizing £28,322.

For more detailed particulars regarding imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., attention is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Harbours.

At the end of the year the construction of Berth No. 5 at Kilindini Harbour together with a double-storeyed shed was nearing completion. They were handed over to the Administration in February, 1931, and it is estimated that the berth, shed, and equipment cost approximately £550,000. The new oil jetty and lighterage wharf at Shimanzi, which is estimated to have cost £71,000, was also completed early in 1931.

The completion of these works by the Administration's contractors, Messrs. Pauling and Company, concludes the existing programme of works and rendered Kilindini an up-to-date and well-equipped port capable of accommodating at any one time at the deep-water berths six of the largest vessels plying on the East Coast together with an oil tanker at the new jetty.

Shipping.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1929 and 1930 are given in the tables below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipelines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1930.	1929.
108,017 tons.	87,672 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports.* *B/L tons.*	*Exports.* *B/L tons.*	*Total.* *B/L tons.*
1929	338,541	287,242	625,783
1930	271,974	319,953	591,927

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1930 as compared with 1929 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1930.	1929.
Number of Steamships	663	687
Net tonnage of Steamers ...	1,904,266	1,950,733
Imports—B/L tons	467,327	522,039
Exports—B/L tons	370,444	368,154
Passengers landed :		
European	7,272	8,019
Non-European	16,724	17,573
Passengers embarked :		
European	7,008	7,073
Non-European	15,239	12,897

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaport during the year as compared with 1929 was as follows :—

	Registered Tonnage. 1930.	*Registered Tonnage.* 1929.
Vanga	13,795	9,997
Gazi	13,032	6,633
Mombasa	3,873,219	3,965,830
Kilifi	12,618	13,835
Malindi	16,332	17,143
Lamu	71,025	90,686

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,766,516 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 898,280 tons, as compared with £1,989,080 and 952,934 tons respectively in 1929.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue derived from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1929 figures. In 1930, 1,106,106 passengers contributed a revenue of £286,363, while in 1929, 1,161,770 passengers contributed £292,385. Large numbers of natives continued to use the Railway as the following figures clearly show :—

Passengers Carried.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1929 ...	19,789	60,208	1,081,773	1,161,770
1930 ...	19,085	59,479	1,027,542	1,106,106

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert on which the Administration maintains steamer services is shown in the following table :—

	1929.	1930.
Earnings	£214,000	£207,000
Working Expenditure ...	£110,000	£101,785
Tonnage carried	188,611 tons	148,596 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the Railway during the year :—

Coal ... 69,913 tons consumed at a cost of £95,395.
Wood ... 221,865 tons consumed at a cost of £89,803.
Oil ... ... 960 tons consumed at a cost of £3,378.

On the Lake Steamer Services the figures were :—

Wood ... ... 11,495 tons consumed at a cost of £6,997.
Oil ... ... 4,054 tons consumed at a cost of £14,740.

Permanent Way.—The main line track was maintained in good condition throughout the system. Repairs were required on the Thomson's Falls and Magadi Branches, and the section of the line between Limoru and Kijabe was relaid with 50-lb. N.S. rails.

New Construction.—The Naro-Moru-Nanyuki extension was completed in October, 1930. The mileage is 17.1 and the total cost £54,780 or £3,200 per mile. The Kisumu-Yala Branch was handed over to open line on 1st November, 1930. The mileage is 32.5 and the total cost £168,598 or £5,200 per mile. The Jinja-Kampala line was practically completed at the end of the year. It was opened on 14th January, 1931, on the completion of the Nile Bridge. Its length is 57.88 miles.

On the completion of the above-mentioned lines no further work is on hand, with the exception of a small extension of approximately 10 miles from Yala to Butere.

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1930 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,214,229	355,492	2,569,721
Ordinary Working Expenditure	1,441,285	200,457	1,641,742
Surplus of Receipts over Ordinary Working Expenditure	£772,944	£155,035	£927,979

The expenditure on capital account to the end of 1930 amounted to £21,463,704. Interest bearing capital provided £13,097,160 of this sum, the balance being made up as follows :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,683,611
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan	391,318
Contributions from Revenue :	
Direct (formerly termed Expenditure Extraordinary)	630,890
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)	1,616,363
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	44,362
	£8,366,544

The interest upon the capital, totalling £13,097,160, is a charge upon the Railways and Harbours Administration and is ultimately guaranteed by the respective Governments in the following proportions :—

	£
Kenya Government	12,227,161*
Uganda Government	869,999
	£13,097,160

Roads.

No considerable extension of the public road system of the Colony took place during the year. Almost all areas in the Colony had already been opened up by pioneer roads at small cost, and there are few parts which are not accessible by motor vehicle, though with some difficulty and delay during wet weather.

The country road system is about 9,350 miles in length, of which 2,323 miles are classified as main roads. Of the remainder, 2,227 miles are district roads in European areas, about 1,600 miles of these being maintained by District Councils out of Government grants for the purpose. The mileage of roads in Native Reserves, Turkana, and the Northern Frontier Province, is approximately 4,800. In some Native Reserves sums are allotted by Native Councils from their own funds for the maintenance and improvement of roads, and also for capital construction in enhancement of the Government grants.

Omitting the roads maintained by District Councils in European areas, which are under separate management, the expenditure by Government on the country road system, inclusive of the roads in the smaller towns, was £182,644. Of this sum £73,047, partly from loan and partly from revenue, was spent on substantial improvement of a capital character, and £109,597 on maintenance and minor improvements. The latter sum includes £24,606 incurred on repairing damage done to parts of the road system by the exceptional rains experienced during the year.

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* Of this total the Uganda Government has accepted responsibility for approximately £2,000,000 representing assets constructed in Uganda and a share of rolling stock expenditure.

Many of the country roads are still merely pioneer tracks, and only 344 miles have been provided with improved wearing surfaces. As the soil over most of the highlands is clay, of one kind or another, presenting difficulties to vehicular traffic when wet, the problem of providing "all weather" roads is difficult, for the volume of traffic is usually insufficient to justify high expenditure. Moreover, the absence, over much of the Colony, of readily procurable gravel or other inexpensive surfacing material renders the problem more difficult than in most other countries where such materials are better distributed.

A number of important bridges were under construction during the year; the principal one being a single span of 205 feet, for heavy traffic, with one abutment carried on a caisson sunk 49 feet, across the Sabaki River near its mouth. The chief object of the bridge is to enable produce from a fertile native area north of the Sabaki River to reach Malindi, its port for shipment.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The total cash revenue for the combined Kenya and Uganda service shows at £222,115, a decline of £12,305, or 5.25 per cent., as compared with the previous year. It is estimated that £9,500 of this short fall is due to the reduction in the letter rate of postage from 20 cents to 15 cents per oz. which came into effect on the 1st April. The fall in revenue due to the severe trade depression which prevailed throughout the year, particularly during the latter part, amounted therefore to only £2,800 or 1.19 per cent., a not unsatisfactory result. Recurrent expenditure amounted to £181,267, an increase of 7.79 per cent. Expenditure on capital account amounted to £35,810. The figures for Kenya separately are : Cash Revenue £173,525, Recurrent Expenditure £135,523—a decrease of 4.74 per cent. (or .40 per cent. if allowance be made for loss involved in rate reductions) in revenue, and an increase of 8.93 per cent. in expenditure over 1929. Capital expenditure in Kenya amounted to £29,815. The net contribution to the general revenue of the Colony —excluding capital and indirect expenditure, such as pension liabilities and interest and depreciation on the capital value of telegraph and telephone plant—amounted to £38,000.

Money orders issued in Kenya for payment abroad amounted to £182,526 as compared with £221,339 during the previous year. Remittances to India which represented 84.33 per cent. of the 1930 total, dropped from £191,197 to £153,931.

Compared with the previous year the total number of items of mail matter dealt with in Kenya increased from 13,475,200 to 14,701,800 or 9.1 per cent. The number of parcels from abroad fell, however, from 92,859 to 85,455, and the value of the goods so imported was approximately £282,700 (£314,732 in 1929) of which £221,700 was from Great Britain. The number of parcels and the value of the goods imported under the C.O.D. system showed decreases of 10 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. respectively.

The overseas mail services were satisfactorily maintained. English mail arrivals averaged 1.3 per week and despatches 1.5 per week, the average time taken in transit each way being approximately 19 days. The Indian and South African services were fairly regular and frequent. There were no exchanges of air mails during the year.

Two interruptions, covering a period of 50 days, occurred in the length of cable connecting Mombasa with the Company's main system at Zanzibar. Alternative routes—one being the Government Wireless Stations at Mombasa and Zanzibar—were, however, available and no public inconvenience occurred.

The "Kenyaradio" short wave wireless service with Great Britain continued to deal satisfactorily with the deferred classes of traffic to which the service is, at present, restricted. 43,429 messages totalling 1,060,903 words were dealt with representing 82.17 per cent. of the total deferred traffic to and from Great Britain.

The Government Wireless Station at Mombasa, which provides a service with Italian Somaliland and Zanzibar in addition to one with ships at sea, was efficiently maintained. The normal volume of traffic passing through the station showed no increase. As a result of strong representations from shipping interests at the Coast, the hours of attendance at the station were extended, in January, to give a 24-hours service, but the benefits of this extension were largely nullified by the abnormal atmospherics which prevail at the Coast during the night hours throughout the year.

The broadcasting service, which is conducted, under licence, by the British East African Broadcasting Company, continues to suffer from lack of public support. The number of listeners' licences issued during the year amounted to 419, and yielded to the Company a revenue of nearly £1,000 as compared with £700 in the previous year. The programmes consist mainly of reproductions of records, British Official Press, local news items, market and weather reports. Transmission is on 350 metres and 49.5 metres simultaneously.

A very extensive programme of telephone development in rural areas was carried out during the year. District schemes were completed at Sotik, Njoro, and Kikuyu and a beginning was also made on a system designed to serve the Turbo-Kipkarren area. The Nairobi-Nakuru trunk telephone line, which is the first section of an approved trunk system of communication between Mombasa and Nakuru, was completed and opened for service on the 1st September. Work was begun on the Nairobi-Mombasa section during the last quarter of the year. In addition certain minor trunk services were provided in country areas. The general depression in business had little effect on telephone development.

Work was begun locally in July on the installation of an automatic exchange at Nairobi and, though not completed by the end of the year, construction was sufficiently advanced to enable arrangements to be made for the cut over from the manual exchange to take place in January. The installed capacity of the exchange is 1,000 lines and the ultimate capacity 2,000 lines.

The telegraph system, which links all the principal business and administrative centres in the Colony, was extended by the construction of new routes along the new branch railway lines between Kisumu and Yala and Naro Moru and Nanyuki. Congestion still obtains, at times, on certain of the main routes but the additional line facilities which will be available upon the completion of the Mombasa-Nairobi telephone trunk lines, now in course of construction, will afford the necessary relief.

The total telegraph and telephone route mileage of the Colony is 2,521 and the wire mileage 11,979.

A new wing to the Nairobi Post Office was completed during the year. The additional accommodation thus provided has led to much improved working conditions and should have a beneficial effect on the health of the staff.

Post Office Savings Bank.

The trade depression accounts for the fact that there was little or no expansion of the Bank's business during the year. Withdrawals at £114,423 exceeded deposits at £112,330 by £2,093. Interest credited to depositors' accounts amounted, however, to £2,708 with the result that the total amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was at £120,631, greater by £256 than at the end of the previous year. The number of European, Asiatic, and African depositors at the end of the year was 1,947, 4,075, and 1,157 respectively as compared with 1,825, 3,709, and 985 at the close of the previous year. The average amount standing to the credit of each account in the three classes was £14 10s., £19 12s., and £9 11s., respectively. Efforts continue to be made to popularize the Bank among the African population but progress remains slow.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The following table gives comparisons between the causes filed in His Majesty's Supreme Court in 1930 and 1929.

—	*1929.*	*1930.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*	*Nairobi.*	*Mombasa.*	*Nakuru.*	*Kisumu.*	*Eldoret.*	*Notes.*
Civil Cases ...	665	757	92	—	440	184	53	7	73	—
Probate and Administration Causes.	217	173	—	44	113	47	3	4	6	—
Bankruptcy Causes.	94	141	47	—	113	28	—	—	—	(*1*)
Trust Causes ...	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Civil Appeals from Subordinate Courts.	55	44	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	(*2*)
Criminal Cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court	169	178	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*3*)
Criminal Appeals from Subordinate Courts.	49	69	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*4*)
Revision of Cases tried by Subordinate Courts.	130	46	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	(*5*)
Confirmation of Sentences imposed by Subordinate Courts.	659	626	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	(*6*)

Notes.

(*1*) In the majority of cases, as in previous years, the petitions were filed by the debtor in person as an alternative to civil imprisonment, and in the greater number of bankruptcies the assets were infinitesimal.

(*2*) Of these 44 appeals, 8 were allowed in whole or in part, 20 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 16 were pending or remitted for trial at the end of the year.

(*3*) These 178 cases involved 266 charges, 254 against males and 12 against females. 127 acquittals were recorded (Europeans 12, Asiatics 11, and natives 104). Europeans were found guilty on 6 charges; Asiatics on 20 charges, and natives on 113, a total of 139 convictions.

The death sentence was passed on 21 persons tried in 14 cases. Five persons were hanged, on 5 the death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and at the end of the year the final orders on 11 persons were either awaiting appeal or the Governor's orders.

The number of capital sentences imposed in 1930 was four more than in 1929.

(4) Of these 69 appeals, 20 were dismissed or withdrawn, in 10 cases a re-trial was ordered or the order of the Subordinate Court varied, 36 of the appeals were allowed, and at the end of the year 3 were pending.

(5) Of these 46 cases revised by the Supreme Court, in 7 cases the sentences imposed by the Subordinate Courts were confirmed, in 24 cases a re-trial was ordered or the sentence of the lower Court varied, and in 15 cases the judgments and sentences of the lower Courts were reversed.

(6) 823 persons and 893 convictions were involved in these confirmation cases. 91·041 per cent. (as compared with 81·148 per cent. in 1929) of the convictions of Subordinate Courts were confirmed by the Supreme Court without alteration.

Resident Magistrates operated at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret. Their Courts dealt with 9,612 civil and 22,051 criminal cases. The Nairobi and Mombasa Courts dealt with 7,263 civil and 11,945 criminal cases as compared with 5,825 civil and 10,239 criminal cases in 1929.

A total of 46,991 charges were brought in Criminal Courts of the Colony during 1930 in which 36,584 convictions and 10,141 acquittals were recorded in the lower Courts. Of this total of 46,991 charges, 2,650 were against Europeans, 3,102 against Asiatics, and 41,239 against natives. 1,922 convictions were recorded against Europeans, 2,201 against Asiatics, and 32,600 against natives. There were 6,940 more convictions than in 1929, an increase of 23.3 per cent.

In the following table comparison is made with regard to convictions under various classes of offence with the 1929 figures :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
1. Offences against the person ...	910	1,231	321	—
2. Offences against property and malicious injury to property.	2,710	2,991	281	—
3. Highway Revenue and Social Economy.	—	10,948	—	—
4. Stock and Produce Theft ...	917	787	—	130
5. Employment of Natives Ordinance.	1,492	1,614	122	—
6. Township and Municipal Rules	5,255	8,275	3,020	—
7. Native Registration Ordinance	4,943	5,069	126	—
8. Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance.	1,421	4,417	2,996	—
9. Resident Native Labourers' Ordinance.	901	903	2	—
10. Other Offences	404	488	84	—

His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa held four Ordinary Sessions during 1930. Thirty-four civil and 87 criminal appeals were filed of which 46 (21 civil and 25 criminal) originated in Kenya.

Sixty-nine advocates renewed their practising certificates or were admitted during 1930 as against 64 in 1929, 60 in 1928, and 63 in 1927.

Police.

The personnel of the Kenya Police consists of Africans under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers, with a small proportion of Asiatic non-commissioned officers and subordinate officers. The main responsibility of the Force is the policing of settled and urban areas of the Colony, of Turkana and the Northern Frontier Province. African Police also are provided in Native Reserves where they operate under the direction of local Administrative Officers, although the enforcement of law and order in the Reserves is carried out by Tribal Police working in conjunction with the Native Authorities.

The introduction during 1930 of the new Penal and Procedure Codes for the Colony and the consequent abolition of those previously in use affected police work to some extent. Criminal statistics under the new Code show a consequent tendency to rise in view of more offences being now rendered cognizable to the police.

In settled and urban areas cognizable offences under criminal law in 1930 totalled 4,171 of which 3,982 were found to be true cases. Police investigation resulted in the accused in 3,067 of that number being brought before Courts for trial. The figure 4,171 is 148 or 3.6 per cent. higher than that total in 1929. Police reports of murder numbered 17. Housebreaking and stock theft, offences which under the conditions pertaining to the Colony and its indigenous inhabitants require, and receive, special police preventative measures, reflected a decrease, the totals for the year being 525 and 254 respectively. Serious crime in Kenya, in comparison with other countries, continues to be almost negligible despite the existence of a type of African who has adopted predatory crime as a means of livelihood. The numbers comprising this category of habitual criminal while small at the moment continue year by year to increase and the most careful police supervision is necessary to check their criminal predilection.

The fleet of motor cars specially designed and fitted for speedy and efficient performance of police duties at stations in out-districts was increased by 11 cars during the year. The first ambulance in the Force also was provided to deal with casualties resulting from accidents in Nairobi and district.

A special force of police stationed towards the end of 1929 in the Lumbwa Reserves to maintain law and order between that tribe and its neighbours was very considerably reduced, conditions in that locality having returned to normal.

Prisons.

The total number of persons committeed to prisons and detention camps during 1930 was 21,267, representing an increase over the total, 17,414, in 1929. The increase was mainly in persons committed to detention for minor offences, who numbered 8,746, an increase of over 60 per cent. over the 5,431 so committed in the previous year. In spite of the growing tendency on the part of Magistrates to commit petty offenders to detention camps rather than to prisons, which was facilitated by the enactment of an Ordinance extending the scope of the Detention Camps Ordinance 1925, the number of persons sentenced to penal imprisonment rose from 6,385 in 1929 to 6,762 in 1930. Of these 97 per cent. were Africans. The number of Europeans sentenced to imprisonment rose from 17 to 28, and of Asiatics from 135 to 175. Under trial prisoners, civil debtors, and lunatics all showed an increase over the 1929 figures.

The general health of the prisoners was not so good as in 1929, the daily average on the sick list having risen from 81 or 3½ per cent. of the inmates to 95 or 4 per cent. in 1930; but the number of deaths, over 80 in the two preceding years, fell to 29 in 1930, thus reducing the death-rate from 36 per 1,000 to 12 per 1,000. The improvement was mainly at Nairobi Prison, where, however, the death-rate was still as high as 19 per 1,000.

The training of convicts in masonry, building, and carpentry by European technical instructors on the Prisons Staff continued to make good progress, and two model small prisons were built by convict artisans during the year without assistance beyond occasional supervision by the Public Works Department staff.

Although convict labour is used by Government Departments free of charge, the earnings from prison industries paid into the Colony's revenue reached a total of £8,856, equivalent to about one-fifth of the total cost of the Prisons Department.

The classification of convicts, and their segregation in different classes which was begun in 1929, has been continued in the three main prisons, and although the inadequacy and unsuitability of the accommodation, consisting almost entirely of association wards, renders it difficult, much has been done apart from the detention camp system to separate first offenders from recidivists and adolescent prisoners from adults.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Progress was well maintained on the programme for the construction of buildings, roads, and water supplies which the improved prospects of the Colony during the last few years appeared to justify. The expenditure on public works and allied services during the year amounted to £722,463, and the direct revenue collected by the Public Works Department from various undertakings totalled £54,528. Of the total sum expended during the year, works to the value of £201,132 were financed out of loan, the balance of expenditure being incurred against the revenue of the Colony renewal funds for waterworks, and funds allotted by Local Native Councils and other authorities.

The year was very wet, except in districts adjacent to the Coast, and some of the services administered by the Public Works Department suffered in consequence. Transport work was often carried on under difficulties, and delay was caused to the progress of works by some of the country roads becoming impassable.

The sanctioned programme for the construction of new schools, hospitals, police stations, post offices, and other buildings was carried on vigorously, bringing the value of Government buildings throughout the Colony and Protectorate at the close of the year to about £1,400,000, of which the sum of £189,929 was expended during the year.

Except for the Arab School at Mtwapa near Mombasa, the construction of which is a means for training African artisan apprentices under the Education Department, the sanctioned programme for schools was finished during the year, the last to be completed being the Prince of Wales School at Kabete. The provision made for the education of European and Asian children during the last five years consists of nine schools accommodating 300 boarders and 2,100 day scholars.

The programme for the construction of quarters for the European, Asian, and African servants of Government was well advanced at the end of the year and has resulted in a marked improvement of the conditions under which they live. During the last few years 140 quarters for Europeans, 142 for Asians, and 882 for Africans have been finished and occupied. Of these, 30 quarters for Europeans and 35 for Asians were completed during the year, while others in addition were the subject of design or in process of construction at the end of the year.

A large Medical Research Laboratory at Nairobi and a Store Building for medical requirements were in course of construction, and eight hospitals, of which seven were for natives and one for Europeans, were finished in various localities. The total new hospital provision during the last few years has been for 440 beds and several other hospitals in native areas are the subject of design.

Waterworks for four small townships were carried out, and those for Kitale were still in hand when the year closed. The extensive works, estimated to cost £227,000, for the supply of Mombasa with water were well advanced, and parts of the new works were brought into use. Waterworks for ten townships were administered and maintained by the Public Works Department. The total revenue collected amounted to £46,867.

Twelve machines for boring for water were in commission during the year and three more came to hand near the close of the year. Operations were much interfered with by wet weather which often rendered the plant immobile for long periods. The financial depression was reflected in the decreased demand for new boreholes on farms and in native areas on payment. Fifty-three boreholes were sunk and the degree of success obtained was very good.

The demand for licences authorizing the diversion and use of water from public streams for various purposes showed some falling off as compared with the preceding year. The total water-power development authorized amounted to only 672 horse power spread over 31 separate small installations for farm purposes. The long continued wet weather interfered with hydrographic survey, for the streams were high during most of the year; 58 regular gauging stations were read at weekly intervals and 112 measurements at miscellaneous stations were made.

Success attended the use for joinery of local timbers, chiefly camphor wood, satin wood and podocarpus, after kiln-seasoning in accordance with the drying schedules for different species and sizes which had been established as a result of research.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was a definite, though not alarming, increase in epidemic diseases during the year 1930. The incidence of plague in the Kavirondo and Kikuyu Provinces, two of the endemic centres, was more pronounced. Associated with this there seems to have been an increase in the number of rats. Cases were reported from Kisumu, Nakuru, and Eldoret, all centres on the Railway, but it is satisfactory to note that only three occurred at Mombasa, two of which were undoubtedly imported from up-country.

The infection of smallpox was introduced into Mombasa, almost certainly from India, a passenger developing the disease very shortly after landing. A total of 21 cases occurred of which 20 were detected in Mombasa itself. The small number of cases is undoubtedly due to the satisfactory vaccination state of the Mombasa population. In spite of this, however, compulsory vaccination or re-vaccination was instituted and in less than a fortnight over 70,000 persons had been dealt with. The systematic vaccination which has been proceeded with steadily throughout the country was continued, the Masai and South Kavirondo Reserves mainly being dealt with during the year.

Without adequate statistics it is impossible to make detailed observations with regard to the state of the public health. All the available information is to the effect that the amount of preventable disease is high among the natives who compose the greater part of the population. This is only what is to be expected among persons living at a low level of civilization and improvement can only be expected as a result of education. There are many indications, however, of a desire towards improvement and of a willingness to adopt improved methods of life, particularly with regard to housing. The campaign of education in this direction is being steadily pursued. Large numbers of the public attended successful health exhibitions which took place at Nairobi and Mombasa. Advantage is taken of the opportunity afforded by the agricultural shows held in the native reserves of presenting health propaganda, and great interest is evinced by the natives. Care is taken that the health exhibits are linked up with the agricultural and other exhibits so as to form a comprehensive picture of all-round development.

Respiratory diseases and particularly pneumonia have been responsible, as in previous years, for a large number of deaths in hospitals outside the Reserves. In the larger urban centres pneumonia continues to head the list of the causes of death.

The building programme has been pursued during the year. The native hospitals at Kiambu, Teita, and Nakuru have been completed and handed over. The first two are new institutions which have come about as a result of the programme of development accepted by Government a few years ago. The third replaces the unsatisfactory and insanitary building which has existed at Nakuru since the days of the construction of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. All the new hospitals are provided with quarters for nursing sisters. The building of the new Laboratory was continued during the year and was approaching completion at its end.

At the close of the year thirty medical stations were maintained. Government hospitals for the accommodation of Europeans numbered three, and there were twenty of permanent construction for natives and ten of temporary construction. In addition there existed two non-Government European hospitals and six Mission hospitals for natives. These latter received financial support from Government.

The recurrent expenditure of the Medical Department in 1930 amounted to £236,729, an increase of £14,545 over expenditure in 1929. Extraordinary expenditure was £6,536 less than in the preceding year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

European Education.

The building programme of the Department, so far as it had received sanction, was completed by the erection of large new buildings for the Prince of Wales School at Kabete, near Nairobi. This made it possible to give complete effect to the organization of mixed primary schools in Nairobi, and in outlying towns and rural areas, in relation to the secondary schools for boys and girls respectively in and near Nairobi. A private school for girls at Limoru was re-established under diocesan auspices.

The total average roll for the year was 1,032 pupils in 17 schools, as compared with 962 pupils in 16 schools in 1929. The average roll in private schools was 329 as compared with 301 in 1929.

The staff employed in Government schools was increased by three teachers.

Indian Education.

The Hostel attached to the Government Indian Boys' Secondary School at Nairobi was opened. It was not filled, and it will, no doubt, take some time before Indian opinion becomes accustomed to this new departure.

A new system of grants in aid of Indian education was introduced from the middle of the year. An annual grant calculated at Shs.70/- a head, subject to the results of inspection, was given.

The total average roll in Government schools was 2,115 pupils in 10 schools, compared with 1,842 pupils in 9 schools in 1929. The number of teachers sanctioned increased by 21. Thirty other schools received grants-in-aid as compared with 16 schools in 1929. These schools accommodated an average roll of 1,422 pupils.

Arab and African Education.

The year was marked by a clash of opinion between some of the Missions and a number of their adherents on the question of female circumcision. This affected the arrangement of, and attendance at, some Mission out-schools. Apart from this, most of the Missions have continued to make good progress in education.

The quality of the Akamba out-schools definitely improved and in several districts young children replaced older ones in the lower classes of the schools. This is already favourably affecting the quality and number of pupils available for the higher schools connected with general and technical education and the training of teachers.

At the end of 1930 the number of Government Arab and African schools was 33 with an average roll of 2,479, as against 31 Government schools with an average roll of 2,038 in 1929. The number of aided and private schools was 12,041 with an estimated roll of 83,403 pupils.

The number of Europeans engaged in Government schools remained as before, namely, 33 with 10 leading artisans. Expenditure on African instructors and teachers rose by £590.

Buildings for an Arab boarding school were begun at Mtwapa near Mombasa and should be completed in 1931. The coastal region presents separate problems which have received special attention, notably in connexion with the relation of the demand for Koran teaching to the provision of a suitable general curriculum.

The number of Jeanes School teachers now at work is 50. They are generally well reported on and are in demand.

Very valuable building work has been done by Native Industrial Training Depot gangs in various parts of Kenya and the system appears to be proving itself sound in the development of the apprentices. Other schools, both Mission and Government, with technical departments are now more regularly sending in their quota of better educated apprentices.

The standard attained by the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu is steadily rising and should soon reach its aim, namely, the intellectual standard of the London University Matriculation, though with a totally different syllabus of studies designed for Africans in Africa. The Catholic school at Kabaa is moving in the same direction.

Financial.

Recurrent.

The following sums were spent by the Department on the services stated :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
	£ sh.cts.	£ sh.cts.	£ sh.cts.
Administration	14,764.14.38	16,064.8.73	17,539.18.29
European Education... ...	42,294.13.26	49,998.1.22	49,140.16.49
Indian Education	22,962 15.17	25,780.7.65	25,401.12.94
Arab and African Education	72,008. 2.33	74,043.3.93	82,985.12.91
Total	152,030. 5.14	165,886.1.53	175,068. 0.63

Extraordinary.

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
	£ sh.cts.	£ sh.cts.	£ sh.cts.
European Education... ...	620. 4.45	1,127. 1.34	734. 7.65
Indian Education	150.11.68	545.16.77	418. 0.84
Arab and African Education	9,584.10.49	9,139. 7.02	8,758. 4.18
Total	10,355. 6.62	10,812. 5.13	9,910.12.67

Grants in aid of Mission schools, including special grants for female education and the Alliance High School amounted to the following sums :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
Recurrent	£28,101. 1.09	28,746. 7.58	34,246. 7.48
Extraordinary	5,504.18.52	6,241.19.70	5,623.10.10
	£33,605.19.61	34,998. 7.28	39,869.17.58

Examinations.

Statistics with regard to candidates taking examinations conducted by examining bodies overseas were as follows :—

Matriculation (London).

	Entered.	*Passed.*
Indians	26	5

Cambridge Examinations.

	Preliminary.		*Junior.*		*Senior.*	
	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Europeans ...	73	59	47	25	16	6
Indians ...	119	87	47	21	—	—

Departmental examinations were conducted for Africans with the following results :—

	1929.	1930.
i. *Elementary B School Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	975	1,006
Passed	659	633
ii. *Elementary C School Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	234	220
Passed	102	124
iii. *Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	40	62
Passed	15	39
iv. *Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	—	2
Passed	—	2
v. *Elementary B Teachers' Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	188	273
Passed	142	198
vi. *Elementary C Teachers' Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	47	51
Passed	28	34
vii. *Junior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	14	18
Passed	6	11
viii. *Junior Secondary Clerks' Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	1	14
Passed	1	9
ix. *Senior Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination.*		
Entered	—	1
Passed	—	1

Statutory Advisory Bodies.

These have rendered valuable advice to the Director during the year.

Medical Inspection.

The School Medical Officer continued his investigations, and tendered useful advice to the Department on a number of cases.

X.—LANDS, SETTLEMENT, AND SURVEY.

Lands and Settlement.

No important changes in land administration took place during the year 1930. The district organization of land work continued under the control of the respective District Commissioners.

The Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance on which further progress with the approved closer settlement scheme depended for finance passed its third reading in Legislative Council in December. In pursuance of the policy inaugurated during 1929 of testing the water-bearing possibilities of dry land prior to alienation, boring plant has been operating in several areas. The programme includes water-boring in N.E. Laikipia, the Yatta Plateau, the area between Sultan Hamud and Makindu and the Serengetti Plains.

The policy of alienating Coast land under special development conditions, which was revived towards the close of 1929 by General Notice No. 1319 was continued. Seven grants have been approved under the revised conditions comprising an aggregate area of 10,232 acres.

An auction of farm lands was held on the 31st March when 60 farms, situate at Kibos, Solai, Athi, Kijabe, Naivasha, Nyeri, Nanyuki, and Laikipia, were offered for sale, of which 44 were sold. Fifteen direct grants of farm lands were made aggregating an area of 30,329 acres. Most of these grants were made to adjoining owners for the purpose of giving access to water, increased grazing areas or for other adequate reasons. In addition eight farms comprising 27,642 acres were alienated by tender. Six farms, comprising in the aggregate about 12,0[illegible] acres, reverted to the Crown during the year for various reasons.

Auction sales were held of plots at Nakuru, Thomson's Falls, Kisumu, Nyeri, Kitale, and Kibwezi Townships, and two hotel plots at Thomson's Falls and Nanyuki were alienated by tender.

Steady progress was made during the year with the preparation of town planning schemes for those portions of the Nairobi Municipality not included in the commercial area.

Apart from acquisitions of small areas mainly for the purposes of roads and railways, four land purchases for public purposes were made totalling 593 acres and including two houses at a total cost of £9,411. In addition to this, Sir Ali bin Salim, K.B.E., C.M.G., generously gave 100 acres of land for the extension of Kilifi Township.

Several subdivisions of township land, chiefly in Nairobi, have been scrutinized and approved during the year on the recommendation of the Municipal Council.

Five meetings of the Public Health (Division of Lands) Board have been held and twenty-four applications in respect of sub-divisional schemes were considered and approved. The Public Health (Division of Lands) Amendment Ordinance was enacted during the year.

Statistics of Areas.—The following analysis of various areas in the Colony and Protectorate shows the position as at the 31st December, 1930:—

	Sq. Miles.	*Sq. Miles.*
Total Area of Colony and Protectorate		224,960
1. Native Reserves		48,295
2. Forest Reserves		4,296
(In addition there are 119 square miles of Forest Reserve within the boundaries of Native Reserves, and also large forest areas not yet defined.)		
3. Surveyed into Farms—		
Alienated	10,699	
(In addition there are included in Native Reserves 73 square miles of alienated land and 6 square miles of land surveyed for alienation.)		
Township Reserves	338	
Government Reserves	231	
Available for alienation	1,321	
	——	12,589
4. Northern Frontier Province ...		95,479
5. Turkana Province		24,726
6. Unclassified Areas (including 1,835 square miles of water) ...		39,575
		224,960

Apart from township lands, the land actually alienated during the year 1930 amounts to 155,628 acres or 243 square miles, but the correction of various areas in previous classifications, reversions to Government, and alterations in municipal boundaries, reduce the net increase of alienated farm lands to 127 square miles.

The revenue derived during the year in respect of land sales and rents and royalties on beche-de-mer totalled £98,111 as compared with £111,722 in the previous year. In addition the Railway Administration collected a sum of £6,347.17.34 on account of land sales and £5,828.11.75 on account of rents.

Survey.

The duties under this heading were undertaken in 1930 as in the preceding year by the Survey and Registration Department under the Surveyor General.

The functions of the Survey Division included surveys for the registration of title to land, the production and maintenance of maps showing property boundaries, the demarcation of the boundaries of Native Reserves, the inspection and valuation of farms and the control of licensed surveyors. Officers of the Department were also engaged in assisting town planning authorities in the preparation and execution of their schemes.

The Registration Division was responsible for the registration of titles and also for the collection of revenue under the Stamp Act. In addition the duties of Recorder of Titles under the Land Titles Ordinance, and Warden of Mines under the Mining Ordinance were carried out by officers of the Division.

No topographical or geological survey section was maintained during the year.

Mining.

No discoveries of importance were reported during the year.

There was an increase in the footage of development work effected as compared with 1929, and the following figures show a comparison of this work during the last five years :—

	Feet.
1926	2,916
1927	2,697
1928	3,132
1929	1,136
1930	4,192

There are at present in existence 395 claims, four sole prospecting licences and two mining leases.

Progress was made with a new mining law which was designed to be uniform in its main principles with that of Uganda and Tanganyika. The new law was passed by Legislative Council.

No further progress was made in regard to the provision of a geological survey of the Colony, but advantage was taken of a favourable opportunity to obtain the services of Mr. Wayland, the Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, to make a geological reconnaissance of the Southern Kavirondo area. Mr. Wayland's report, which was of considerable interest, was published in 1931.

The production of gold was 1,789 ounces valued at £7,490; of silver, 155 ounces valued at £11; of marble, 400 tons valued at £4,000; and of lime 1,800 tons valued at £1,800.

XI.—LABOUR.

The average number of adult male natives reported in employment during the year shows an increase over the previous year, but towards the end of the year many natives willing to work found employment unobtainable owing to agricultural and trade depression.

In addition to natives reported as being in employment there are thousands of natives living on farms under the Resident Native Labourers Ordinance, and casual daily labour such as women and children employed and paid by the day on coffee farms, and the casual labour employed on similar terms by the various shipping and stevedoring companies at Mombasa.

For the first time in many years the supply of native labour slightly exceeded the demand.

With regard to labour on long contracts of service there was little difference in regard to rates of wages as compared with previous years. On monthly contracts, however, wage reductions of Shs.3/- or Shs.4/- were made in many cases, but always on the higher and never on the lower rates of pay. For instance railway contractors who paid in previous years from Shs.12/- to Shs.22/- per month are now paying from Shs.12/- to Shs.18/- per month. Resident natives' wages have not altered and range from Shs.8/- to Shs.12/-, but in some special cases Shs.6/- is accepted. Money earned by casual workers varies more than wages earned by natives in regular employment. Experienced men at the Coast sometimes earn as much as Shs.5/- per day offloading coal or working on ships but the average wage for a casual worker is Shs.1/50 per day on a set task.

Rations to the value of about Shs.6/- per month are provided to all labour on long contracts of service. This practice is also followed with regard to monthly contracts, but natives show an increasing desire for the value of their rations to be added to their pay and to feed themselves. In towns this is certainly preferable to an issued ration, because a native obtains a far greater variety in his diet if he forages for himself.

The only new legislation brought into force during the year was the Registration of Domestic Servants Ordinance which has been applied to Nairobi alone.

The health of native labour has, with a few exceptions, been good. Natives of South Kavirondo working on the Yala Railway Construction suffered from malaria, and on one sugar estate there occurred a very bad outbreak of ulcers.

As a general rule, wattle and daub huts are provided for labourers on estates, while corrugated iron shelters are usually found in contractors' camps. Owing largely to the generally depressed conditions prevailing, little replacement of insanitary types of houses by permanent buildings has taken place.

The Marine and Railway Workshops continue successfully to train apprentices. There is a growing tendency for natives to pay premia to Indians and Goans to be taught a trade—chiefly motor driving and tailoring.

The system of inspection of labour camps and general labour conditions was, as far as possible, continued by Labour Officers of the Native Affairs Department throughout the year. This system is beneficial to native labourers in many ways, in effecting recovery of wages from defaulting employers, in obtaining compensation for injured workmen, in remitting wages of deceased workmen to their relatives, and in the supervision and general welfare of natives travelling in search of employment. The benefits to the employer are no less important and consist mainly in the enforcement of contracts and the breaking of strikes, which become more frequent each year.

In general, considering the difficult conditions of the year, the labour conditions throughout the year were good both from the point of view of the employer and the employee.

XII.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-four Ordinances were passed during the year 1930, of which the following are the more important :—

Customs Tariff.—Ordinance No. 1 is the outcome of prolonged discussions between the Governments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and it is intended to bring into effective operation a common tariff designed to meet present needs and conditions in the three territories. Section 3 introduces into the tariff a new feature in the form of "suspended duties," and authorizes the Governor, with the approval of the Legislative Council, to impose such duties up to the amount specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance. This method maintains the principle of the common tariff but allows of a limited elasticity so far as the small number of items chargeable with suspended duties is concerned. The items involved are the protected articles. In the case of the protected articles a basic revenue duty is fixed, suspended duties being applied up to the maximum figure specified in the Schedule, in any of the territories, when it is decided that additional protection through the medium of the customs tariff is desirable in that territory.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration).—The object of Ordinance No. 6 is to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and drugs with ingredients and materials of an inferior nature and the fraudulent sale of such articles to the prejudice of the consumer. The Ordinance confers powers and duties for the enforcement of its provisions on local authorities and details the duties of sampling officers and procedure to be followed in the taking of samples and their submission for analysis. Provision is made for the making of regulations prescribing standards of quality in regard to foods the constituents of which are liable to variation.

The Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides for the reservation of lands for the use and benefit of the native tribes of the Colony and for the management and control of lands so reserved. A Native Lands Trust Board has been established and all lands in native reserves and all matters relating to such lands are declared to be under the management and control of such Board. All such lands will be administered for the use and benefit of the native tribes for which they have, respectively, been reserved. In every administrative district in which one or more native reserves may be situate there is established an Advisory Board and it is the duty of the Native Lands Trust Board to consult such Advisory Board on matters affecting such native reserves. Necessary provision is made for the exclusion of any land which may be required for certain public purposes and for due compensation to be made in such cases.

The Penal Code.—Ordinance No. 10 establishes a Code of Criminal Law in the Colony based on English Criminal Law and in substitution for the Indian Penal Code.

The Criminal Procedure Code.—Ordinance No. 11 makes provision for the procedure to be followed in criminal cases.

The Agricultural Advances Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance sets up the machinery of a Central Board and Local Boards for the purpose of making agricultural advances to farmers. Such advances become a charge on the farm and its crops, produce, and live stock subject to existing encumbrances. Advances take priority as from the date on which they are made. No advance may be attached or may be levied upon.

The Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930, provides that where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married one another, the marriage should, if the father of the illegitimate person was or is at the date of the marriage resident in the Colony, render that person, if living, legitimate.

The Chattels Transfer.—Ordinance No. 24 makes provision relating to chattels securities and the transfer of chattels.

The King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1930, amends the law governing the administration of the King's African Rifles, which amendment is necessitated by its reorganization.

The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance brings the Kenya law on the subject of bankruptcy into exact accord with the law on the subject in force in Uganda and Tanganyika. It provides for reciprocity in bankruptcy between the Colony and other East African territories.

The Sale of Goods.—Ordinance No. 33 which is modelled on the English Act of 1893 replaces Chapter VII of the Indian Contract Act as applied to the Colony.

The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1930, gives the Supreme Court the power to enforce foreign awards, subject to the production of certain evidence and to certain safeguards.

The Trade Marks.—Ordinance No. 35 attempts to achieve uniformity in legislation in the East African Dependencies on the subject of trade marks. The Ordinance is based on the United Kingdom Trade Marks Acts of 1905-1919. Special provision is, however, made with regard to cotton and metal marks.

The Native Liquor Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance consolidates and amends the law on the subject of native liquor.

The Prisons Ordinance, 1930, consolidates and amends the law relating to prisons, provides for the organization, discipline, powers, and duties of the prison officers, and matters incidental thereto.

The Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides a simple machinery whereby (*a*) a debtor may have his affairs managed for the benefit of his creditors until their claims are discharged; or (*b*) an insolvent debtor may do the same thing for the benefit of any three or more of his creditors. The stigma of bankruptcy is avoided, but the chances of fraud are obviated by full publicity.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930, introduces three material changes in the law governing the jurisdiction and procedure of native tribunals in the Colony, viz., (1) jurisdiction is conferred on native tribunals over all natives, including Somalis and Swahilis, and also over Arabs if the Arabs consent to such jurisdiction. Provision is also made for the establishment of Somali courts to have jurisdiction over Somalis as well as over natives. Before the enactment of this Ordinance a Council of Elders had jurisdiction only over the members of their own tribe; (2) advocates are debarred from appearance before a native tribunal or on appeal from a native tribunal; (3) appeals from native tribunals lie to the Supreme Court by way of stated case in criminal cases in which a sentence of four months' imprisonment or a fine of fifteen pounds is imposed and in civil cases where judgment is given for a sum exceeding fifty pounds. No such appeal lies in cases relating to marriage, inheritance or land. The Ordinance also provides powers of revision by administrative officers and transfer of cases to Subordinate Courts.

The Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1930, enables the Governor in Council to appoint one or more selling and distributing agencies to control the movement of locally grown wheat. On such appointment no person may sell or purchase wheat except to or from an agency.

The Foreign Prisoners Detention Ordinance, 1930.—The object of this Ordinance is to provide machinery whereby a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment in any of the adjacent territories may be transferred to and serve his sentence in a prison within the Colony.

The Shipping Ordinance, 1930, makes the Merchant Shipping Acts effectual in their application to the Colony. The Ordinance provides machinery with regard, *inter alia*, to the detention of unsafe ships, inquiries and investigations as to shipping casualties, the survey of steamships, wreck and salvage, and the repatriation of seamen.

The Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance provides for the payment of a poll tax by the people of the Northern Frontier Province without distinction between natives and non-natives.

The Collective Punishment Ordinance, 1930, replaces Chapter 77 of the Revised Edition and introduces certain changes in the law relating to collective punishment. Sections 4 and 5 import two new provisions, viz., power to return the whole or part of a fine after a period of good behaviour and power to order the delivery up of arms.

The Fraudulent Transfer of Businesses.—Ordinance No. 55 provides that the transfer of a business should be done with a certain degree of publicity in the interests of the creditors of the transferor. The provisions of the Ordinance do not apply to the transfer of a business in consequence of the winding up or reconstruction of a company.

The Brokers Ordinance, 1930, makes provision for the licensing and control of the businesses of brokers, moneychangers, and goldsmiths and silversmiths.

The Lakes and Rivers Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance regulates dredging in lakes and rivers and also gives power to the Governor in Council to make rules, *inter alia*, for (*a*) regulating the use of steam vessels on any lakes; (*b*) prohibiting the use of steam vessels or any particular description of steam vessel on any lake; (*c*) for regulating the traffic on any lake; (*d*) for protecting bird and animal life on or in any lake.

The Townships Ordinance, 1930.—This Ordinance is designed to give effect to certain recommendations of the Local Government Commission, 1927, in connexion with townships which are not sufficiently advanced to receive municipal status.

The Police Ordinance, 1930, provides for the organization, discipline, powers, and duties of the Police Force and for matters incidental thereto.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE ANNUAL EXPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	Quantities.						*Values.*				
	Unit of quantity.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1930.	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.
							£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	cwt.	310,088	133,234	211,663	209,843	140,964	1,426,869	703,158	1,119,894	1,140,549	747,453
Sisal	,,	318,940	312,954	330,315	305,985	294,568	437,269	553,572	495,959	468,974	579,499
Maize	,,	2,222,528	764,770	892,660	1,787,665	929,178	565,517	305,892	306,078	505,893	280,596
Hides	,,	46,066	64,369	54,735	47,834	51,631	114,611	263,804	239,860	163,096	180,423
Wool	,,	8,336	9,135	7,880	7,423	7,454	70,615	98,872	103,040	64,561	62,450
Skins (Sheep and Goats).	No.	1,709,155	1,502,203	1,702,858	1,164,520	990,185	66,131	74,052	82,581	61,625	55,480
Wheat	cwt.	214,528	69,603	136,640	278	34	91,449	38,281	75,195	200	22
Wheat Flour ...	,,	38,536	32,013	17,717	5,495	3,308	33,150	31,996	17,549	6,038	3,385
Groundnuts ...	,,	30,020	35,455	23,405	24,960	37,062	16,540	29,523	20,467	22,564	30,941
Simsim	,,	22,620	29,690	16,645	66,580	72,103	15,288	27,635	16,253	67,377	76,559
Potatoes	,,	45,028	82,755	57,296	43,105	49,019	11,142	27,050	16,990	10,036	10,994
Wattle Extract ...	,,	16,730	21,777	20,284	21,229	12,396	18,400	28,310	22,478	19,188	11,156
Wattle Bark ...	,,	131,141	63,342	101,619	44,082	36,537	44,680	25,336	39,112	17,338	13,702
Sugar	,,	15,047	15,645	11,941	25,329	22,512	19,250	25,506	19,258	37,052	29,553
Cotton	,,	5,510	7,104	4,432	4,400	7,309	14,424	24,800	21,048	15,030	32,750
Maize Meal ...	,,	71,585	46,106	112,906	91,425	70,240	21,334	20,768	48,690	38,430	38,056
Butter	lb.	873,600	294,736	57,456	56,840	88,760	53,016	15,126	4,917	4,938	7,389
Skins (Miscellaneous)	No.	8,999	8,161	5,974	35,545	3,790	7,362	14,691	20,884	21,510	3,893
Pulse	cwt.	7,841	21,465	18,154	36,780	28,370	3,743	13,778	11,797	19,903	29,396
Simsim Oil ...	gal.	32,589	36,918	24,040	13,900	18,757	5,961	10,220	6,601	3,560	5,534

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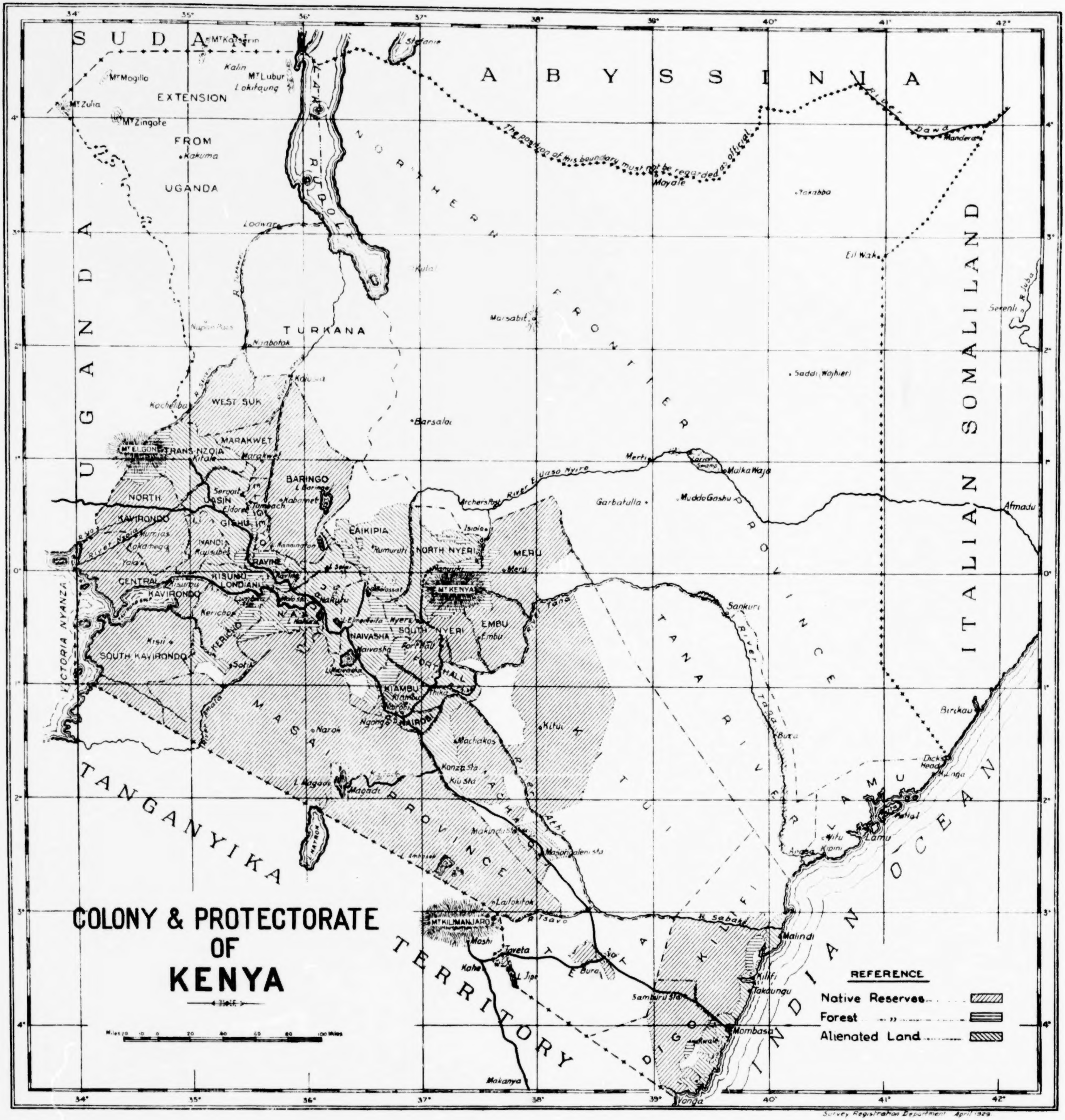
SUDAN
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TURKANA
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MARAKWET
TRANS NZOIA
BARINGO
NORTH KAVIRONDO
UASIN GISHU
NANDI
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
MERU
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
KISUMU LONDIANI
RAVINE
NAKURU
SOUTH NYERI
EMBU
NAIVASHA
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
NAIROBI
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
KERICHO
MASAI PROVINCE
ULAMBA
UKAMBA PROVINCE
KITUI
TANA RIVER
LAMU
TAITA
KILIFI
DIGO
Mt Kateruk
Mt Mogillo
Mt Zulia
Mt Zingote
Mt Lubur
Kalin
Lokitaung
Kakuma
L. Stefanie
LAKE RUDOLF
Lodwar
Kula
Marsabit
Moyale
Takabba
Mandera
River Daua
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
El Wak
Serenli
R. Juba
Napau Pass
Nabotok
Kolosia
Kacheliba
Barsalai
Saddi (Wajhier)
Mt ELGON
Kitale
Marakwet
L. Baringo
Kabarnet
Sergoit
Eldoret
Tambach
Kabarnak
Merti
Lorian Swamp
Malka Waja
River E. Uaso Nyiro
Archers Post
Isiolo
Garbatulla
Muddo Gashu
Afmadu
Rumuruti
Mumias
Kakamega
Yala
Kisumu
Kapsabet
Kericho
Kisii
Sotik
Nanyuki
Meru
Mt KENYA
Nyeri
Fort Hall
Embu
Thika
Kiambu
Ngong
Narok
L. Elmenteita
Naivasha
L. Naivasha
Sankuri
R. Tana
Kitui
Machakos
Konza Sta.
Kiu Sta.
L. Magadi
Magadi
L. NATRON
R. Athi
Makindu Sta.
Mason Sta.
Tsavo
Mt KILIMANJARO
Moshi
Taveta
Kahe
L. Jipe
Voi
Bura
R. Sabaki
Malindi
Kilifi
Takaungu
Samburu Sta.
Mombasa
Kwale
Vanga
Makanya
Loitokitok
Bura
Dick's Head
Kiunga
Birikau
Lamu
Pattat
Witu
Kipini
Ngao
Embasel
R. Nzoia
R. Turkwel
R. Suam
34° 35° 36° 37° 38° 39° 40° 41° 42°
0° 1° 2° 3° 4°
Miles 10 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Native Reserves ▨
Forest ,, ▤
Alienated Land ▧

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from [illegible] North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,731 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time 2½ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region generally poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Lake Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The

Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria Nyanza, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya, and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58°F.—65°F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 35 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the Coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., assumed the administration of the Government on 13th February, 1931.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into nine Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the case of the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, and District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and forms part of the present Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests ; at Mombasa for an Arab member ; and in all cases the District Commissioner, who is chairman of the three Municipal Boards at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

The year 1931 was the third year of operation of the new system. No important changes in constitution or legislation were effected during the year, and the financial stringency tended to concentrate attention on the possibility of fulfilling the financial obligations to local authorities which the Government had accepted in 1928. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities in 1929 amounted to £177,450, of which the Government contributed £53,542, or 32 per cent. In 1931 their total gross revenue amounted to £192,119, of which the Government contributed £42,637, or 22 per cent. (These figures for 1931 are subject to audit which has not yet been completed). A further reduction in Government grants is contemplated for 1932. The grants payable by Government in Nairobi and Mombasa are (*a*) a contribution in lieu of rates on unalienated Crown land, (*b*) one-half of expenditure on main roads, (*c*) one-half of public health expenditure, (*d*) a proportion of the revenue collected in respect of motor vehicles, and (*e*) one-third of the emoluments of certain officers. Municipal authorities may levy assessment rates on capital value, up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. No improvement rate or special rate, for which provision is also made, has yet been levied, and assessment rates have not yet been imposed outside Nairobi and Mombasa. Nakuru and Eldoret rely at present on municipal licence fees and charges and on revenue from municipal undertakings to supplement the Government grants, which amounted in each of these two cases to £3,000 in 1931. In Nairobi, in 1931, £97,794, compared with a total revenue of £125,745, was paid by the public in rates and charges, and in Mombasa £27,165 of a total revenue of £45,401.

Nairobi and Nakuru control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town-planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, which was passed in 1931. The execution of Mombasa town-planning scheme was continued under the loan of £179,000 which the Municipal Board took over from Government for this purpose during the year. In Eldoret the European Hospital was taken over by the local authorities, who have imposed a poll tax for hospital purposes. In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are at present derived solely from Government grants. In 1931 the basic grants amounted to £36,412 and the additional grants to £7,006, a total of £43,418 as compared with £53,098 in 1930. The Councils obtain sums in addition from vehicle licences. The Councils have succeeded in improving their district roads in a generally satisfactory manner. Various causes have combined to delay the consideration by Councils of the means legally provided for them of raising their own revenues. In so far as the

District Councils are financially dependent on central Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent a modified and incomplete form only of local government. It is in the urban areas that local government has been more rapidly developed and there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made. The smaller urban areas such as Kisumu, Kitale, Thika, and Machakos were declared " Grade A " townships in 1931 (the second of the four stages of municipal development contemplated by the Local Government Commission) with Township Committees appointed by the Governor.

Native Areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and livestock, etc. The District Commissioner is the President of the Council and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources :—(*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas.

At the present time in the majority of the Councils a greater portion of the members are illiterate.

Amongst the various services rendered by the Local Native Councils during 1931 the provision of educational facilities occupies perhaps the foremost place. During the year the number of Local Native Councils was reduced from 24 to 22 on the amalgamation of two Councils in two separate districts.

Comparative Table of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Native Councils in 1931.

Province and Council.	Revenue.			Expenditure (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1931.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Education.	Medical.	Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water-supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.
COAST :—											
Digo	12,404	5,634	12,616	6,074	3,791	6,209	6,254	4,325	2,000	4,323	44,160
Giriama	14,374	15,059	15,619	—	4,268	4,824	3,648	17,631	—	5,962	72,830
Teita	20,832	2,846	28,794	—	3,281	1,987	2,631	99	—	3,013	88,828
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	190,570	18,580	20,129	132,170	21,684	22,988	49,996	—	—	40,644	367,716
Central Kavirondo...	84,898	8,294	14,779	32,096	18,985	9,742	26,622	208	36,364	25,619	260,453
South Kavirondo (K-B).	53,112	8,965	4,805	4,215	2,294	9,491	12,454	—	—	16,070	141,739
South Kavirondo (L-A).	41,807	18,983	4,476	10,000	7,147	4,179	10,487	—	—	21,221	145,970
South Lumbwa ...	—	8,395	2,019	8,805	—	1,115	6,935	—	4,281	2,323	46,115
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	11,884	14,078	6,234	9,673	5,679	14,175	8,558	—	—	27,403*	76,377
Elgeyo	—	18,008	5,663	15,584	3,492	5,088	50	30	1,237	7,486	86,577
Marakwet	—	5,655	1,395	3,802	166	1,565	567	—	772	663	19,662

RIFT VALLEY :—												
Baringo I ...	...	10,134	4,982	1,169	—	36	1,727	333	—	6,746	6,472	34,260
Baringo II ...	...	2,153	1,409	320	—	36	—	—	—	—	7,715	4,577
KIKUYU :—												
Kyambu ...	...	51,268	7,484	5,810	4,000	6,774	8,442	15,340	4,223	—	22,202	155,168
Fort Hall ...	...	50,472	18,056	4,375	200	33,135	10,963	18,348	—	—	14,921	158,789
South Nyeri	...	58,917	12,005	4,297	57,140	4,485	29,138	1,588	—	—	27,683	113,233
Embu ...	...	22,843	6,560	4,144	—	7,163	1,999	—	348	—	4,227	44,321
Meru ...	...	33,527	19,874	1,204	—	83	7,966	1,775	—	—	2,426	100,111
UKAMBA :—												
Machakos ...	...	95,428	20,261	7,377	[illegible]	6,868	25,433	15,980	16,385	—	13,110	190,537
Kitui ...	...	32,646	13,323	18,086	4,037	7,797	2,871	8,615	4,156	—	18,966	135,760
MASAI :—												
Narok ...	...	—	21,208	1,836	3,387	67	48	—	—	—	1,102	51,816
Kajiado ...	...	11,778	23,018	7,192	21,633	81	—	—	10,402	—	6,917	33,882
TURKANA :—												
West Suk ...	...	—	6,180	1,033	8,971	—	—	—	—	—	1,921	14,635
South Turkana	...	—	2,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,561
Totals ...	Sh.	799,047	281,418	173,372	339,997	137,312	169,950	190,181	57,807	51,400	282,389	2,390,077

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* Includes Shs. 22,884 being refund to Government of rents and stand premia overpaid.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	Year 1911.		*Year 1921.*		*Year 1926.*		*Year 1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	Europeans. (*females to* 100 *males*).	*Asiatics.* (*females to* 100 *males*).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly age groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10–19	850	1,303	1,583
20–29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30–39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40–49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50–59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10–19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20–29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30–39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40–49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50–59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these main eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926. *Per cent.*	*1931.* *Per cent.*	*1926.* *Per cent.*	*1931.* *Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :-

Years of residence.	*Europeans.*	*Asiatics.*
1–5	7,207	20,847
6–10	3,402	7,610
11–15	1,820	4,536
16–20	1,805	3,459
21–25	772	1,565
26–30	272	1,150
31–35	80	639
36–40	9	372
41–45	4	151
46–50	1	147
51–55	—	39
56–60	—	75
61–65	—	24
66–70	—	27
71–75	—	11
76–80	—	9
81–85	—	—
86–90	—	4
91–95	—	2

The last census was taken on 6th March, 1931. Since 1930 the migration returns have been carefully analysed and controlled in the Statistical Department and it is now possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of population each month. Since the census in March, 1931, up to the end of December, 1931, there has been a steady decrease in the non-native population due to migration. This has affected principally the Asiatic community. The total increase or decrease up to the end of 1931 is indicated as follows :—

	Census figure.	*Natural increase.*	*Migration.*	*Estimated total.*
Europeans	16,812	+ 84	+ 61	16,957
Indians	39,644	+ 330	− 2,778	37,196
Goans	3,979	+ 33	− 581	3,431
Arabs	12,166	+ 102	− 517	11,751
Others	1,346	+ 10	+ 18	1,374
Estimated total 31st December, 1931.	73,947	+ 559	− 3,797	70,709

It will be seen that while the European population has increased by 145 the Indians have decreased 2,448, the Goans 548, and the Arabs 415, while the total non-native population has decreased 3,238.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are in consequence subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1931 was 2,966,993 as compared with an estimate in 1926 of 2,682,848 which represents an increase over that period of 10·5 per cent.

No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

	*European.**	*Asiatic.**	*Native.*	*Total.*
Coast Province	1,317	26,168	218,376	245,861
Ukamba Province	334	1,579	413,776	415,689
Kikuyu Province	8,021	19,228	807,797	835,046
Masai Province	95	380	48,470	48,945
Naivasha Province	880	510	28,812	30,202
Rift Valley Province ...	1,791	2,379	68,238	72,408
Nzoia Province	3,175	1,905	125,163	130,243
Nyanza Province	1,035	4,793	1,111,487	1,117,315
Turkana Province	16	28	79,874	79,918
Northern Frontier Province	14	122	65,000	65,136
In transit	134	43	—	177
	16,812	57,135	2,966,993	3,040,940

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In recent years, however, there has been a certain amount of decentralization and the position now is that in every area of the Colony there is a " local authority " which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi the authority is the Municipal Council and in that town the greater part of the health staff is employed by the local authority. Mombasa also employs a considerable part of the local health staff. In the other towns, in the settled European farming districts and in the native reserve districts, the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff consists of Government servants. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board in effect, though not in law, is the local " health authority " since its opinion is always sought by the executive authority. In the native reserves also there has been some administrative development since it is now the custom to make every endeavour to interest the Local Native Council in health affairs and in not a few reserves the Councils have shouldered financial responsibility for minor services. Supervising the activities of all these local authorities are the Commissioner of Local Government for the towns and European districts and the Chief Native Commissioner for the native reserves. In consonance with general Government policy the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent provided in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner of Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

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* N.B.—The figures of European and Asiatic population are taken from the 1931 census.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret sanitary work and administration is in effect almost wholly a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. In Nairobi notable achievements have been the completion of an excellent and very up-to-date public market and the commencement of a modern and adequate abattoir, while consideration has been given to the important matter of dealing on a comprehensive scale with the native housing question. In Eldoret a notable event was the opening of a new native location which is in every respect a credit to the local authority concerned.

In the native reserves the year has been marked by the progress which has, in certain districts, attended the efforts which have been made to encourage the building of better houses and to provide pit latrines. With regard to housing, progress has been most notable in those reserves to which it has been possible for the Medical Department to post a European Sanitary Inspector. Gratifying results in the installation of pit latrines occurred in one of the coast districts where particular attention was given to the matter by the District Commissioner. Other activities in the reserves have been the distribution of quinine by native distributors employed by the Local Native Councils concerned, the provision of Local Native Council butcheries and slaughter-houses and, in some cases, the protection of local water-supplies.

Medical Relief.

In some of the towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but in others, and to an increasing extent, advantage is being taken of private nursing homes. In one town the local authority has now become responsible for the administration of the European hospital and has obtained powers to impose, and has imposed, a local hospital rate. A non-Government European hospital exists at Nakuru.

In the native reserves, however, medical relief, though to some extent provided by, or through, the agency of Missionary Societies, is for the most part supplied directly by the State and the greater part of the provision made under the medical estimates is expended on this service. During the year under review a new Government native hospital was opened at Kericho, a new native hospital at Kabarnet was building, and a commencement was made with new native hospitals at Kilifi and in Digo.

At the close of the year 33 Government medical stations were in existence, the native hospitals of permanent construction numbering 23 and those of temporary construction 10. Seven hospitals for Africans were maintained by Missionary Societies and of these six received financial support from Government. In connexion with the Government hospitals in the native reserves there were over 100 out-dispensaries in charge of African dressers.

At the Government native hospitals there were treated during the year the following number of patients :—

In-patients	30,090
Out-patients	246,335

while at the out-dispensaries there were over half a million attendances.

Of the cases of disease treated in hospital the most important and, generally speaking, the most serious were those of pneumonia. Next in importance perhaps are the cases of malaria and of infestation with intestinal worms. In most hospitals the number of cases admitted for surgical treatment is steadily increasing, and in almost all the admissions for tropical ulcer presented both a clinical and an administrative problem. A feature of the year has been the increasing number of women admitted as in-patients and the more general use of the facilities for maternity cases. This increase in the admission of females has followed on the improvement in the construction and equipment of the hospitals which has taken place in recent years, and is closely associated with the posting of trained European nursing sisters to some of the outlying native reserve hospitals. The latter represents an important advance not only in connexion with the efficiency of the relief offered but as a means for utilizing the hospitals as educational and social forces.

Special Clinics.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal disease, for ante-natal work, and for child welfare were held regularly throughout the year at five centres in Mombasa and at four centres in Nairobi by the women child-welfare medical officers maintained by Government in these towns.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Employed labourers, their places of employment and their housing accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Labour Inspectors of the Department of Native Affairs and by Health Officers. During the year no notable outbreaks of disease occurred among this section of the population and on the whole the health of the labourers was fairly good. Owing to the depression in trade no major housing schemes were embarked on by employers.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The recording of vital statistics even in the towns of Kenya is still far from satisfactory, while owing to the fact that no machinery is in operation for the registration or notification of births among Africans no infant mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates for the two most important towns, namely Nairobi and Mombasa, were as follows :—

Nairobi (*total population* 47,919).

Crude	death-rate,	all races	16·21	per thousand.
Recorded	,,	,,	13·78	,,
,,	,,	Europeans	4·78	,,
,,	,,	Asians	14·31	,,
,,	,,	Africans	15·23	,,

Mombasa (*total population* 43,252).

Crude	death-rate,	all races	17·25	per thousand.
Recorded	,,	,,	16·6	,,
,,	,,	Europeans	5·03	,,
,,	,,	Asians (Indians and Goans)	15·09	,,
,,	,,	Arabs	24·25	,,
,,	,,	Africans	16·17	,,

In considering these figures it is necessary to remember, firstly, that except in the case of Europeans (and perhaps of Asiatics) the figures recorded may be, and probably are, smaller than the true figures, secondly, that the European population is to a certain extent a picked one, and thirdly that the African population contains a large number of young unmarried males.

With regard to the African population of the native reserves there are no figures either for births or deaths and there is, therefore, no information which might form the basis of a close appreciation of the state of the public health.

It is, however, of the first importance that this absence of detailed figures should not be allowed to divert attention from the undoubted fact that the native population as a whole suffers severely from preventable disease, and, on that account, and on account of generally insanitary conditions and of an inadequate and ill-balanced dietary, is on the whole more unfit and less well developed than might otherwise be the case.

Ill-health and poor nourishment are to a greater or less degree the lot of all but a few members of the African population at the present time, and this regardless of the fact that in some years the incidence of the major epidemic diseases may be, relatively speaking, low. In 1931, it is true, plague was less evident than in 1930, and throughout the year the Colony remained entirely free from smallpox, while no explosive outbreak of malaria occurred. Nevertheless as usual pneumonia took its toll of deaths, malaria and intestinal worms were the causes of much invalidity, and poor food and maternal ignorance must have been the cause of much disability and sickness among adults and children.

In the period of a year it is impossible to record any considerable alteration in the basic conditions which govern the state of the public health. There is, however, no decrease in the widespread desire among the native population for education and improvement. Wherever facilities for instruction are instituted a gratifying response is obtained. Particularly noticeable in this respect has been the demand for help and instruction in the improvement of housing. Improvement of housing and living conditions must, however, be limited by the economic status of the people concerned. There was considerable evidence during 1931 that the effects of the world-wide financial depression had made themselves felt in the native reserves and this will result in the curtailment of building and other activities on which social improvement depends. Added to the slump in prices for primary products the ravages of locusts cannot have failed to have their effect.

Propaganda.

Three health exhibits were organized during the year in connexion with agricultural shows. The first was staged at the show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, the chief European agricultural show of the year. One part of the exhibit consisted of a complete farm homestead such as might be erected and maintained by a progressive African native in connexion with a small farm in a native reserve. The second was staged at a large native agricultural show and was designed to show the inter-relationship of better farming, better living, and better business. All the Government Departments connected with developmental activities co-operated. The third exhibit was a feature of a small European agricultural show held at Eldoret.

Laboratories.

A noteworthy event in connexion with public health and medical activities was the opening in the early part of the year of the new Laboratory. Modern facilities and a sufficiency of space are provided in place of the generally unsatisfactory and crowded conditions which existed in the old building.

V.—HOUSING.

European.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is, on the whole, good. For the most part the houses are of stone or concrete. There is at present no lack of housing. European housing in the rural areas is steadily improving and much of it is now, generally speaking, good.

Indian.

The Indian population of Kenya lives almost entirely in the towns and in almost every town in Kenya, and particularly in Nairobi and Mombasa, there is much Indian housing which can only be described as slum property. The factors involved in the improvement of existing conditions are the poverty and ignorance of the inhabitants, lack of better housing facilities, vested interests in a large amount of slum property, and lack of funds. The solution of the problem lies chiefly in the proper education (using that word in its broadest sense) of the rising Indian generation, and the consequent improvement in the standard of living of the Indian community. The provision of adequate educational facilities has been pressed forward as rapidly as possible, but during the year under review financial stringency necessitated considerable modification in the programme of development.

Arab.

The housing of an urban Arab population is a problem only in Mombasa and there the conditions which give rise to the problem and the methods of solution are the same as those in the case of the Indian community.

African.

It is in connexion with African native housing that the largest and most important problems arise both in the towns and in the rural areas.

African native housing in urban areas.—The African inhabitants of Mombasa who represent a large proportion of the total population, may be divided into two classes : (*a*) a stable population most of whom have been born and bred in the town, and (*b*) a large immigrant floating population of natives who, in increasing numbers, are drifting to the town in search of work. The problems presented by the stable African population are similar to those of the Asiatic residents. The houses are generally superior to the huts in the reserves and are fairly well lit and ventilated. But these houses are built of materials which do not allow of the maintenance of high standards of cleanliness. The problem of affording this class of the community more satisfactory habitations is one of the most urgent with which the local government authority is faced.

The floating immigrant African population are housed for the most part as lodgers in the houses of the more permanent residents. The solution of the problem presented by these people is being found in the provision of locations where they can hire rooms or houses, and where adequate provision can be made for their social needs.

In Nairobi the problem is somewhat different from that in Mombasa since there is no large section of the African population which has urban culture or experience. Wages, too, are generally lower and the standard of living consequently more primitive. The position up to the present has been largely met in much the same manner as in Mombasa, namely, that some Africans have built houses and have let these houses in lodgings to others. There are these differences, however, that firstly, owing to the absence of good building poles and suitable earth and also owing to a lack of building experience, the houses are much poorer than in Mombasa, and secondly the supply is far from adequate and serious overcrowding is almost universal. An attempt at a solution has been made in Nairobi by the provision of permanent housing by the Municipal Council and further provision is proposed.

In the smaller towns the problem though less acute is similar to that in Nairobi. Within the past year a model location has been established in Eldoret which is an example of African town planning carried out with due regard to the social needs of the community.

Rural African housing in the European settled areas in fuel camps, etc.—On a few European estates excellent permanent housing has been provided in the past few years. On the great majority of the larger estates and on almost all the smaller farms, however, such is not the case. The defect is mainly attributable to financial causes. The Government carries out a programme of systematic propaganda which has led to improvement.

The housing of Africans in the native reserves.—It is in the native reserves that the essential housing problem of the Colony lies.

In three at least of the Kikuyu Districts, in three in Nyanza, and in the Machakos, Teita, Digo, and Kilifi Districts there are thousands of African natives who, given the necessary knowledge of designing and building, are anxious to build better houses and to improve their amenities, and many hundreds who are in a financial position to do so. To furnish the necessary social knowledge it has been the policy of the Medical Department during recent years to post to the more developed districts, qualified European Sanitary Inspectors who have technical experience and who have been specially trained to undertake work among Africans. There are five Districts to which European Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed. These Inspectors are not required to carry out sanitary inspections as ordinarily understood. Their business is to teach, and to provide practical assistance and advice in the designing and construction of houses in accordance with the means of the builders, and the available building materials. In the District where most interest is at present being displayed by the natives in new housing the Sanitary Inspector has been able to establish a brick-burning industry in three separate areas where the art was previously unknown. Apart from affording advice and supervising the actual construction of houses the Sanitary Inspectors, in consultation with the Agricultural Officers, advise with regard to the construction of latrines, grain stores, fowl houses and runs, cow, calf, and cart sheds, the conservation of manure, the digging of manure pits, and the construction of carts. It is often necessary for the Inspectors to restrain a desire on the part of the natives to incur premature expenditure on building, and to indicate the advisability of first improving the general productivity of their holdings, and so affording themselves the means not only of building better houses but also of maintaining them in a proper state of cleanliness and repair when built.

A powerful aid in the improvement of housing in native reserves is the provision of demonstration houses, homesteads, and farms. Some are already in existence and the Local Native Councils are taking a praiseworthy interest in the matter.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Considerable activity occurred during 1931 in prospecting and exploiting the gold resources of the Colony. During the year 405 ordinary prospecting licences were issued, as compared with 15 in 1930, and 748 claims were pegged and registered as compared with 64 in 1930. The discovery of gold was reported in September from the North Kavirondo District near Kakamega and great interest was soon manifested in the area. Operations were mainly confined to the prospecting of alluvial deposits which were found to occur in nearly every valley adjacent to the Yala River and its tributaries. The activity had not reached its zenith at the end of the year.

The mineral production in 1930 and 1931 was :—

	1930.		*1931.*	
	Weight.	*Value.*	*Weight.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Gold	1,789 oz.	7,490	2,531 oz.	13,194
Silver	155 ,,	11	288 ,,	25
Lime	1,800 tons	1,800	940 tons	940
Marble	400 ,,	4,000	410 ,,	4,100

44,170 tons of sodium carbonate valued at £199,389 were produced for export in 1931 as against 49,270 tons valued at £222,305 in 1930.

Agriculture.

The economic welfare of the Colony is based almost entirely on agricultural production. The main products are coffee, sisal, tea, barley and oats, and essential oils, which are cultivated almost exclusively on European plantations and estates, maize, wheat, pulses of many varieties, coco-nuts, sugar-cane and wattle, potatoes, ground nuts, and fruit, which are cultivated both by Europeans and by natives in the reserves ; and sim-sim, millets, sorghums, cotton, certain pulses and root crops such as yams, which are mainly produced by natives.

Reliable figures of total native production are not available, and in the following table the acreages, yields and estimated values of the main crops under cultivation by Europeans are shown :—

	1930–1931.			*1931–1932.*		
Crop.	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*	*Value.* £	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*	*Value.* £
Coffee ...	96,689	310,168 cwt.	1,427,536	98,874	245,991 cwt.	986,988
Sisal ...	137,299	18,858 tons		143,660	14,674 tons	
Tea ...	10,052	930,209 lb.		11,258	1,500,249 lb.	
Maize ...	200,926	1,649,728 bags		160,546	762,622 bags	
Wheat ...	68,851	194,337 ,,		43,168	86,862 ,,	
Barley ...	1,967	*		2,330	*	
Coco-nuts ...	8,499	3,810 cwt.		8,121	4,736 cwt.	
Sugar-cane	13,493	77,120 ,,		12,363	104,700 ,,	
Wattle ...	11,702	*		13,308	*	

Livestock.

The animal industry is an important factor in the Colony's economic structure. Milk, cream, butter-fat, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, and wool are produced mainly by Europeans, while both Europeans and natives supply the market with mutton, beef, ghee, and hides and skins. Considerable quantities of mutton, beef, milk, and ghee are consumed by their native owners, these commodities together with blood drawn from the living animal forming the main articles of diet of certain of the pastoral tribes, particularly the Masai, Nandi, Turkana, etc., and the tribes which inhabit the Northern Frontier Province. The animal products sold by Europeans during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

Animal Products.

	1930.	*1931.*
Milk	1,101,704 gal.	1,108,868 gal.
Cream	145,796 ,,	77,063 ,,
Butter-fat	614,790 lb.	676,910 lb.
Butter	312,694 ,,	285,320 ,,
Cheese	131,168 ,,	111,582 ,,
Ghee	114,527 ,,	96,471 ,,
Bacon, ham	699,080 ,,	*
Wool	654,846 ,,	813,662 ,,

Fisheries.

A considerable fishing industry is in being both on the coast and on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Fish are supplied to Nairobi and other accessible towns from both these sources. No figures indicative of the volume of this trade are available.

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* Figures not available.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—gallons (standard) 101,968, worth (approximately) 4*s*. per gallon.

Soap.—Approximately 120,000 cases of common soap were manufactured in 1931. 6,967 cwt. were exported, mostly to Zanzibar.

The manufacture of aluminium hardware at the coast is progressing steadily and the falling off of duty collections on this class of commodity from £4,109 in 1929 to £333 in 1931 reflects the development of the local industry.

Organization of Production.

The mineral development in the Colony is conducted, at present, almost entirely by individual syndicates. The organization of agricultural production varies in accordance with the nature of the produce. As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies and partly by individual agriculturists, though mainly by individuals. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc. and the livestock industry is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries.

In regard to native agriculture production is almost entirely conducted by individuals, who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and sell the surplus to obtain money with which to supply their requirements in the way of clothing, etc., and to pay their taxes.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast.

In addition, bacon, hams, and various food products are manufactured at the Uplands Bacon Factory. Figures to indicate the volume of jams, cordials, etc. which are made in small quantities in various parts of the Colony are not available.

All unskilled and much of the skilled labour on estates is performed by African natives. Recently the tendency has been for employers to recruit their labour themselves, or by sending a reliable native headman to the reserves, rather than to rely on the services of licensed European or Indian professional recruiters. The tendency is to the advantage of the employer in that he obtains his labour at a smaller initial cost, and equally to the advantage of the labourers in that they are enabled to obtain more complete and accurate information as to the conditions, nature, and whereabouts of their employment before engaging their services. Professional recruiters tend to be concerned less with the actual recruitment of labour, and more with supervising the arrangements necessary for feeding, clothing, and transporting to their destination recruits enrolled by the employers' representatives.

The engagement of labour on a monthly contract is gaining ground at the expense of contracts for longer periods. Actually the labourers do not remain in service for shorter periods of time, and the development is a satisfactory one in that it affords the parties to the contract more freedom of choice in regard to its termination and indicates the growth of a greater degree of confidence both in the employer and the employee than has existed in the past. Labourers are generally employed on a monthly "ticket" on which is entered a record of each completed day's work. On the completion of 30 days' work, which the labourer is generally required to perform within 42 days of the commencement of his employment, the labourer becomes entitled to payment at the agreed rate of wage. It is usual for the employer to provide housing and food, and in many cases blankets and cooking utensils, etc., and he is by law required to keep sufficient medicines and medical comforts for the requirements of his employees. The enforcement of the law governing the relationship of master and servant and the general welfare of the labourer, is primarily the function of the Labour Inspectors. These matters, however, fall within the duties of all Provincial Commissioners and District Officers. The average number of units of labour employed monthly on European holdings during the census year ending February, 1931, was 120,210, of which number 89,856 were men, 3,387 women, 19,393 children, and 7,574 casual workers. The figures show a decrease of 5,675 as compared with the previous year. In addition, 1,671 units were employed monthly by Indian cultivators.

Cultivation by non-Europeans.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area, where mainly sugar is grown, and the coast, where the cultivation of coco-nuts predominates, and is relatively unimportant in comparison with the total agricultural activities of the Colony. Considerable areas on the coast are under cultivation by Arabs who produce coco-nuts for export as well as food for local consumption.

Native Agriculture is becoming increasingly recognized as an important factor in the economic structure of the Colony, and during the year under review considerable attention has been paid to the encouragement and instruction of native cultivation through the District and Departmental Officers. The introduction of new economic crops and the improvement of existing forms of cultivation have advanced and efforts have been made to improve the existing marketing facilities in native reserves.

In common with all forms of agriculture, with the possible exception of coffee, native agriculture suffered considerably during 1931 both from the general depression in the prices of primary products, and from the depredations of locusts.

In the main crop-producing areas of Kikuyu and Nyanza Provinces, the favourable weather produced very promising crops, but locust damage was severe, and natives tended towards reducing the acreage planted to cereals, and were active in planting such locust proof crops as potatoes and cassava. The steady progress noted in recent years in the improvement of the quality of crops grown, particularly those which are marketed, was maintained and in some areas the maize is now of a high standard. This improvement is particularly noted in those parts which, by their proximity to the railway, are in close contact with markets and export facilities. The natives in these areas are rapidly becoming alive to the advantage of organized marketing, and the year has been marked by the institution of co-operative societies and similar trading organizations, which have established godowns at railway stations, and formed trade connexions with European agencies which carry out the actual sales of produce. Another important feature in Nyanza and on the coast has been the recovery of the cotton crop. By a large increase in the output of cotton over the previous year, which was an unfavourable one, Nyanza's total is but little short of the 1929–30 crop, while on the coast the total for that year has been exceeded.

A most successful Native Agricultural Show was held in North Kavirondo in February, and numerous classes of native produce at the Show held by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya at Nairobi in January received many entries; competition was keen and the produce shown was of a high standard.

The number of pupils at the Native Agricultural School at the Scott Agricultural Laboratories, Nairobi, was maintained at 60, while the number of those at Bukura School increased from 48 to 51.

Local Native Councils are taking an increasing interest in agricultural services and by votes for the upkeep of seed farms, the purchase of seed and implements, the engagement of instructors and similar purposes they are actively assisting the development of their areas.

Development of the native stock industry is hampered by the existence of certain enzootic diseases, which necessitate quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the reserves except through authorized quarantine stations. In some cases this results in a complete prohibition of the movement of cattle. The situation is not so serious in respect of enzootic sheep diseases and in consequence movement is less restricted. Native sources supply a considerable number of the sheep required for slaughter purposes. There are, nevertheless, strong indications that the veterinary services rendered in the reserves are receiving an increasing measure of appreciation and Local Native Councils have shown their readiness to vote funds for these services and for instruction in animal husbandry. In particular, ghee-making dairies and hide-drying stations are strongly supported. The production of ghee continues to make satisfactory progress in spite of the catastrophic fall in the price of this commodity.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Kenya and Uganda form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is in consequence complete freedom of trade between the two territories. A detailed examination of the external trade of Kenya alone is therefore a matter of considerable difficulty, more particularly as virtually the whole of the imports and exports of both Dependencies passes through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £410,306 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1931 being valued at £427,301. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda during the year amounted to £10,597,969 as compared with £13,871,883 in 1930 and £18,062,190 in 1929, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £11,543,651 as against £15,400,376 in 1930 and £19,837,533 in 1929. The value of merchandise cleared for home consumption during the year was £5,148,050 as against £6,820,712 in 1930, a decrease of £1,672,662 or 24·52 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £4,322,136 as compared with £5,483,024 in the previous year. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,343,874 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda, calculated in the terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment, being valued at £1,978,262.

Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1931, were valued at £246,505 or £169,355 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year. So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £1,078,697 or 31·52 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded, this serious contraction being due to the combined effects of a further fall in world market prices and to a decrease in the actual quantities available for export. Among the more important commodities exported, sisal alone reflects a small increase in the tonnage shipped, but the price had so far depreciated that a fall in value of £204,705 as compared with the previous year is shown. Exports of coffee decreased by 64,185 cwt. in quantity and £440,440 in value, maize exports being 362,968 cwt. less in quantity and £145,961 less in value than in the previous year. Trading conditions during 1931 were extremely difficult, no period of the year being free from grave and constant anxiety. The progressive contraction in the purchasing power of the population consequent upon a sustained period of world depression and the havoc caused by locusts was reflected in a marked decrease in consumption of all classes of goods, including locally produced food-stuffs. Importations were restricted to minimum requirements, the abnormally low level of both bonded and open stocks held by wholesale and retail merchants being a feature of trading operations during the year. This exercised a steadying influence on the local import markets and prevented a general collapse, which might have resulted from the acute and long continued depression had less prudent methods been adopted.

The forced abandonment of the Gold Standard by the British Government in September, 1931, was of some assistance to the East African territories where sterling costs of production and marketing (apart from an increase of 15 per cent. in shipping freights) remained virtually unaffected by the change. The consequential improvement in the price of exportable commodities on the world's markets quoted in terms of sterling thus increased the possibility of effecting sales overseas at remunerative rates. Unfortunately, the continued infestation of locusts coupled with financial stringency minimized the benefits which otherwise would have accrued to the territories, as on the one hand full advantage of the firmer markets could not be taken owing to a shortage of exportable commodities, and on the other hand a contraction of working capital did not permit of a normal replenishment of stocks.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £1,002,001 as compared with £1,139,031 accruing in 1930. Of this sum £698,571 was allocated to Kenya and £303,430 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following table gives comparisons between the values in 1931 of trade imports from the various countries, and corresponding values for 1930 :—

	1931. *Per cent.*	1930. *Per cent.*
United Kingdom	38·11	37·10
British Possessions	20·17	22·89
United States of America	9·51	11·25
Japan	9·51	6·74
Netherlands	5·56	4·78
Germany	3·59	4·01
Other Countries	13·55	13·23

The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1931 and 1930 :—

Country of Origin.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1931.* £	*Value 1930.* £
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Whisky	69,594	80,304
	Cigarettes	99,588	129,496
	Cement	72,842	76,991
	Galvanized iron sheets	65,847	83,878
	Tubes, pipes and fittings	31,507	24,073
	Tin, bar, plate, or sheet	8,447	44,426
	Machinery	132,087	208,309
	Cotton textiles	152,732	223,875
	Wearing apparel	25,298	47,093
	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	81,554	86,867
	Lubricating oils and greases	14,142	23,783
	Motor vehicles and bicycles	44,939	72,552
	Tyres and tubes	28,630	32,658
India	Rice	55,840	83,956
	Wheat meal and flour	36,195	48,909
	Tea	8,758	24,019
	Cotton textiles	67,835	80,325
	Jute bags and sacks	125,963	176,000
Union of South Africa	Coal	52,900	67,380
Canada	Motor vehicles	71,110	151,019
	Tyres and tubes	18,810	11,542
Germany	Aluminium hollow-ware	607	10,055
	Agricultural and horticultural tools.	8,197	7,113
	Shovels, spades, axes and matchets.	2,606	7,385
	Machinery	11,238	21,491
	Cotton textiles	13,233	21,681
	Vehicles	11,577	20,859
Netherlands	Tobacco (manufactured)	70,315	70,768
	Cotton textiles	160,718	184,908
Japan	Cotton textiles	317,656	278,840
	Apparel	55,668	55,999
Persia	Fuel oil	99,428	125,807
United States of America.	Machinery	16,126	31,916
	Cotton textiles	50,930	59,280
	Lubricating oils and greases	38,708	65,613
	Petrol	107,740	104,056
	Kerosene	39,523	61,853
	Motor vehicles and bicycles	42,951	166,303
	Tyres and tubes	24,537	38,446
Dutch East Indies	Fuel oil	22,197	24,851
	Petrol	106,074	139,442
	Kerosene	26,822	64,951

Cotton Textiles.—The value of home consumption clearances of cotton textiles of all descriptions amounted to £834,887 as compared with £926,484 in 1930, the Customs duty collected thereon being £178,783 or 17·9 per cent. of the total net duty collections. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £338,092. With the exception of coloured piece-goods, all classes show a decrease in value as compared with importations during the previous year.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·9d. as compared with 5·8d. in 1930 and 5·7d. in 1929, cotton blankets decreasing in value from 1/7·2d. to 1/3·9d. per blanket. The United Kingdom has never been a serious competitor in the valuable market for unbleached sheetings but has hitherto been the principal source of supply of bleached, printed, and dyed fabrics. During 1931, however, the market for khangas (i.e., dyed piece-goods) has been maintained, but a considerable proportion of the trade in bleached and printed goods has been lost to foreign competitors. In times of financial stringency the price factor naturally becomes a most important consideration and to this fact may largely be ascribed the falling off in the percentage value of the United Kingdom trade in this market. It does not, however, alter the present position and prompt and energetic steps will require to be taken by British manufacturers if their predominant position is to be regained. Holland and Belgium continue to provide the bulk of imported blankets; grey sheeting (Americani) being supplied principally by Japan and the United States of America.

Vehicles.—880 motor cars, 333 motor lorries, and 15 motor tractors valued at £154,251 were imported during the year as against 1,269 motor cars, 904 motor lorries, and 196 motor tractors of the total value of £363,414 imported during 1930. The main sources of supply were Canada, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom—the value of motor vehicles of these descriptions originating in the United Kingdom being £33,048 or 21·4 per cent. of the total. Motor-cycle imports fell from 125 valued at £5,458 in 1930 to 95 valued at £3,576 during 1931. A striking decrease in the trade in imported motor vehicles is recorded, the total value under this heading (not including parts and accessories and tyres and tubes) being £157,827 as against £368,872 in 1930. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 10·4 per cent. in 1930 to 22·8 per cent. during the year under review. The decrease in importations of pedal cycles, which is very largely a native trade, reflects the general depression, an additional factor militating against an expansion of this trade being the rapid development of motor bus services largely patronized by natives throughout the territories. During the year under review imports decreased from 7,056 bicycles to 1,903. The value of this trade, which is almost entirely with the United Kingdom, amounted to £9,379.

Other Imports.—A consistent shrinkage in imports of all classes is recorded.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1931 amounted to £1,183,807 or 23·25 per cent. of the total value of trade imports as compared with £1,465,194 or 21·16 per cent. in 1930. Transit and transhipment traffic were valued at £106,015 and £183,809 respectively, as against £126,108 and £237,101 in 1930.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exception being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya. The value of the domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported in 1931 amounted to £4,322,136 as compared with £5,483,024 in 1930, a further fall in commodity prices and a decrease in the actual quantities available for export being responsible for this reduction. Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, no less than 77·68 per cent. being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The principal foreign markets were Belgium (4·96 per cent.), United States of America (4·61 per cent.), and Japan (3·31 per cent.). The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1930 :—

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1931.*	*Value 1930.*
		£	£
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Maize	157,071	237,179
	Butter	27,665	43,576
	Coffee	890,234	1,380,530
	Cotton	123,991	115,248
	Sisal fibre and tow	24,597	95,781
	Cotton seeds	145,477	119,544
	Hides and skins	61,643	98,713
	Wool	37,671	70,615
	Tin ore	22,176	55,300
	Gold bullion	19,955	7,835
India	Cotton	1,380,662	1,354,946
	Sodium carbonate	10,737	29,025
Tanganyika Territory	Maize	8,707	18,185
	Wheat meal and flour	20,163	32,080
	Sugar	70,163	27,205
	Soap	6,826	9,846
	Tea	13,927	6,548
	Cigarettes	12,366	5,381
Union of South Africa.	Coffee	27,448	51,782
	Sisal	2,874	5,532
	Sodium carbonate	2,998	3,937
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	Sisal fibre and tow	159,798	257,496
	Hides and skins	22,627	47,606
	Wattle bark	14,172	11,585
	Wool	5,756	nil.
Japan	Cotton seeds	3,747	6,636
	Sodium carbonate	130,890	139,716
United States of America.	Maize	99,717	115,413
	Sisal	13,106	38,236
	Skins	23,159	34,501
	Coffee	44,680	3,492
Netherlands	Maize	24,924	60,667
	Wattle bark	16,239	14,241
	Sisal	10,511	975
France	Maize	18,758	44,912
	Coffee	26,751	16,167
	Hides and skins	18,435	21,125

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value 1931.* £	*Value 1930.* £
Italy	Maize	9,000	5,626
	Sisal	7,740	16,258
	Hides	8,216	15,705
Germany	Hides and skins ...	11,275	9,774
	Barks for tanning	8,174	5,538
	Coffee	13,620	1,321
	Sisal	11,459	81

Cotton.—The quantity of raw cotton exported increased from 521,409 centals in 1930 to 758,811 centals in 1931 but as a result of the fall in market prices the value decreased from £1,569,768 in 1930 to £1,509,895 in 1931, the average declared value per cental being £3 0s. 2d. in 1930 and £1 19s. 9d. in 1931. Cotton seed was valued at £149,224 (45,435 tons) as compared with £138,262 (33,783 tons) shipped in 1930. Of the total quantity of cotton exported, 3,131 centals were declared as originating in Kenya, the remainder being the produce of Uganda.

Coffee.—Exports of this commodity amounted to 315,893 cwt. valued at £1,147,818 as compared with 358,944 cwt. valued at £1,581,865 in 1930, the average declared value per cwt. being Shs. 72/8d. as against Shs. 88/1·67d. in 1930. Of the total quantity shipped 245,903 cwt. originated in Kenya and 69,990 cwt. in Uganda, these figures comparing with 310,088 cwt. and 48,856 cwt., respectively, exported in 1930. The United Kingdom continued to provide the principal market, receiving in 1931 Kenya and Uganda coffee to the value of £890,234, though the continued widespread demand for East African coffee is indicated by the fact that shipments consigned to over thirty countries appear in the statistical records.

Maize.—Shipments of maize decreased in quantity by 362,968 cwt. and in value by £145,961 in comparison with the previous year, the 1931 figures being 1,860,120 cwt. valued at £419,684 as against 2,223,088 cwt. valued at £565,645 exported during 1930. The decrease in shipments is directly attributable to the serious effects of locust infestations during the year.

Sisal Fibre and Sisal Tow.—Exports during 1931 were 15,994 tons valued at £232,564 compared with 15,847 tons valued at £437,269 shipped during 1930, the average declared values per ton on shipment being £14 10s. 10d. in 1931 as against £27 8s. 5d. in 1930.

Hides and Skins.—A further decrease in the quantity and value of hides and skins is recorded, exports amounting in value to £151,422 as compared with £245,303 in the previous year. Of the former total, hides and skins to the value of £109,458 originated in Kenya and £41,964 in Uganda.

Carbonate of Soda.—44,170 tons valued at £199,389 were shipped in 1931 as against 49,270 tons of a value of £222,305 exported in 1930.

Wheat.—Exports decreased from 214,528 cwt. valued at £91,449 in 1930 to 63,644 cwt. valued at £15,313 in 1931, whilst importations of wheat meal and flour amounted to 66,844 cwt. in 1931 as compared with 64,037 cwt. in 1930.

Sugar.—The development of the local sugar industry is reflected in the increased exports and decreased imports of this commodity. Shipments during 1931 amounted to 66,191 cwt. valued at £71,223 compared with 21,716 cwt. valued at £27,969 exported in 1930, imports being 6,566 cwt. valued at £6,388 in 1931 and 34,891 cwt. valued at £23,791 in 1930.

Tea.—Both import and export figures are again affected by the local production of tea, imports decreasing from 3,788 cwt. in 1930 to 1,341 cwt. in 1931 whilst exports increased from 1,443 cwt. to 3,184 cwt. in the same period.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1931, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £146,166 as compared with £182,026 in 1930 and £189,938 in 1929, the principal commodities involved being wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals living—for food, common soap, tea, butter, beer, bacon and ham, and timber. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £122,745 as compared with £172,737 in 1930, Tanganyika Territory produce imported for consumption in Kenya and Uganda being valued at £96,151.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927, the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1931 amounting to £427,301 (including specie valued at £42,380), and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this agreement reaching a total of £78,969. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £131,297 (including specie to the value of £62,000) the Customs duty involved being £12,380. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £410 306.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, and Jinja was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year. 184 arrivals landed 169 passengers and cargo to the value of £11,901 whilst 188 departures shipped 215 passengers and cargo to the value of £14,631 (including bullion valued at £10,800).

Ivory.

The arrangement concluded in 1930 whereby the Customs Department assumes control of the sale of all ivory, rhino horns, or hippopotamus teeth purchased or confiscated by the Governments of both Kenya and Uganda operated satisfactorily during the year under review. By agreement with the Customs Department of Tanganyika Territory, sales in East Africa are now held at regular quarterly intervals, the approximate times being as follows :—

Mombasa :—(sales of all Kenya and Uganda Government ivory, etc.).—May and November.

Dar es Salaam :—(sales of all Tanganyika Government ivory etc.).—February and August.

In conformity with this agreement two sales were held at Mombasa during the year, a total weight of 61,606 lb. of Government ivory realizing £23,994. Of the former figure 41,948 lb. originated in Uganda and 20,108 lb. in Kenya.

For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of servants who may be included in the class " domestic servants " are as follows :—

	Range. *Shs. per month.*	*Normal Wage.* *Shs. per month.*
House and Personal Boys	17/- to 80/-	40/- and 30/-
Cooks	22/- „ 100/-	50/-
Dhobies	27/- „ 42/-	30/-
Kitchen Boys	12/- „ 27/-	20/-
Garden Boys	7/- „ 27/-	20/-
Seychellois Ayahs (Nurses)	—	100/-
Native Ayahs „	50/- „ 60/-	60/-
Visiting Sweepers	—	10/-

The rates of wages paid to labourers in the various classes of employment are as follows :—

Government Employ.	*Average wage including value of rations.*
	Shs.
Railway	22/16
Defence	34/32
Other Government Departments ...	26/95
Municipalities	23/45
Agriculture	13/43
Other Employment.	
Mines	23/42
Timber industry	
Firewood	
Building trade, etc.	

A general downward tendency in the wage level has been brought about by the prolonged financial depression. Though it is not possible to indicate numerically the extent of this tendency, it is the case that labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been considerable reduction in the scales of remuneration of both Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Departments since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924. It has also been possible to obtain prices of about 35 articles in 1912–13 for purposes of comparison with 1931.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924–1931 :—

Year.	*All articles.*	*Locally produced articles.*	*Imported articles.*
1924	100	100	100
1925	101	109	98
1926	99	112	95
1927	95	109	91
1928	96	114	90
1929	95	111	90
1930	92	104	88
1931	87	97	83

The impression which has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 35 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants are still 45–55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1931 cannot be less than 60 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is supplied with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. As already stated, the majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Shs. 3 *per mensem*, and additional rations Shs. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two to three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Secondary schools for European boys and girls of the Colony were opened at the beginning of the year, the one for girls in Nairobi and that for boys at Kabete. In Government schools the total average roll for the year was 1,077 in 16 schools as compared with 1,032 pupils in 17 schools in 1930. In private European schools the average roll was 417 as compared with 329 in 1930. There were 11 private schools, two exclusively for boys. Most of the other private schools are mainly for girls but usually cater for a limited number of small boys.

Indian and Goan Education.

Secondary schools exist at Mombasa and Nairobi. An important event was the opening of the Girls' Government School in Nairobi. The total average roll in 12 Government schools was 2,482 as compared with 2,115 pupils in 10 schools in 1930. In three aided schools there were 1,803 pupils as compared with 1,422 in the previous year. A further 828 pupils were attending 15 Indian schools which were unaided.

Arab and African Education.

The opening of the secondary school for Arabs at Shimo la Tewa near Mombasa marked an important development in education in the coast area. Steady development in other areas continues and the school age generally tends to become more normal. Buildings at the new Government Central School at Kakamega (North Kavirondo) were sufficiently advanced to enable the school to open. Substantial progress was made with the new school which is being built close to Nyeri. Both of these schools are erected from Local Native Council funds. Consideration of further applications from other Local Native Councils for similar facilities in their areas has had to be deferred.

At the end of 1931 there were 34 Government schools for Africans with 2,936 pupils on the roll; this compares with 2,271 pupils in 29 schools in 1930. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues its good work of training selected native teachers and their wives in methods of teaching social hygiene and welfare. At the Native Industrial Training Depot apprentices complete their five years' apprenticeship, the first three years of which have been spent at Government or Mission technical schools. Various missionary bodies were assisted by grants-in-aid. In 1931, grants were given in respect of 242 African schools in which there were 19,968 scholars. In addition there were 1,417 schools with 51,399 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

In addition to the new secondary school for Arabs referred to above, secondary education was provided at the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu for 85 pupils.

Statutory Advisory Bodies.

The passing of the Education Ordinance assented to in February, 1931, involved the establishment of various advisory councils, school area committees, and school committees which took the place of the bodies constituted under the old Ordinance. All these new bodies rendered very valuable service in advising the Director during the year.

Medical Inspection.

It is a matter of regret that owing to the financial situation it was found necessary to suspend the school medical service. Principals of schools continued to compile statistics periodically which will be of assistance when it is found possible to restore this service.

General.

The Education Ordinance of 1931 (section 4(*d*)) empowers the Governor "from time to time from funds voted for the purpose by the Legislative Council to make grants in aid of such of the following institutions as are constituted and administered in a manner approved by him :—

(i) public libraries and public museums ;
(ii) orphanages, provided that grants in aid of such institutions may include grants in aid of the maintenance of the inmates thereof ;
(iii) creches ;
(iv) institutions or organizations which, in his opinion, promote the education or health of the children of the Colony :
(v) institutions or organizations for the education of adults ; "

It has not yet been found possible to make financial provision for (ii) to (v) under this section.

The Lady Northey Home for European Children is maintained by public subscription and the fees collected. The Lady Grigg Child Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans have continued to do good work. The League of Mercy, the East Africa Women's League, the British Legion, and the Salvation Army continue their valuable activities on behalf of the needy, especially the children.

The Red Cross, Boy Scout, and Girl Guide Organizations have been active in carrying on their well-known work in an efficient manner. Boy scouts now exist among all races.

A Musical Festival is organized annually and has provided a great stimulus to singing, solo and choral, elocution, and instrumental music, especially among children. An Examiner from the Trinity College of Music, Mr. Albert Mallinson, visited Kenya and met with a satisfactory response. His visit and personality afforded an inspiration to further endeavour. Government provides the remuneration of the Board of Censors for the Cinema, and the Education Department has a representative on the Board. The Natural History Society, which receives a grant from Government, carries on its valuable activities with headquarters in an admirable Museum in the Coryndon Memorial Buildings. The MacMillan Memorial Library receives grants from Government and the Municipality, and, with its associated organizations, including the Kenya (Carnegie) Circulating Library, under the new Librarian, Mr. B. Barton-Eckett, A.L.A., has sprung into great activity and is doing very useful work. The Kenya Arts and Crafts Society holds an Annual Exhibition which has again proved to be most interesting. The Agricultural Show has, with a section for African Arts and Crafts, also provided an incentive in the same direction. Associations and clubs for the encouragement of games and athletics of all kinds continue to increase and flourish, and the African Athletic Association holds competitions for Africans in the districts, and an annual meeting for olympic games in Nairobi.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The outstanding event under this head was the inauguration of a regular weekly air mail service with Great Britain on the opening of the North African section of the London-Cairo-Capetown Imperial Airways air route, the terminal point in the Colony in 1931 being Kisumu on Lake Victoria. This service is of particular value to the Colony and has been popular from the start. It is estimated that 11½ per cent. of the total number of letters and postcards despatched to Great Britain and Europe are sent by air. The southern section of the route had not been opened by the end of the year. In July, pending the opening of the southern section (Kisumu-Capetown), a supplementary and self-supporting local air service connecting with the main service was established between Nairobi and Kisumu and later, in co-operation with the Tanganyika Post Office, between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam via Tanga and Zanzibar. The Nairobi-Kisumu service was maintained by a local company—Wilson Airways, Limited—and the coast service by Tanganyika Government machines.

The ordinary oversea mail services to all parts were reasonably frequent throughout the year. English mail despatches averaged

1·25 per week and arrivals 1·4. The average time in transit each way was 19 days. The internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony, and except in the case of a few of the more remote districts motor transport has replaced runner services. The internal telegraph and telephone system consists of 2,560 miles of pole route, and a wire mileage of 13,919. Almost all administrative centres are connected by telegraph. Communications in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas are maintained by a wireless system consisting of eight small stations (500 watts), which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Notwithstanding the general depression there was a substantial increase in the demands for telephone facilities. The number of telephones in use rose by 10·5 per cent. from 2,403 in 1930 to 2,655. A net addition of 67 exchange lines to the Nairobi exchange brought the total number of subscribers to that exchange to 742 at the end of the year. Public exchange facilities are also available at Mombasa (285 subscribers), Nakuru (62 subscribers), Eldoret (59 subscribers), and Kitale (39 subscribers). In addition small rural exchanges exist in various parts of the country. The number of subscribers (mostly farmers) connected with these is 266. The installation of an automatic telephone exchange at Nairobi, on which work commenced in July 1930, was completed and the exchange brought into service at the end of January. The new system is very popular with subscribers and is working very efficiently. The installed capacity is 1,000 lines and the ultimate capacity 2,000. Trunk lines connect the Eldoret and Kitale exchanges and the Nairobi and Nakuru exchanges. Work on the Nairobi-Mombasa new trunk lines, to which reference was made in the 1930 Report, had practically been completed by the end of the year and the service has since been opened.

A comprehensive agreement relating to the Colony's external telegraph communications and to the local broadcasting service was concluded with Imperial and International Communications, Limited, on favourable terms. Under this agreement the Company has (*a*) leased the Government coast wireless station at Mombasa and is under an obligation to maintain there a continuous day and night service, (*b*) acquired the interests of the British East African Broadcasting Company, and subsequently operated the " Kenyaradio " and the broadcasting services, and (*c*) conceded substantial reductions in cable rates between the Colony and Great Britain, India, and the Union of South Africa. The cable and " Kenyaradio " services were satisfactorily maintained during the year. Cable communication with Europe was interrupted for 25 days in August and September owing to a breakdown on the Zanzibar—Aden cable but no public inconvenience was caused as traffic was diverted via " Kenyaradio." The land line route to South Africa, whose length militates against speed and accuracy, is not largely used. The necessary wireless facilities at Nairobi in connexion with the Cape—Cairo air service are provided under an arrangement with Imperial and International Communications, Limited. Independent long and short wave transmitters and receivers have been installed by the Company for the service and these are available, when not engaged on air work, for general purposes if required by Government. The local broadcasting service still suffers from lack of public support and no progress towards greater popularity was made during the year. The number of receiving licences issued was 418 as compared with 419 in 1930. Variety in the programmes —which consist mainly of reproductions of records, British Official Press News, local news items, market and weather reports—is necessarily limited. Transmission is on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Transmission on the former is satisfactory, but reception on the short wave, in certain parts of the country, is not consistently steady.

Roads.

The expenditure on the public road system, exclusive of that incurred on roads vested in local authorities, (*vide* pages 8 and 9) was £92,010, of which £16,032 was on new capital work, and £75,978 on maintenance and improvements. The extension of the mileage of the road system during the year was inconsiderable, as, although several new roads were opened, they replaced pioneer tracks which had previously been in use. The length of the public road system under the Public Works Department for maintenance is approximately 7,750 miles. During the last few years the policy has been to improve its condition by better alignments and higher types of construction rather than to extend its length materially. In 1931, 139 miles of hard surfaceing were carried out, which increased the length of surface road to 483 miles. Five miles of bituminous coating were also laid down and 21 concrete and steel bridges constructed, mostly in replacement of old temporary ones which had become worn out. The rainfall was well distributed through the year and little damage was done to road works by floods.

Revenue derived from public traffic shows some falling off from the figures for the preceding year. Revenue from motor taxation, including drivers' licences, amounted to £53,395, and from the petrol Customs duties and tax to £85,594. Customs duty on vehicles and their accessories yielded £24,491, and the tax on animal-drawn vehicles £431.

Harbours.

The year 1931 saw the completion of the Kilindini Harbour Development Scheme. No. 5 transit shed and adjoining quay, together with the bulk oil jetty and oil wharf were finished and equipped. The capacity of Kilindini Harbour is now 1,000,000 tons of general cargo per annum.

Shipping.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1930 and 1931 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1931.	1930.
61,926 tons.	108,017 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1930	271,974	319,953	591,927
1931	273,551	323,569	597,120

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1931 as compared with 1930 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1931.	1930.
Number of steamships ...	584	663
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,800,701	1,904,266
Imports—B/L tons	338,969	467,327
Exports ,, ...	367,739	370,444
Passengers landed :—		
European	6,562	7,272
Non-European	12,349	16,724
Passengers embarked :—		
European	6,577	7,008
Non-European	15,800	15,239

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year as compared with 1930 was as follows :—

	Registered Tonnage 1931.	*Registered Tonnage* 1930.
Vanga	9,996	13,795
Funzi	8,081	13,032
Mombasa	3,671,081	3,873,219
Kilifi	10,837	12,618
Malindi	18,063	16,332
Lamu	59,819	71,025
Kipini	2,459	—

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,567,429 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 801,994 tons, as compared with £1,766,516 and £898,280 in 1930. There was a considerable amount of competitive road traffic parallel to the railway and particularly between Mombasa and Nairobi and Nakuru. By selecting for transport only such articles as are carried by the railway at high rates, this road competition inflicts considerable losses on the railway. The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance (which was passed in August, 1931), has the effect of regulating, though not of eliminating, competition with the railway by restricting the carriage of goods by road between certain scheduled points to the holders of licences issued by the Road Transport Control Board.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1930 figures. In 1931, 768,224 passengers contributed a revenue of £215,510, while in 1930 1,106,106 passengers contributed a revenue of £286,363. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

Passengers carried.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1931	12,515	46,224	709,485	768,224
1930	19,085	59,479	1,027,542	1,106,106

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which the Administration maintains services, is shown in the following table :—

	1931.	1930.
Earnings	£104,000	£207,000
Total expenditure	£84,653	£101,785
Tonnage carried	93,226 tons	148,596 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during the year :—

	1931. *Tons.*	*Cost.* £	*1930.* *Tons.*	*Cost.* £
Coal	60,842	80,545	69,913	95,395
Oil	810	1,900	960	3,378
Wood	196,814	74,512	221,865	89,803

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1931.		*1930.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.* £	*Tons.*	*Cost.* £
Oil	2,734	7,540	4,054	14,740
Wood	12,701	7,156	11,495	6,997

Permanent Way.—In spite of a reduction in maintenance staff the main line track was maintained in reasonably good condition. The Thomson's Falls branch gave some trouble during the year, and while it has been put in very fair order, it is not yet fully consolidated.

New Construction.—The Yala-Butere extension to the North Kavirondo branch line, 10·75 miles in length, was completed during the year, at a cost of £36,200. The Kisumu seaplane slipway was completed and handed over to Government.

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1931 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	1,903,726	315,330	2,219,056
Ordinary working expenditure	1,300,805	173,422	1,474,227
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	602,921	141,908	744,829

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1931 amounted to £22,203,845. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,797,158 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan	420,112
Contributions from revenue—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	629,217
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,612,382
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)...	58,539
	£8,406,687

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony :—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Kitale, and an agency at Nanyuki; and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O) with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, and Nakuru.

During the year a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1931, the Bank had made advances totalling £32,300.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver);

10 cents, 5 cents, and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—

Shs.
10,000
1,000
200
100
20
10
5

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony but with effect from 1st January, 1932, this currency ceases to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely, the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Application of the Kenya "Weights and Measures Ordinance" has not yet been extended to the whole Colony. Revised and comprehensive rules relating to examination of weights and measures and prescribing fees for testing were promulgated under the Ordinance during the year. Inspections of weights, measures, etc., on traders' premises were carried out by the Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures in the more important towns of the Colony. Prosecutions were instituted on 27 charges relating to the use of false and unstamped weights or instruments. Revenue derived from testing and examination amounted to £190.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department on public works services amounted to £594,800. Of this sum £300,388 was from funds derived from the revenue of the Colony and provided for under the Public Works Schedules, £242,077 from loan, and £52,335 from various other sources. On account of the economic depression, expenditure from revenue sources on capital works was small, amounting only to £22,905. Much of this was incurred on the completion of various works which had been under construction but not finished during the preceding year. Progress was maintained on the considerable building programme financed from loan monies which has been proceeding during the last few years. Quarters for 33 Europeans, 46 Asians, and 132 Africans were finished and occupied during the year, a large Medical Research Laboratory and a building for the medical stores for the Colony were completed and brought into use, and the construction of the Law Courts in Nairobi was begun. Eleven water-works were maintained and operated, yielding an aggregate revenue of £44,804. Construction progressed on the water-supplies of Kitale and Mombasa. The former water-works were opened in March. The last twelve miles of the gravitation main for Mombasa water-works, estimated with its ancillary works to cost £165,000, were laid, and the 240 foot-span bridge to carry the new main across the estuary of the Mwachi River was well advanced at the close of the year. The distribution system for these water-works, estimated to cost £57,000 on completion, was still the subject of design. The demand by farmers, Local Native Councils, and other authorities for boreholes to tap underground sources of water-supply was small in comparison with previous years. Twenty-nine successful holes were sunk and yielded a supply of 833,000 gallons per day in the aggregate at an average depth of 236 feet. Enterprise in the diversion and use of water from public streams by landholders was well maintained, and the demand shewed an increase on the figures for 1930. One hundred and nine new authorizations were issued. As regards water-power, authority was granted for the development of a total of 7,153·546 horse-power, mostly in small installations. The work on hydrographic survey was much curtailed. Eighty-one regular gauging stations were maintained and over three hundred miscellaneous gaugings and investigations were undertaken in connexion with this service.

Success continued to attend the operations in connexion with the artificial drying of local timbers, and kiln-seasoned local timber is now in use almost universally in the Colony for the joinery for Government buildings.

The head office of the Public Works Department is situated at Nairobi, and five divisional offices are maintained for the control of the construction and maintenance of works and the local administration of other public works services. The head office is chiefly concerned with the general administration of the public works services and with surveys, designs, quantity surveying, and financial arrangements. The divisional offices deal principally with local control of construction, maintenance, and the collection of revenue.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and

Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1931 the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 177, of which 61 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers ;

The Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Courts Ordinance, 1931, came into operation on 1st October, 1931, and embodied most of the features of the old Ordinance, Cap. 5 of the Revised Laws. According to the new Ordinance the limits within which Subordinate Courts exercise jurisdiction are as follows :—

1st Class—Within the limits of the Province in which situated.

2nd and 3rd Class—Within the limits of the district in which situated.

Liwalis', Cadis', and Mudirs' Courts—In the Coast Province within the limits of the districts in which they are situated.

Section 18 of the new Ordinance sets forth the civil jurisdiction of the respective Courts apart from that of the Supreme Court, which is governed by the Kenya Colony Order in Council, 1921.

The criminal jurisdiction of the various Courts is set forth in sections 7, 9, and 10 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930. Section 187 of the Criminal Procedure Code vests in certain of the Subordinate Courts power to try minor offences in a summary manner without recording fully the evidence as is done in the more serious offences.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance (No. 39 of 1930), provides for the establishment of Native Tribunals to be constituted in accordance with the native law or custom of the area in which the Tribunal is to have jurisdiction, and for the determination of the jurisdiction of such Tribunals. Whereas formerly an appeal from a Council of Elders had to be heard as an original case in one of the Colony's Courts, from which Court an appeal lay to the Supreme Court, under the Ordinance under reference appeals against the judgment of the Tribunal in the first instance lie to the Appeal Tribunal (if any), thence to the District Commissioner, and thence to the Provincial Commissioner. In certain circumstances any person aggrieved by the decision of the Provincial Commissioner given on appeal from a District Commissioner may apply to the Provincial Commissioner to state a case to the Supreme Court. The Native Tribunals are therefore largely divorced from the Colony's Courts and it is only as a final Court of Appeal that the latter take cognizance of matters originally adjudicated on by a Native Tribunal. The inauguration of the new system of Native Tribunals made considerable headway during 1931 and reports concerning its success are generally satisfactory.

Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African police, with a small percentage of Asiatic personnel, under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly amongst police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European non-commissioned officer. Stations situated in each district are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier Province. African police are stationed also in native reserves where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, although the enforcement of law and order in the reserves is largely the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was decreased during 1931 on grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1931 totalled 5,162. Of that number 4,977 were true cases. An increase is shown of 995 true cases over the total for 1930. Accused persons in 3,889 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The greater volume of crime is in the main attributable to the effect of general unemployment throughout the Colony resulting from prevailing depression in all branches of industry. The bulk of the increase consisted of cases of petty theft, burglary, housebreaking, and stock theft. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 308,083/- of which Shs. 115,626/- or 37 per cent. was recovered. No serious outbreak of grave crime occurred during the year.

A small patrol of police continued to be employed on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves to maintain order between those tribes. A small area in the Nyanza Province in which gold mining operations were commenced also called for the presence of a few police.

COURTS.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 175, involving 312 charges against 302 individuals. These figures compare with 178 cases and 266 charges during 1930. Of the total 242 charges actually tried during 1931, 235 were against males and 7 against females. Convictions numbered 138, acquittals 76, and discharges 28. Europeans were convicted on

6 charges, Asiatics on 12 charges, and natives on 120 charges. Of the punishments imposed, 5 convicts were fined, 1 was sentenced to fine and peremptory imprisonment, 75 to peremptory imprisonment, 2 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or both, 1 (a juvenile) to whipping, 7 were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 36 (including 1 female) were sentenced to death, and 11 (including 3 females) were detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 761, an increase of four over the number for 1930. Probate and administration causes numbered 176 compared with 173 opened in 1930, and 128 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 141 for the previous year. In addition, 8 trust causes were opened and 32 divorce causes were filed. There were 50 civil and 65 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 89 criminal revisions, and 680 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 49,791 persons were charged in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, involving 50,927 charges in 44,076 criminal cases, an increase of 4,202 charges over 1930. These charges were disposed of as follows :—

Convictions	43,911
Acquittals	3,441
Discharges	3,575
Total charges ...	50,927

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	18,215
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	7,360
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,555
Fine and detention camp	319
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	965
Detention Camp	4,022
Peremptory imprisonment	3,832
Whipping with fine or imprisonment or both	100
Whipping	331
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ...	14
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	5,400
Other punishments	1,798
Total convictions	43,911

In addition, 877 charges were brought against juvenile offenders, involving 837 convictions, 28 acquittals, and 12 discharges.

Prisons.

The 63 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), three second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years), 24 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 33 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1931 was 26,905, representing an increase of 22 per cent. over the number committed during 1930. The increase in the last three years has been nearly 100 per cent. Of the above total, 6,756 were sentenced to imprisonment, 12,977 were sentenced to detention, 302 were civil debtors, 202 were lunatics, and 6,668 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 6,756 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 202 were Goans, Indians, Arabs, and Somalis, and 6,536 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 193 and 316 respectively —a slight drop in the former and a small rise in the latter as compared with the 1930 figures. The general health of prisoners was somewhat better than in 1930, the sick percentage having fallen from 4 to 3·6 per cent., but the total of 56 deaths during the year was nearly double that of 1930, although lower than in previous years.

Only 20 juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers of the Prisons Department in charge. In every case the juvenile was segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 28 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 268 underwent sentences of caning only. The annual increase in juvenile crime though small is steady, and is to be accounted for largely by the influx of natives to the towns and the rise in adult crime which results.

The technical training of convicts under European instructors has progressed. It is also satisfactory to be able to record that employment with furniture makers and builders has been secured by convicts on release who have been trained as carpenters and masons in the prisons workshops. The amount by which the sum paid into the Colony's revenue exceeded the expenditure on raw materials for prisons industries was £3,735 as against £3,717 in 1930. Convict labour, apart from industries, is used by Government Departments free of charge.

At present the teaching of prisoners is confined to religious and secular instruction given voluntarily by various mission bodies; but a step has been taken towards the ultimate improvement of the criminal by first improving the intelligence and education of the prison warder. With this object in view an African schoolmaster was engaged towards the end of the year for the regular instruction of the recruits passing through the Prisons Depot at Nairobi, and for voluntary classes to warders in Nairobi Prison. At the same time grants from the Prisons Rewards and Fines Fund were made to the Superintendents of the other two class I prisons for the pay of African teachers who hold evening classes for the warder staff. The recruiting of the warder staff, which numbers 400 with an average annual wastage of about one quarter of the total, still presents a serious problem. There is no shortage of applicants, but the majority are not of the right type for the work required, which involves long and monotonous hours of duty, night guards, and the probability of a man being posted for years at a time to a station far from his home. Steps are being taken to obtain a more suitable type of recruit.

Under Section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Ordinance No. XI of 1930), discretion is given to the Court passing sentence of a fine, with imprisonment in default of payment, to allow the convicted person time in which to pay the fine imposed; or to direct that the fine imposed shall be paid by instalments, and to suspend the sentence of imprisonment in default to conform with the order as to payment of the fine which has been made by the Court.

The probation system has not been introduced into the Colony.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1931. A summary of the more important enactments is given in each case.

No. 1—*The Mining Ordinance*, 1931.—Ordinance No. 1 of 1931 embodies the recommendations of the Conference of the Mining Departments of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory held in March, 1928, and aims at uniformity in the mining legislation of the various British Dependencies.

No. 2—*The Education Ordinance*, 1931.—This Ordinance makes provision for education in the Colony. It proposes to abolish the School Area Committee for European and Indian Education, while retaining the Advisory Central Committees and at the same time creating school committees for each school. The Ordinance contains a direct enactment of compulsory education for any race in any area prescribed by Proclamation, but provision remains for the retention of fees which may, however, be remitted by administrative act. The Ordinance allows for the introduction of free compulsory education at some future date which may thus be gradual and made to fit the financial position of the Colony.

As regards African education, provision is made for the creation of school area committees based as far as possible on the areas of Local Native Councils. The Local Native Council is given considerable representation on the school area committee and the Provincial Commissioner, or his nominee, is to be Chairman. Advice in regard to Arab education is provided for by the creation of one central committee sitting at the coast.

No. 3—*The Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance*, 1931.—This Ordinance provides for the establishment and management of a Land and Agricultural Bank to enable farmers and other occupiers of land to secure long-term credits at a reasonable rate of interest for the purpose of approved development of their lands.

No. 4—*The Customs Tariff* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance*, 1931.—This Ordinance amends the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1930. The duties imposed on wines and spirits under the Wines and Spirits Ordinance, 1926, are embodied in the general Ordinance and certain other existing duties are increased.

No. 18—*The Local Government* (*Eldoret European Hospital Rate*) *Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Eldoret Municipal Board to impose a special rate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital for European patients.

No. 19—*The Local Government* (*District Councils*) (*Amendment*) *Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Uasin-Gishu District Council to impose a special hospital rate towards the maintenance of the Eldoret European hospital.

No. 20—*The Local Government* (*Municipalities*) (*Amendment*) *Ordinance*, 1931, enables Municipal Boards and District Councils to amalgamate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a hospital.

No. 22—*The Butter Levy Ordinance*, 1931, provides for fostering the export trade in butter by imposing a levy of a sum not exceeding 25 cents a lb. on butter sold in the local market.

No. 23—*The Carriage of Goods* (*Control*) *Ordinance*, 1931, regulates the hitherto indiscriminate competition with the railway by the carriage of goods by motor vehicles.

No. 24—*The Co-operative Societies* (*Registration*) *Ordinance*, 1931, makes provision for the formation, registration, and management of Co-operative Societies.

No. 26—*The Legitimacy* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance*, 1931, amends the Legitimacy Ordinance of 1930. Under that Ordinance the law of legitimacy in Kenya differs in one important respect from that which obtains throughout the British Empire. The difference lies in the omission in the law of this country of that clause which in all similar legislation throughout the Empire debars from the benefit of legitimation all offspring of adulterous intercourse. Inasmuch as domicile is not an essential prerequisite under the Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930, it would be competent to the parents of such offspring to come to this country and there legitimate their offspring with all the consequences of legitimation following on that act. The amending ordinance of 1931, while continuing the omission of the clause debarring from legitimation the offspring of adulterous intercourse, substitutes the test of domicile for the test of residence in applying the provision of the Legitimacy Ordinance, 1930. The other amendments are formal in character.

No. 29—*The Arms (Traffic with Abyssinia) Ordinance,* 1931.—On 21st August, 1930, a Treaty regulating the importation of arms and ammunition was signed on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Article XI of that Treaty provides that the High Contracting Parties undertake that they will immediately put in force in their respective territories adjacent to Abyssinia all the regulations necessary to comply with the conditions imposed on Abyssinia in respect of the importation and use of arms in that Treaty, and this Ordinance was therefore enacted.

No. 31—*The Beer (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1931, doubles the duty upon beer brewed in the Colony.

No. 33—*The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1931, amends the Carriage of Goods by Motor (Control) Ordinance, 1931, which provides for the compulsory insurance of vehicles licensed under that Ordinance by inserting a provision to the effect that nothing shall be taken to render void any provision in a policy requiring the person insured to repay to the insurer any sums which the latter may have become liable to pay under the policy and which have been applied to the satisfaction of third parties.

No. 36—*The Game Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1931, gives assistance to owners of land who are desirous of protecting game birds on their land, by making it a criminal offence to trespass and shoot game birds on private land.

No. 37—*The King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1931, makes it possible to grant commissions in the King's African Rifles Reserve to persons other than those who have previously served in His Majesty's Forces, with the object of enabling local residents to be granted commissions in the Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 39—*The Native Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1931, removes an onus of proof placed on an accused person by the Native Liquor Ordinance, 1930, which was considered inequitable.

No. 40—*The Corporations (Probate and Administration) (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, makes it clear that all Trust Corporations covered by the provisions of the principal Ordinance must possess the qualifications of £25,000 capital.

No. 41—*The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931.—Under the Penal Code there were two scales of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, namely, one for natives and one for non-natives. It was considered that this differentiation was unjustifiable and the amending Ordinance removes the anomaly.

No. 43—*The Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, is intended, *inter alia*, to prevent the destruction of game by poison in certain areas, by making the possession, sale, or transfer of such poison, an offence.

No. 45—*The Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance*, 1931, provides for the establishment of a Kenya Naval Volunteer Reserve.

No. 48—*The Town Planning and Development Ordinance*, 1931, repeals and replaces the Town Planning Ordinance (Chapter 85 of the Revised Edition) which had become obsolete.

No. 49—*The Sale of Wheat (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1931, amends the Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1930, so as specifically to limit the milling of wheat grown by a miller to wheat grown and milled by him for his own consumption.

No. 51—*The Native Christian Marriage and Divorce Ordinance*, 1931, governs the marriage and divorce of Christian natives. It is the outcome of prolonged consideration and is largely due to the representations of various missionary bodies.

No. 52—*The Excise Duties Ordinance*, 1931, is a revenue measure and imposes duties of excise on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco manufactured in the Colony on and after the 1st day of January, 1932.

No. 53—*The Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance*, 1931, enables the Governor in Council to enter into agreements, in regard to excise duties, with the Governments of the other East African Dependencies which may become parties to the Customs Union under the Customs Management Ordinance, 1926.

No. 56—*The Entertainments Tax Ordinance*, 1931, imposes a tax on entertainments.

No. 57—*The Levy on Official Salaries Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council by order to impose a levy not exceeding 20 per cent. on the salaries of officers in the public service.

No. 58—*The Levy on Salaries (Transport Services) Ordinance*, 1931, empowers the Governor in Council by order to impose a levy not exceeding 20 per cent. on the salaries of servants of the High Commissioner for Transport.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1927	2,846,110	2,515,115
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,072
1930	3,241,599	3,428,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1931. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1931.*
	£	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	4,875,237
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,428,279
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	2,582,859
	16,900,000				15,886,375

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence at the expiration of three years from the date of issue.

The rates of contributions established are as follows :—

	Per cent.
1921 Loan	$1\frac{3}{10}$
1927 „	1
1928 „	1

ALLOCATION OF TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	9,810	55,087	254,723	55,190	309,913	365,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
Total ...	3,648,192	13,251,808	16,900,000	175,488	38,745	214,233	685,012	145,255	830,267	1,044,500

* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commence in July, 1934.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

Liabilities.	£	s.	cts.
Deposits (Miscellaneous £277,744 14s. 70 cts.)	524,182	14	56
Drafts	5,216	5	32
Loan funds, unspent balances.	976,364	13	30
Excess of assets over liabilities.*	361,542	18	74
	£1,867,306	11	92

Assets.	£	s.	cts.
Investments ...	263,747	8	43
Advances	313,643	10	62
Suspense (Turkana Tax).	692	7	00
Unallocated stores	68,440	8	46
Loans to local bodies.	8,097	11	07
Cash	1,212,685	6	34
	£1,867,306	11	92

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1931.

	£
Customs Revenue	698,571
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	530,877
Non-Native Poll Tax	42,571
Petrol Tax	27,260
Estate Duty	34,680
Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax	17,114†
European Education Tax	11,399
Asiatic Education Tax	14,481
	£1,376,953

Customs Tariff.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1931 included increases in the rates of duty imposed on imported vehicles and parts, tea, ale and beer, sports requisites, and lubricating oils and greases. Additional suspended duties were applied to wheat and wheat flour, and a suspended duty imposed on rice.

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* Earmarked as follows :—

	£
Working balance...	37,799
Unallocated stores	68,440
C.S. Housing Scheme	29,200
Loans to local authorities	2,427
Central Agricultural Advances Board	95,034
Loan to grain industry	116,020
Famine relief measures	12,622
	£361,542

† The Wines and Spirits Consumption Tax was incorporated in the Customs Tariff with effect from 16th June, 1931.

Stamp Duties.

The Colony's stamp duties are laid down in Chapter 57 of the Laws of Kenya and follow very closely upon the system in force in Great Britain. The principal documents subject to stamp duty are Mortgage Deeds, Bills of Sale, Policies of Insurance, Conveyances, Assignments, and Bills of Exchange.

During the year 1931 the revenue derived from this source amounted to £49,904.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	Shs. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	Shs. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province.

A Proclamation dated 12th February orders the payment of the prescribed tax by tribesmen of the following tribes ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province : Somali, Galla, Samburu, Ndorobo, Rendille, and Turkana. A Proclamation dated 27th April, 1931, fixes the rate of the poll tax payable at Shs. 10/- per annum. Natives in the Turkana Province and Dorobo pay hut or poll tax at the rate of Shs. 10/- and Shs. 6/- per annum respectively.

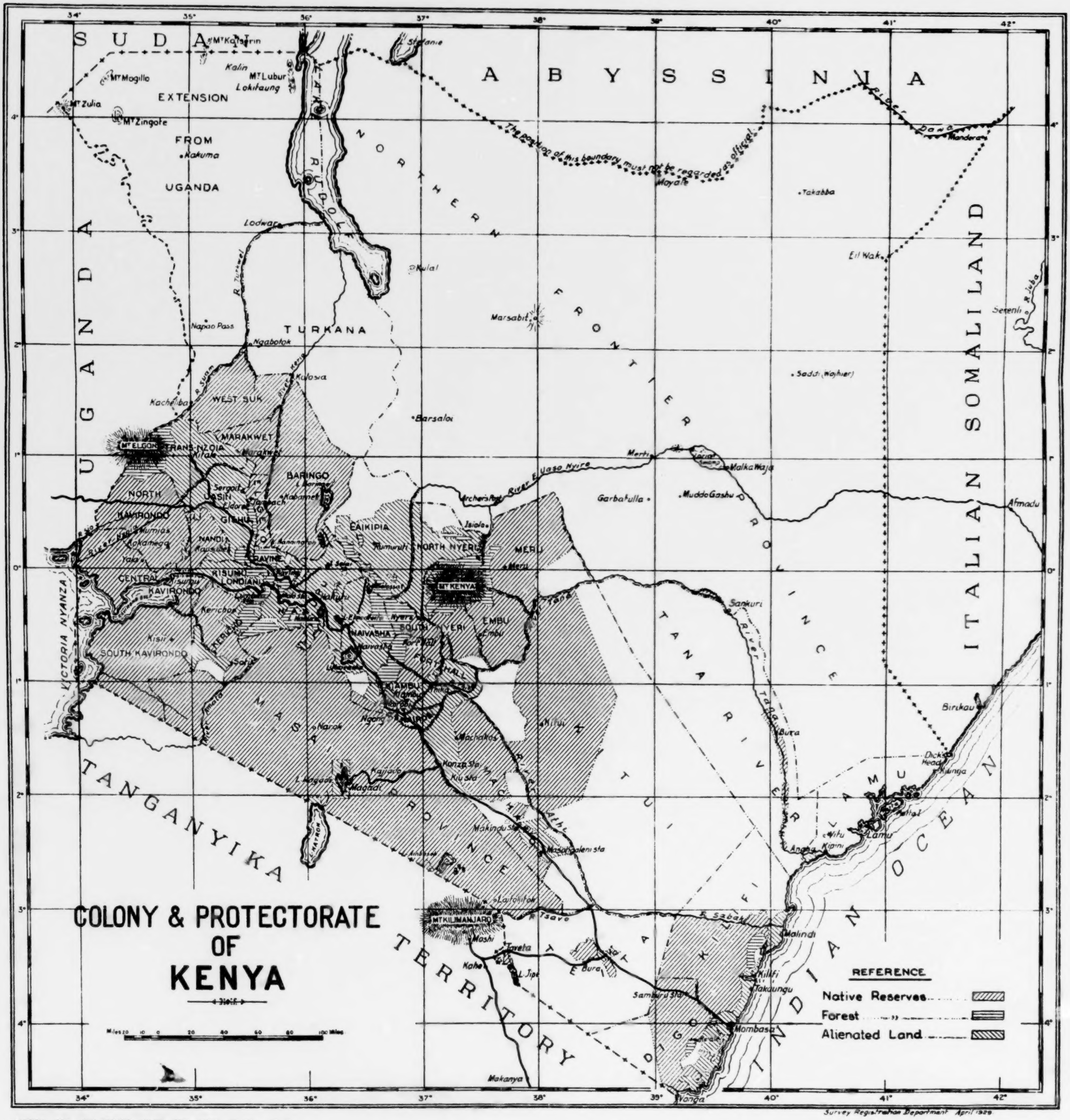
Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1931 amounted to £530,877.

Method of Assessment.

Hut Tax.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

Poll Tax.—A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Collection.—Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.



SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
UGANDA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER
TURKANA
WEST SUK
MARAKWET
TRANS-NZOIA
BARINGO
NORTH KAVIRONDO
UASIN GISHU
NANDI
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
KISUMU LONDIANI
RAVINE
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
MERU
EMBU
NAIVASHA
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
MASAI
KITUI
MACHAKOS
TAITA
DIGO
LAMU
VICTORIA NYANZA
L. RUDOLF
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
Mt Elgon
Mt Kenya
Mt Kilimanjaro
Mt Kalsarin
Mt Mogillo
Mt Zulia
Mt Zingote
Mt Lubur
Kalin
Lokitaung
Kakuma
Stefanie
Lodwar
Kulal
Marsabit
Moyale
Takabba
Mandera
R. Daua
El Wak
R. Juba
Serenli
Sadai (Wajhier)
Napao Pass
Ngabotok
Kolosia
Kacheliba
Barsaloi
Merti
Malka Waja
River Euaso Nyiro
Archers Post
Garbatulla
Muddo Gashi
Afmadu
Isiolo
Meru
Kitale
Marakwet
L. Baringo
Kabarnet
Sergoit
Eldoret
Mumias
Kakamega
Yala
Kisumu
Kericho
Kisii
Sotik
Rumuruti
Nyeri
Embu
Naivasha
Nakuru
Tana
Sankuri
Thika
Nairobi
Ngong
Narok
Kitui
Machakos
Konza Sta
Kiu Sta
Kajiado
L. Magadi
Magadi
L. Natron
Amboseli
Makindu Sta
Masongaleni Sta
Athi
R. Tana
Bura
Birikau
Dick's Head
Kiunga
Witu
Kipini
Ngao
Lamu
Pate I.
Malindi
R. Sabaki
Kilifi
Takaungu
Mombasa
Kwale
Vanga
Samburu Sta
Laitokitok
Tsavo
Moshi
Taveta
Kahe
L. Jipe
Makanya
34° 35° 36° 37° 38° 39° 40° 41° 42°
4° 3° 2° 1° 0° 1° 2° 3° 4°
Miles 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Native Reserves ▨
Forest ▤
Alienated Land ▨

COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

Survey Registration Department April 1929

(17886—28) Wt 21867—1143 750 2/33 P St G 7

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9*d.* (10*d.*).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.)	1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1932

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time 2½ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region generally poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya, and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58°F.—65°F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 35 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated Unofficial Members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into nine Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, and District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and forms part of the present Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests; at Mombasa for an Arab member: and in all cases the District Commissioner, who is chairman of the three Municipal Boards at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

No important changes in constitution or legislation were effected during the year. Attention was directed to the possibility of economies both in the expenditure of Local Authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1932 to £183,092 (subject to audit) of which £121,165 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 22 per cent, as in the previous year, the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees, and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values, up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1932 a rate of 1 per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £19,538 from rate-payers. In Mombasa a small-improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site-value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,600 and £2,750 respectively in 1932.

Nairobi and Nakuru control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government for this purpose in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £34,598 in 1932, as compared with £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a generally satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans Nzoia District Council imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during the year, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live-stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of the Councils a greater portion of the members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1932.

As a result of the locust invasion and failure of the rains in certain areas, nine Local Native Councils spent nearly £10,000 between them in famine relief measures. Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1932.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							*Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1932.*
	Rates.	*Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)*	*Other.*	*Education.*	*Medical.*	*Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.*	*Roads and Bridges.*	*Water-supplies.*	*Famine Relief.*	*Other.*	
	S.	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*	*S.*
COAST :—											
Digo	8,744	2,412	5,539	3,969	1,306	5,835	6,851	7,842	5,000	5,515	24,537
Giriama	25,914	9,628	4,530	—	2,019	5,351	6,000	9,536	—	17,498	72,498
Teita	10,027	2,030	2,717	—	2,273	2,464	2,931	144	—	2,697	93,094
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	138,116	14,089	68,226	112,833	20,208	19,737	47,925	—	3,240	106,353	277,851
Central Kavirondo...	34,847	9,362	113,038	30,656	18,999	16,500	2,600	209	55,832	49,801	159,560
South Kavirondo (K-B).	42,262	5,768	9,394	4,710	596	11,674	13,742	—	15,738	24,284	128,419
South Kavirondo (L-A).	43,636	9,618	16,320	6,250	2,041	3,895	9,435	—	81,685	30,258	81,979
South Lumbwa ...	10,833	9,756	8,472	5,348	992	1,305	—	—	—	13,640	53,891
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	7,809	10,901	5,028	5,274	1,883	7,987	6,525	—	1,179	6,978	70,289
Elgeyo	—	2,118	17,114	11,000	2,708	4,732	349	—	882	1,011	104,789

Rift Valley :—											
Baringo	—	4,145	7,664	—	215	4,749	32	706	24,204	5,407	15,333
Kikuyu :—											
Kyambu	40,676	6,190	23,931	5,064	6,947	14,015	14,781	3,590	—	27,576	153,992
Fort Hall	49,870	18,785	16,332	5,103	5,737	13,705	17,999	—	—	34,265	166,966
South Nyeri ...	57,083	12,080	2,795	117,750	15,396	12,916	5,000	2,603	—	17,160	14,365
Embu	11,421	5,459	2,331	—	8,300	2,944	—	1,584	—	6,841	43,863
Meru	8,556	13,887	10,233	—	3,924	18,334	9,986	1,151	—	2,831	96,840
Ukamba :—											
Machakos	97,666	16,096	10,497	18,311	6,229	33,258	12,404	2,915	—	33,426	208,252
Kitui	21,998	12,524	19,918	6,724	7,058	4,179	7,435	248	3,025	23,122	138,410
Masai :—											
Narok	—	15,876	15,316	2,570	—	—	650	3,994	—	13,906	61,889
Kajiado	20	24,308	15,080	14,047	60	293	—	15,170	—	13,603	30,117
Turkana :—											
West Suk	—	3,601	488	2,877	—	442	—	—	—	1,338	14,067
South Turkana ...	—	—	2,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,664
Totals ... Sh.	609,758	208,633	377,627	352,486	106,891	184,315	164,645	49,692	190,785	437,511	2,013,665

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

—	*1911.*		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	Europeans. (*females to* 100 *males*).	*Asiatics.* (*females to* 100 *males*).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly age groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10–19	850	1,303	1,583
20–29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30–39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40–49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50–59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10–19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20–29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30–39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40–49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50–59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these main eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926.	*1931.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :—

Years of residence.	*Europeans.*	*Asiatics.*
1–5	7,207	20,847
6–10	3,402	7,610
11–15	1,820	4,536
16–20	1,805	3,459
21–25	772	1,565
26–30	272	1,150
31–35	80	639
36–40	9	372
41–45	4	151
46–50	1	147
51–55	—	39
56–60	—	75
61–65	—	24
66–70	—	27
71–75	—	11
76–80	—	9
81–85	—	—
86–90	—	4
91–95	—	2

The last census was taken on 6th March, 1931. Since 1930 the migration returns have been carefully analysed and controlled in the Statistical Department and it is now possible to make a reasonably accurate estimate of population each month. Since the census in March, 1931, up to the end of December, 1932, there has been a steady decrease in the Asiatic population due to migration.

The following table shows the numbers of each race during 1931 and 1932 :—

	Census population.	*Estimated population.*	
	6th March, 1931.	*31st December, 1931.*	*31st December, 1932.*
Europeans ...	16,812	16,957	17,249
Indians	39,644	37,196	34,966
Goans	3,979	3,431	3,369
Arabs	12,166	11,751	11,752
Others	1,346	1,374	1,362
Total :... ...	73,947	70,709	68,698

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1932 was 3,007,645 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

Province.	*European.*	*Asiatic.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
Coast	1,160	24,595	263,483	289,238
Ukamba	205	926	391,669	392,800
Kikuyu	7,637	17,107	823,249	847,993
Masai	103	416	48,381	48,900
Rift Valley	2,720	2,549	93,508	98,777
Nzoia	3,108	1,795	127,086	131,989
Nyanza	2,266	3,597	1,123,570	1,129,433
Turkana	27	129	72,356*	72,512
Northern Frontier	23	335	64,343	64,701
Totals:	17,249	51,449	3,007,645	3,076,343

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a " Local Authority " which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Council in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with considerable success. Supervising the activities of all these Local Authorities are the Commissioner for Local Government for the towns and European areas and the Chief Native Commissioner for the native reserves. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent provided in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

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* It should be observed that 7,646 Suk natives have recently been temporarily included in Uganda, thereby reducing the total number of Suk in Kenya to 24,029.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret sanitary work and administration is almost wholly a function of the local representative authorities and, on the whole, has been effectively carried out. In Nairobi a notable event was the opening of a new abattoir, of modern construction, providing adequate accommodation for the present and future needs of the town. At Eldoret the native location which was opened last year provides good urban housing for Africans and its administration is in every respect a credit to the Municipal Board concerned.

In the native reserves good progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns, more particularly in those reserves to which it has been found possible to post a European Sanitary Inspector. Amongst other activities in the reserves may be mentioned the protection of local water-supplies, the provision of butcheries and slaughter houses and the reclamation of swamps which is being carried out both as an anti-malarial and agricultural measure.

Medical Relief.

In some of the towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are gradually being established and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves some medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, though it is for the most part supplied directly by the State and the greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service. During the year new native hospitals were opened at Kilifi, Digo, Narok, Nyeri, and Muriranjas, and there are now over 100 out-dispensaries in charge of African dressers connected with Government hospitals in the native reserves.

The following numbers of patients were treated during the year at Government native hospitals :—

In-patients	27,647
Out-patients	254,718

while at the out-dispensaries attendances numbered 646,033.

Amongst the diseases treated in hospital pneumonia remains the most important ; malaria and helminthic infections follow. In most hospitals the number of cases admitted for surgical treatment is steadily increasing and admissions for tropical ulcer still present both a clinical and an administrative problem. The number of women admitted as in-patients continues to increase and more use is being made of the facilities for maternity cases. This increase in the admission of females is clearly associated with the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals.

Special Clinics.

Clinics for the treatment of venereal disease, for ante-natal work, and for child welfare are now established at a number of centres and Government maintains a staff of two women Medical Officers and five Health Visitors for this work.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Employed labourers, their places of employment and their housing accommodation are subject to inspection by the Labour Inspectors of the Department of Native Affairs and by Health Officers. No notable outbreak of disease occurred amongst this section of the population and on the whole the health of labourers was good. No major housing schemes were embarked upon by employers.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The recording of vital statistics even in the towns of Kenya is still far from satisfactory and as no machinery is yet in operation for the registration or notification of births among Africans, no infant mortality-rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, were as follows :—

Nairobi (*total population* 47,919).

Crude death-rate, all races	13·51	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, Europeans ...	5·63	,, ,,
,, ,, Asians	13·57	,, ,,
,, ,, Africans	10·79	,, ,,

In the absence of statistical information no reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns.

With regard to the African population of the native reserves, there are no figures either for births or deaths. It is an undoubted fact that the native population as a whole suffers severely from preventable disease and on that account, and on account of general insanitary conditions and of an inadequate and ill-balanced dietary, is on the whole more unfit and less well developed than might otherwise be the case.

Ill-health and poor nourishment are to a greater or less degree the lot of all but a few of the African population. In 1932 the incidence of major epidemic disease was, relatively speaking, low, but pneumonia, malaria, intestinal worms, poor food, and maternal ignorance were the cause of much morbidity and mortality.

In the period of a year it is impossible to record any considerable alteration in the basic conditions which govern the state of the public health; there has, however, been a demand for help and instruction in the improvement of housing.

Propaganda.

Health exhibits are now organized by the Medical Department in connexion with agricultural shows held both in the European settled areas and in the native reserves. For financial reasons activities in this direction had to be considerably curtailed during 1932. Health propaganda was, however, carried out in a number of areas by individual officers.

Laboratories.

The new Medical Laboratory which was completed in 1931 provides excellent modern facilities and a sufficiency of space for research and routine work.

V.—HOUSING.

European.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is, on the whole, excellent, and for the most part the houses are built of brick, stone, or concrete. There is at present no lack of housing. In the rural areas European housing is steadily improving.

Indian.

The Indian population of Kenya lives almost entirely in the towns and in almost every town in Kenya and particularly in Nairobi and Mombasa, there is much Indian housing which is far from satisfactory. The poorer classes still occupy housing which can only be described as slum property. Amongst the wealthier classes of this community, however, there has been a marked improvement in housing during the past few years, and in Nairobi numerous houses constructed of brick, stone, or concrete and of good design have been built.

Arab.

Housing conditions amongst this community which is confined to the coastal districts and towns cannot be described as satisfactory.

African.

Many important problems arise in connexion with African native housing both in the towns and in the rural areas.

African native housing in urban areas.- In Mombasa the African inhabitants, who represent a large proportion of the total population, may be divided into two classes, (*a*) a stable population most of whom have been born in the town, and (*b*) a large immigrant floating population of natives who, in increasing numbers, are drifting to the town in search of work. The stable African population is accommodated in housing which is much superior to the huts found in the reserves, but materials which do not permit of a high standard of cleanliness are used. The provision of good housing for this class of the community presents one of the most difficult problems with which the Local Authority is faced. The floating African population is housed for the most part in lodgings kept by the more permanent residents. This arrangement is far from satisfactory and the provision of properly planned native locations is becoming urgent.

In Nairobi the problem is somewhat different from that in Mombasa because there is no large section of the African population which has urban culture or experience. Wages are generally lower and the standard of living more primitive. The supply of housing is far from adequate and serious overcrowding is almost universal. An attempt at a solution of the problem has been made by both Government and the Municipal Council by the provision of native locations. Good housing is now provided by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration for all its native employees.

In the smaller towns the problem, though less acute, is similar to that in Nairobi, though at Eldoret a solution has been found by the provision of a model location.

African housing in the European settled areas.—On the great majority of estates and farms permanent housing has not yet been provided for African employees, but on a few estates excellent housing has been built. Most employers of African labour now appreciate the benefit of good housing for their employees. Owing, however, to the prevailing depression little progress has been possible during the past year.

The housing of Africans in the native reserves.—The essential housing problem of the Colony lies in the native reserves. In many parts of the country there are thousands of African natives who are anxious to build better houses and improve their amenities, and there are many hundreds who are in a financial position to do so. In order to assist natives in this matter it has been the policy of the Medical Department during recent years to post to the most advanced districts qualified European Sanitary Inspectors, with some technical experience, who have been especially trained to undertake work amongst Africans. The business of these Inspectors is to teach and to provide practical assistance and advice in the designing and construction of houses in accordance with the financial means of the builder and the available building materials. Apart from affording advice and supervising the actual construction of houses, the Sanitary Inspectors, in consultation with the Agricultural Officers, also advise with regard to the construction of grain stores and other agricultural buildings. During 1932 considerable success attended these efforts.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Throughout 1932 increasing interest was shown in the Kakamega goldfield. The favourable report of Sir Albert Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E., published in October, greatly stimulated the activity of prospectors in this area and in the previously explored field at Lolgorien. At the end of the year 4,573 reef and 2,785 alluvial precious mineral claims were in existence. Some 5,900 square miles in Nyanza Province adjoining these goldfields were excluded from prospecting and the whole of this area remains to be exploited later.

In the open areas the smaller alluvial propositions tended to be worked out by the end of the year, but the larger schemes requiring plant and capital were only beginning to be developed. Serious reef prospecting and mining began and many of the more promising propositions are being acquired by companies with experience and capital.

One exclusive prospecting licence for precious minerals and one for coal were issued during the year.

The mineral production in 1931 and 1932 was :—

	1931.		*1932.*	
	Weight.	*Value.*	*Weight.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Gold	2,591 oz.	13,194	9,052 oz.	53,527
Silver	288 ,,	25	1,118 ,,	97
Lime	940 tons	940	900 tons	900
Marble	410 ,,	4,100	400 ,,	4,000
Sodium Carbonate ...	44,170 ,,	199,389	37,263 ,,	169,972

Agriculture.

The main products grown by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, coconuts, and fruit are produced by both Europeans and natives, and cotton, sorghums, millets, and miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

In common with other parts of the world, Kenya was affected adversely by low prices ruling for primary products during the year. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and coffee, the price of which had remained at a remunerative level in previous years, fell somewhat in value in 1932. Locusts caused very considerable loss to cereal and other crops and to pasture, though less damage was done than in the previous year.

The local production of wheat was insufficient to meet the local demand and in consequence it was necessary to import larger quantities of wheat than in the previous year. (See also under Exports, Head VII, Commerce.)

Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1932, to 28th February, 1933, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

Crop.	*1932–1933.*		*1931–1932.*	
	Acreage.	*Yield.*	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*
Coffee	100,387	303,998 cwt.	98,874	170,091 cwt.
Maize	164,018	1,139,616 bags	160,546	762,622 bags
Wheat ...	30,114	63,498 bags	43,168	86,862 bags
Barley	3,025	15,845 bags	2,330	7,126 bags
Sisal	139,834	17,369 tons	145,660	14,674 tons
Tea	12,034	2,421,056 lb.	11,258	1,500,249 lb.
Sugar	12,088	106,320 cwt.	12,363	104,700 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

A table showing in detail comparative values of total exports of agricultural produce will be found under the heading "Exports."

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years were as follows:—

	1927.	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	12,000	11,000	10.300	8,600	5,000	3,600
Copra and coconuts	12,000	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500
Cotton	15,000	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600
Cotton seed ...	—	—	5,400	5,000	—	500
Groundnuts ...	22,500	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200
Maize	75,000	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500
Millets	3,350	423	240	2,800	20	100
Pulse and beans	19,900	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ...	67,350	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500
Hides	160,000	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500
Skins	56,000	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700
Oils—various ...	3,550	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600
Potatoes ...	7,500	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300
Miscellaneous ...	2,600	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500
Totals ...	456,750	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100

Low prices on oversea markets, destruction of crops by locusts, and increased domestic consumption were the main factors which affected the quantities of agricultural produce exported.

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported while native produce supplies requirements for domestic consumption in towns and for native labour on farms and estates owned by Europeans. Some 500,000 bags of maize were sold from native reserves during 1932 for food for native labour on coffee, sisal, and other estates, and in townships. Exports of wattle bark and simsim in 1932 exceeded those of any previous year, and a recovery in the prices of hides occurred.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated.

Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows :—

	Milk (whole). gal.	*Cream. gal.*	*Butterfat. lb.*	*Butter. lb.*	*Cheese. lb.*	*Ghee. lb.*	*Wool. lb.*
1932–33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931–32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930–31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929–30	1,027,375	287,657	(*a*)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928–29	791,452	212,914	(*a*)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619
*1927–28	421,779	75,764	(*a*)	324,593	130,538	78,528	420,575

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.
(*a*) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

	Butter.		*Cheese.*		*Bacon and Ham.*	
	Quantity. lb.	*Value. £*	*Quantity. lb.*	*Value. £*	*Quantity. Cwt.*	*Value. £*
1932 ...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931 ...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930 ...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts. The production of ghee continues in spite of the continued fall in the price of this commodity. The Colony now produces sufficient for domestic requirements but continues to import low priced ghee from Tanganyika. Exports from Kenya in 1932 showed an increase of 70 per cent on the previous year's figures. The populations of pastoral districts depend very largely upon meat, milk, and ghee for their subsistence. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both graded and native.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations.

Fisheries.

The fishing industry of Lake Victoria has not progressed appreciably, but that of Mombasa is increasing and is finding larger markets in supplying ships and Nairobi.

Lake Naivasha provides increasing quantities of fish to the population of adjacent areas.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—Standard gallons produced in 1932 amounted to 93,852.

Soup.—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 8,676 cwt. valued at £8,125.

Aluminium Hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,271

Organization of Production.

The mineral development in the Colony is gradually passing into the hands of prospecting and development companies which have acquired many of the interests formerly held by mining syndicates and partnerships.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average number of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1932–33 was as follows :—

Men...	79,749
Women	3,506
Children	14,610
Casual	7,160
	105,025

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and sell the surplus to obtain money for their requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

Indian Agriculture.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Ukamba and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,274 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,942 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

Native Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits derived from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided the land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural Provinces. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also devote funds to the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Nzoia Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crop and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Ukamba Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Three Animal Husbandry Centres are now in full operation, and three more should be in full working order in 1934. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of a similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing of native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations. At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Kikuyu Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in shade-drying their hides.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £538,867 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1932 were valued at £494,659. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1932 amounted to £10,533,567 as compared with £10,597,969 in 1931, and £13,871,883 in 1930, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £10,959,941 as against £11,543,651 in 1931 and £15,400,376 in 1930. The value of total imports during the year was £4,874,572 as against £5,747,884 in 1931, a decrease of £873,312 or 15·19 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £4,505,860 as compared with £4,322,136 in 1931. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,280,982 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £2,224,878. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £245,600 or £905 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £62,892 or 2·60 per cent. as compared with the exports during the previous year is recorded. Locust infestation resulted in a contraction in maize exports of 67,188 tons in quantity, the decrease in value being £301,713. Sisal shipments diminished in value by £45,990 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1931. In other directions, however, a satisfactory expansion is noted, coffee, butter, potatoes, tea, cedar slats, wattle bark and extract, and gold being among the commodities exported in greater volume than in the previous year. From a trading point of view, 1932 must be characterized as a year of unremitting anxiety;

the deferment of hopes in the matter of improved commodity prices on the overseas markets and of relief from the continued locust infestation produced feelings of uncertainty and depression. The decrease in the spending power of the local population is reflected in the figures of trade imports, inward traffic during the earlier part of the year being confined to the barest necessities. Some improvement in both import and export trade became noticeable in the later months, a prospect of less serious damage from locusts, increased crop yields in Kenya and Uganda, and greater activity in the development of mineral resources assisting in the partial removal of the depression in its most acute form. World conditions, however, continue to be the dominant factor and complete recovery cannot be expected until the prices of primary products upon which the prosperity of the territories ultimately depends, again reach an ecomonic level.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £882,500 as compared with £1,002,001 accruing in 1931. Of this sum £597,316 was allocated to Kenya and £285,184 to Uganda.

*Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years was as follows :—

	1931. *Per cent.*	1932. *Per cent.*
United Kingdom	44·53	39·29
British Possessions	18·65	24·11
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	63·18	63·40
Germany	3·18	2·61
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·36	1·60
France	1·44	1·61
Italy	1·44	1·24
Netherlands	4·36	3·97
Japan	8·55	10·99
Persia	1·89	2·52
United States of America ...	8·91	5·28
Dutch East Indies	2·60	3·35
Other Foreign Countries	3·09	3·43
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	36·82	36·60

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* At the request of the Board of Trade and in order to bring the Report into closer conformity with similar publications relating to other parts of the Empire, import particulars, unless otherwise stated, have reference to total imports, including imports on Government account, and not to "home consumption" clearances as heretofore.

The following summary shows the values of the principal commodities imported from the various countries in 1931 and 1932 :—

Country of Origin.	*Commodity.*	*Value.*	
		1931. £	*1932.* £
United Kingdom.	Whisky	70,067	62,625
	Cigarettes	102,363	72,586
	Cement	89,697	38,747
	Galvanised sheets	69,314	37,914
	Tubes, pipes, fittings	52,052	51,335
	Tin, bar, plate or sheet	8,447	19,873
	Aluminium sheets	17,408	16,970
	Agricultural and horticultural tools	6,067	14,727
	Electrical goods and apparatus ...	49,175	35,254
	Electrical machinery	15,471	22,886
	Industrial machinery	62,999	40,894
	Cotton textiles	150,386	153,965
	Fishing and trawl nets	12,986	14,816
	Wearing apparel	38,280	35,539
	Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	102,463	113,072
	Lubricating oils and greases ...	20,968	13,495
	Soap	24,125	19,028
	Paper and Stationery	67,656	62,149
	Motor vehicles and bicycles ...	69,970	83,528
	Tyres	30,751	37,242
India.	Rice	56,018	28,539
	Wheat meal and flour	36,202	20,902
	Cotton textiles	66,322	45,974
	Jute bags and sacks	125,963	127,851
Union of South Africa.	Coal	85,279	71,975
Canada.	Motor vehicles	79,627	50,764
	Tyres	18,915	18,412
Australia.	Wheat	—	30,293
Germany.	Agricultural and horticultural tools.	8,187	19,272
	Shovels, spades, axes, and matchets	2,547	3,932
	Cotton textiles	11,471	4,594
Netherlands.	Tobacco, manufactured	58,083	72,801
	Cotton textiles	136,497	78,726
Japan.	Cotton textiles	319,923	306,614
	Artificial silk piece-goods... ...	34,512	73,056
	Apparel	53,660	62,137
Persia.	Fuel oil	99,428	110,107
United States of America.	Cotton textiles	36,545	28,446
	Lubricating oils and greases ...	49,053	27,883
	Motor spirit	127,935	33,460
	Kerosene	42,624	13,249
	Motor vehicles	80,983	76,114
	Tyres	24,353	6,526
Dutch East Indies.	Fuel Oil	22,197	17,452
	Motor spirit	104,986	111,972
	Kerosene	16,509	28,560

Cotton Textiles.—During 1932 the value of cotton textiles imported was £707,806 or 14·52 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £339,013.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·4d. as compared with 4·3d. in 1931 and 5·7d. in 1930; cotton blankets showed a value per blanket of 1s. 4·6d. as against 1s. 3·9d. in 1931 and 1s 7·2d. in 1930.

Although the share of the United Kingdom in this trade improved slightly in 1932, it continues to compare very unfavourably with the percentage value of textiles procured from foreign sources, the disparity being still more marked if calculations are made on a yardage basis. Importations from Japan show a further increase, amounting in 1932 to 43 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 41 per cent. in 1931 and 29 per cent. in 1930.

Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, and Italy provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

Vehicles.—689 motor cars, 408 motor lorries, 4 motor tractors, 90 motor cycles and 1,295 pedal cycles valued at £215,176 were imported during the year as against 891 motor cars, 336 motor lorries, 15 motor tractors, 98 motor cycles, and 1,187 pedal cycles of a total value of £240,672 in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £83,528 or 39 per cent. of the total as against £69,970 or 29 per cent. in 1931.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £89,331 as compared with £100,793 in 1931, the principal sources of supply being the United Kingdom (£37,242), France (£23,836), Canada (£18,412), and the United States of America (£6,526).

Building Materials.—A considerable contraction in the quantity of building materials imported (corrugated iron sheets, cement, timber, etc.) is noted, importations of cement decreasing from 31,164 tons in 1931 to 16,445 tons in the year under review. Of this latter figure the United Kingdom supplied 12,296 tons and 4,008 tons originated in Japan.

Other Imports.—Apart from minor increases in quantity but not in value, a general shrinkage falls to be recorded.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,364,848 or 29·27 per cent. of the total value of trade imports as compared with £1,183,807 or 23·25 per cent. in 1931. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £60,247 and £154,414 respectively, as against £106,015 and £183,809 in 1931.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exception being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya. The value of the domestic produce of Kenya and Uganda exported in 1932 amounted to £4,505,860 as compared with £4,322,136 in 1931. Apart from a serious decline in the quantity and value of shipments of maize and wheat, the position with regard to the export trade generally has been well maintained, a considerable expansion in the export of a wide variety of commodities to an increasing number of markets being noticeable. Empire markets continue to absorb a large proportion of exports, no less than 82·90 per cent. of the total value thereof as compared with 78·33 per cent. in the previous year being despatched to destinations within the Empire. The increase is due in part to the world currency position, and during the later months of the year to the application of the Ottawa Agreements. The principal foreign markets were Belgium (2·77 per cent.), Japan (2·75 per cent.), United States of America (2·01 per cent.), and Germany (1·99 per cent.). The following summary shows the principal exports and the markets in which they were absorbed, giving comparative figures for 1931 :—

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value.*	
		1931.	*1932.*
		£	£
United Kingdom.	Coffee	890,234	1,055,701
	Cotton	123,991	144,470
	Cotton seed	145,477	137,888
	Sisal fibre and tow	24,597	57,529
	Hides and skins	61,643	59,190
	Maize	157,071	53,361
	Gold bullion	19,955	64,845
	Butter	27,665	33,444
	Tin ore	22,176	45,504
	Wool	37,671	28,221
Aden.	Coffee	25,770	61,842
India.	Cotton	1,380,062	1,428,019
	Sodium carbonate	10,737	28,025
Canada.	Coffee	10,129	80,963
Australia.	Sodium carbonate	22,500	28,575
	Coffee	4,867	16,923
	Cotton seed	—	11,934
Tanganyika Territory.	Sugar	70,163	60,423
	Wheat meal and flour	20,163	18,419
	Cigarettes	12,366	17,947
	Tea	13,927	10,819
	Soap	6,826	6,958
	Butter	6,533	5,557
Union of South Africa.	Coffee	27,448	46,215
	Sodium carbonate	2,998	3,467
	Groundnuts	652	6,356
Germany.	Coffee	13,620	5,859
	Maize	6,123	4,500
	Sisal...	11,459	20,824
	Hides and skins	11,275	17,016
	Barks for tanning...	8,174	17,613
	Sesame seed	1	8,084
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	Sisal fibre and tow	159,798	75,003
	Hides and skins	22,627	24,222
	Wool	5,756	9,334
	Coffee	5,293	5,142

Destination.	*Commodity.*	*Value.* 1931.	1932.
		£	£
France.	Coffee	2,675	12,954
	Hides and skins	18,435	9,347
Italy.	Sesame seed	2,302	12,943
	Hides and skins	8,468	18,403
	Sisal...	7,740	3,389
Netherlands.	Maize	24,924	4,875
	Wattle bark	16,239	25,608
	Sisal...	10,511	10,476
Japan.	Sodium carbonate	130,890	93,604
	Cotton seed	3,747	18,804
	Cotton	1,925	4,751
	Barks for tanning	3,749	5,017
United States of America.	Coffee	44,680	55,355
	Skins	23,159	13,282
	Wattle bark	5,880	9,641
	Sisal...	13,106	4,674

Cotton.—Exports of raw cotton amounted to 829,303 centals originating in Uganda and 4,516 centals in Kenya, the total value being £1,592,761, and show an increase in quantity of 75,008 centals with an increase in value of £82,866 as compared with 1931. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £1 18s. 3d. as against £1 19s. 9d. in 1931. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 as against 45,435 tons valued at £149,224 in 1931.

Coffee.—The following table indicates considerable expansion in shipments, viz. :—

	Produce of Kenya.		*Produce of Uganda.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Cwt.	£	*Cwt.*	£
Exports, 1932	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162
Exports, 1931	245,903	986,429	69,990	161,389
Increase	30,013	227,286	17,087	61,773

Maize.—Owing to locust infestation shipments decreased in quantity by 1,343,764 cwt. and in value by £301,713 in comparison with the previous year, the 1932 figures being 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 as against 1,860,120 cwt. valued at £419,684 in 1931.

Sisal Fibre and Sisal Tow.—Exports of sisal fibre show a decrease in quantity of 653 tons, and a decrease in value of £44,955, the 1931 figures being 15,482 tons valued at £226,144. Sisal tow exports increased to 556 tons in quantity but decreased in value to £5,285 as against 512 tons valued at £6,420 in 1931. The average declared value of sisal fibre and tow per ton was £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 as compared with £14 10s. 10d. in 1931 and £27 8s. 5s. in 1930.

Hides and Skins.—Exports show a slight increase in value, comparative figures being 1931, £151,422, and 1932, £151,432. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £34,270 originated in Uganda in 1932.

Gold.—Exports increased from 4,721 oz. troy valued at £19,955 in 1931 to 14,913 oz. troy valued at £64,845, the Uganda share being 569 oz. troy valued at £3,470.

Sodium Carbonate.—Exports show a decrease of 6,907 tons in quantity and £29,417 in value as compared with the 1931 figures of 44,170 tons and £199,389.

Wheat.—Domestic exports decreased from 63,644 cwt. valued at £15,313 in 1931 to 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar decreased to 56,617 cwt. valued at £62,629 from 66,191 cwt. valued at £71,223 in 1931. The principal source of supply was Uganda and the principal country of destination Tanganyika Territory.

Tea.—Export figures for 1932, viz., 6,369 cwt. valued at £29,829, as compared with 3,184 cwt. valued at £16,925 in 1931 reflect considerable expansion in local production.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1932, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £140,160 as compared with £146,166 in 1931, and £182,026 in 1930, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £99,710 as compared with £122,745 in 1931.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £466,342 (including specie valued at £109,543) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £83,298. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £98,836 (including specie to the value of £48,905) the Customs duty involved being £8,532. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £538,867.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kampala, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

		Landed.			*Shipped.*	
Year.	*Number of craft arrived.*	*Number of Passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Number of craft departed.*	*Number of Passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*
			£			£
1931 ...	184	169	11,901	188	215	14,631
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152

Outward cargo during 1931 and 1932 included bullion valued at £10,800 and £64,815 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

Excise duties at the rate of £1 per ton on sugar, cents 10 per lb. on tea, cents 75 per lb. on cigarettes, and cents 50 per lb. on other manufactured tobacco were imposed in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory on such articles locally manufactured on and after 1st January, 1932, and the duty on Kenya brewed beer was increased from Sh. 20 to Sh. 40 per standard barrel of 36 gallons with effect from the same date. Inter-territorial arrangements for the allocation of duty collections to the territory of final consumption were completed on lines parallel to the existing Customs Agreement.

Sugar.—Eight sets of premises were licensed during the year (5 in Kenya and 3 in Uganda), deliveries from factories amounting to 13,656 tons of which 3,452 tons were manufactured in 1931 and therefore not chargeable with duty. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Kenya and Uganda excise duty on sugar was £9,211, allocated as follows : Kenya £5,855, Uganda £1,905, Tanganyika Territory £1,451, and Kenya in addition being credited with £6 from Tanganyika Territory.

Tea.—Fourteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (8 in Kenya and 6 in Uganda), deliveries from factories amounting to 1,807,130 lb. of which 290,184 lb. were manufactured in 1931. Excise collections in Kenya and Uganda realized £5,139, allocated as follows : Kenya £3,024, Uganda £1,203, Tanganyika Territory £912, and Kenya in addition being credited with £4 from Tanganyika Territory.

Cigarettes and Tobacco.—187,337 lb. of cigarettes and 54,397 lb. of tobacco were delivered from the three factories licensed during the year, 2 in Uganda and 1 in Kenya, the amount of Kenya and Uganda Excise duty brought to account being £7,441, allocated as follows : Kenya £847, Uganda £5,083, Tanganyika Territory £1,511, and Kenya in addition being credited with £682 from Tanganyika Territory.

Beer.—Two breweries, both situated in Kenya, were licensed during the year, comparative revenue figures for 1931 and 1932 being £2,596 and £5,214 respectively. The inter-territorial allocation for 1932 was Kenya £4,539, Uganda £372, Tanganyika Territory £303.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 60,673 lb. (Kenya 23,198 lb., Uganda 37,475 lb.) and the total amount realized was £23,139 (Kenya £8,849, Uganda £14,290).

For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of " domestic servants " approximate to the following averages :—

	Range. *Sh. per month.*	*Normal Wage.* *Sh. per month.*
House and Personal Boys ...	17 to 52	40 and 30
Cooks	22 ,, 52	50
Dhobies	27 ,, 42	30
Kitchen Boys	12 ,, 27	20
Garden Boys	7 ,, 27	20
Seychellois and Arab Nurses ...	—	100
Native Nurses	50 to 60	60
Visiting Sweepers	—	10

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1931 shows that there have been considerable reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1931, which were as follows :—

Government Employ.	*Average monthly wage including value of rations.* Sh.
Railway	22/16
Defence	34/32
Other Government Departments ...	26/95
Municipalities	23/45
Agriculture	13/43
Other Employment.	
Mines	23/42
Timber industry	
Firewood	
Building trade, etc.	

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1932 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 25 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924. It has also been possible to obtain prices of about 35 articles in 1912–13 for purposes of comparison with 1931.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924–1932 :—

Year.	*All articles.*	*Locally produced articles.*	*Imported articles.*
1924	100	100	100
1925	101	109	98
1926	99	112	95
1927	95	109	91
1928	96	114	90
1929	95	111	90
1930	92	104	88
1931	87	97	83
1932	84	93	82

The impression which has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1932 must be about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 per mensem, and additional rations Sh. 2 per mensem. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

The improvement effected by the centralization of secondary education has been consolidated during this second year since the opening of the schools. At the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, a

Sixth Form course has been started, leading to the Higher School Certificate Examination. An agricultural course has also been introduced in collaboration with the Agricultural Department. The School Certificate Examination is taken at the Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi. In Government schools the total roll at the end of the year was 1,138 (449 boarders and 689 day pupils). In private schools there was a total roll of 420 (266 boarders and 154 day pupils). There were 12 private schools, two being preparatory schools for boys who are being prepared for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

Two large Government secondary schools, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa, take pupils up to the London Matriculation Examination. A hostel for pupils from outlying districts is attached to the Nairobi Secondary School. Forty-one boarders were in residence at the close of the year. Altogether there were 13 Government schools with a total roll of 2,602 at the end of the year. Although it has been necessary to reduce the rate of grant-in-aid, it has been found possible to place a much larger number of schools on the grant list. Thirty-two schools were aided during the year in which the total roll was 1,971. In six unaided schools the total roll was 283. The Goan community in Mombasa erected a handsome school building during the year, but the school was not actually opened until the beginning of 1933.

Arab and African Education.

The three Arab schools at the Coast, Mombasa, Malindi and Shimo-la-Tewa, to which Africans are also admitted, showed a total roll of 337. There was also a Government night school at Lamu with 40 pupils. Thirty-nine Government African schools had a total roll at the end of the year of 3,155. The Local Native Councils continued to show great interest in educational development. The new school erected from Local Native Council funds close to Nyeri was opened early in 1933 as the Government Kikuyu School. The Local Native Councils spent £12,786 in all on education during the year, for the erection of schools and for aiding existing Government and Mission schools in various ways. The work of the Jeanes school, Kabete, has been extended to include the training of agricultural and welfare workers as well as supervisors of native teachers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced somewhat to meet changed conditions. The total roll at the end of the year was 478.

The various Missionary Societies continued to conduct the bulk of village elementary and sub-elementary education based on their primary and technical schools at central stations in the reserves. There are now two Mission secondary schools, the Protestant Alliance High School at Kikuyu and the Roman Catholic School at

Kabaa. Grants-in-aid to Missions during the year reached a total of £33,820, which figure included special provision for secondary education and for the training of women, but did not include the two-thirds of the salaries paid to Jeanes teachers.

Administration.

On the abolition of the post of Chief Inspector at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and four Inspectors of Schools. Three Inspectors were stationed in outlying Provinces most of the year.

The four Advisory Councils, for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively, and the various school committees and African School Area Committees rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year.

Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary education examinations during the period 1928 to 1932 :—

Cambridge Junior.

	1928.		*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Europeans ...	37	24	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26
Indians ...	30	20	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52

Europeans entered, 222 ; passed, 113.
Indians entered, 314 ; passed, 171.

*Cambridge School Certificate (Senior).**

	1928.		*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Europeans ...	7	4	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14

Entered, 72 ; passed, 44.

London Matriculation.

	1928.		*1929.*		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Indians ...	16	4	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8

Entered, 96 ; passed 35.

NOTE.—For more detailed information on educational matters attention is invited to the Annual Report of the Education Department.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and the fees collected. The Lady Grigg Child Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans have continued to do good work. The League of Mercy, the East Africa Women's League, the British Legion, and the Salvation Army continue their valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children.

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* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

On the 2nd February the Nairobi-Mombasa telephone trunk service was opened. It links the capital with the coast. Telephone communication is now possible between Nairobi and Tanga and the service will shortly be extended to Dar es Salaam. Communication by telephone to Tanganyika Territory was previously possible only from Mombasa.

Despite unfavourable trade conditions, there was an increase in the number of telephone exchange connexions during 1932. A new rural system was opened at Thika and serves 34 subscribers. The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows :—

Nairobi ...	758	Nakuru ...	57
Mombasa ...	294	Eldoret ...	55

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,664 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 14,786. Nearly all Administrative centres are connected by telegraph. Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of eight small stations (500 watts), in addition to one at Kitale opened in 1932, which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

A wireless station was installed at Kisumu solely for aircraft purposes and is operated and maintained by Imperial Airways, Limited. Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications, Limited, through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the coast wireless station at Mombasa and gives a continuous service there. Overseas telegraph traffic decreased. The Kenya radio service dealt with 72·14 per cent. of the traffic to and from Great Britain.

The number of broadcasting licences increased from 418 to 635. The local broadcasting station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is satisfactory and has improved on the short wave. The programmes consist mainly of the reproduction of gramophone records, British Official wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports.

In January the London-Cape Town air mail service, previously operating between London and Kisumu only, was extended to Cape Town. The flight was maintained with satisfactory regularity during the year and the popularity of the service steadily increased. A supplementary air service was arranged locally to serve Nairobi, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam and to link the coast towns with the main London-Cape Town flight. The local service is operated by Messrs. Wilson Airways, Limited, and performed its weekly journey in each direction with unbroken regularity from the 18th August to the end of the year.

The number of mails despatched to Great Britain by surface transport was 65 and the number received 62. The average time in transit was 19 days. One mail was received in 14 days from London, a time only once previously equalled. Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony, and motor transport is steadily displacing the native runner.

Roads.

The expenditure on the public road system, exclusive of that incurred on roads vested in local authorities (vide page 5) was £67,808, of which £4,038 was on capital work and £63,770 on maintenance and improvements. No marked increase of the mileage of public roads maintained through the Public Works Department took place during the year, and the length of public road system (exclusive of the portions in District Council areas amounting to about 1,671 miles) remains approximately 7,750 miles. Owing to financial limitations, it was only possible to carry out a strictly limited programme of improvement. This was chiefly confined to those cases where realignments, new drainage or surfacing would render upkeep easier as well as provide better traffic facilities.

The principal items of road improvement dealt with during the year consisted in the aggregate of : (1) 106·8 miles of realignments, (2) construction of 12 bridges, (3) 187 miles of surfacing, mostly laterite and other soft stone, and (4) 240·2 miles of catchwater drain and a large number of culverts.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1931 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1932.	1931.
55,166 tons.	61,926 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1931	273,551	323,569	597,120
1932	233,674	324,344	558,018

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa (including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port) for the year 1932 as compared with 1931 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1931.
Number of steamships ...	515	584
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,800,701
Imports—B/L tons	289,684	338,969
Exports ,, ...	351,447	367,739
Passengers landed :—		
European	5,391	6,562
Non-European	10,209	12,349
Passengers embarked :—		
European	5,356	6,577
Non-European	12,332	15,800

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya sea-ports during the year as compared with 1931 was as follows :—

	1932. Registered Tonnage	1931. Registered Tonnage
Vanga	6,773	9,996
Funzi	10,077	8,081
Mombasa	3,410,273	3,671,081
Kilifi	6,238	10,837
Malindi	21,098	18,063
Lamu	27,785	59,819
Kipini	2,280	2,459

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,564,182 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 723,453 tons, as compared with £1,567,429 and 801,994 tons in 1931. Having regard to the economic position of the territories served by the Administration, it is encouraging to observe that the 1932 revenue was only 0·21 per cent. below the revenue for 1931.

Legislation prohibiting competitive road traffic on certain roads parallel to the railway was introduced on the 17th January, 1933.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic also showed a decrease on 1931 figures. In 1932 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159, while in 1931 768,224 passengers contributed a revenue of £215,510. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

Passengers carried.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1932	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492
1931	12,515	46,224	709,485	768,224

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which the Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1931.
Earnings	£91,854	£104,000
Total expenditure	£64,250	£84,653
Tonnage carried	71,611 tons	93,226 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during the year :—

	1932.		*1931.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.* £	*Tons.*	*Cost.* £
Coal	56,790	68,536	60,842	80,545
Oil	85	292	810	1,900
Wood	132,656	47.315	196,814	74,512

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1932.		*1931.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.* £	*Tons.*	*Cost.* £
Oil	2,776	7,634	2,734	7,540
Wood	8,150	4,315	12,701	7,156

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1932 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways. £	*Harbours.* £	*Total.* £
Earnings	1,838,661	282.354	2,121 015
Ordinary working expenditure	1,014,161	125.224	1,169,385
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	794,500	157.130	951,630

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1932 amounted to £22,319,691. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,919,403 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary Grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued Interest on 1924 Loan	420,118
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	629,217
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,588,743
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	75,773
	£8,400,288

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret ; the Standard Bank of

South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nyeri, Nakuru, and Kitale, and an agency at Nanyuki; and Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale, and Nakuru.

During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1932, the Bank had made advances totalling £227,700.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—

50 cents (silver);
10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. The Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is now applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, although annual verifications and periodical inspections are only carried out in the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 16,000 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £307. A further total of 3,000 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions on nine charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or unstamped weights, measures, or instruments.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department on public works services amounted to £366,269. Of this sum £232,047 was from funds derived from the revenue of the Colony and provided for under the Public Works Schedules, £89,475 from loan, and £44,747 from various extra-departmental sources. The revenue collected by the Department was £57,102.

The expenditure in direct charges on works of a capital character was £104,687, of which £33,737 was from revenue sources, and £70,950 (exclusive of Establishment charges) from loan. The distribution according to the nature of the works of the revenue expenditure of £33,737 was :—

	£
Buildings	1,665
Water and drainage	28,787
Roads and bridges	2,583
Miscellaneous	702

The distribution of the loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings	49,402
Water and drainage	20,093
Roads and bridges	1,455

The principal capital work in progress during the year was the construction of Mombasa Water Works, the estimated cost of which is £227,000 (£165,000 from loan and £62,000 from Renewals Fund). The expenditure during the year was £22,538 out of loan and £26,840 from Renewals Fund. The third and last section of the gravitation main from the intake works at Mreri to the service tanks at Changamwe comprising 7·9 miles of the total length, together with various subsidiary works including the 210 feet span bridge across the Mwachi River Estuary, was finished during the year and brought into use after testing. Considerable progress was also made with the laying of the distribution system from the Changamwe service tanks to and through the town of Mombasa. These pipes range from 24 inches diameter downwards.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the Uganda, Nyasaland, and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1932 the Court held four ordinary sessions and two special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 245, of which 136 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers ;

The Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers; and

The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadirs, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Police.

The Kenya police is composed of Africans and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier Province. African police are stationed in native reserves and Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, although the enforcement of law and order in the reserves is largely the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1932 on grounds of economy, necessitating the closing of several police stations.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1932 totalled 5,686. Of that number 5,370 were true cases, an increase of 393 true cases over the total for 1931. Accused persons in 3,924 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. Much of the crime is attributable to the prevailing economic conditions with resultant unemployment. The main increases are in regard to housebreaking, burglary, petty thefts, and stock and produce thefts. The total stated value of property stolen was Sh. 342,556, of which Sh. 123,528 or 36 per cent. was recovered. No serious outbreak of grave crime occurred during the year.

A small patrol of police was employed throughout the year to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. A patrol also was in operation for several months on the boundaries of the Masai-Lumbwa native reserves. A detachment continued to be posted in the gold mining area at Kakamega.

COURTS.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 171, involving 236 charges against 223 individuals. These figures compare with 175 cases and 312 charges during 1931. Of the total 282 charges actually tried during 1932, 275 were against males and 7 against females. Convictions numbered 200, acquittals 47, and discharges 35. Europeans were convicted on 9 charges, Asiatics on 6 charges, and natives on 185 charges. Of the punishments imposed, 1 convict was fined, 68 were sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, 14 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or both, 1 to whipping, 4 (including 2 females) were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 92 were sentenced to death, and 16 were detained during the Governor's pleasure. Of the 92 persons sentenced to death, 60 were concerned in one case. The death sentences imposed on these 60 persons were subsequently commuted.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 585, a decrease of 176 on the number for 1931. Probate and administration causes numbered 173 compared with 176 opened in 1931, and 72 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 128 for the previous year. In addition, 5 trust causes were opened and 35 divorce causes were filed. There were 49 civil and 35 criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 18 criminal revisions, and 812 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 51,477 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, an increase of 550 over 1931. These charges were disposed of as follows :—

Convictions	46,051
Acquittals	1,898
Discharges	3,528
Total charges ...	51,477

This includes 1,050 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 984 convictions, 29 acquittals, and 37 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows :—

Fines	13,938
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	10,187
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,843
Fine and detention camp	398
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	1,329
Detention Camp	3,388
Peremptory imprisonment	3,911
Whipping with fine or imprisonment or both	88
Whipping	304
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ...	38
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	6,115
Other punishments	4,501
Detained pending Governor's orders	4
Committed to prison for failure to find security ...	7
Total convictions	46,051

Prisons.

The 64 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), three second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 24 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 34 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1932 was 31,542, representing an increase of 17 per cent. over the number committed during 1931. The increase in the last four years has been over 100 per cent. Of the above total, 7,054 were sentenced to imprisonment, 16,234 were sentenced to detention, 279 were civil debtors, 162 were lunatics, and 7,813 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,054 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 216 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 6,820 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 231 and 357 respectively—a rise in both figures as compared with 1931. The general health of prisoners was slightly better than in 1931, the sick percentage having fallen from 3·6 to 3·5 per cent. The total of 33 deaths during the year was 23 lower than the total for 1931.

Forty-four juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in Class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 30 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 283 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 58 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1932 67 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 81 in 1931. Three licences were revoked for breach of conditions.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three Class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, has made satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prisons staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prisons' workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government Departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors' shops is increasing. The number of convicts employed in the carpenters' shop at Nairobi was considerably augmented to cope with the increased number of orders received. During 1932, £3,318 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £7,575. Of this sum £2,434 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

At 19 of the 30 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners' food is undertaken. During 1932 £1,117 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize (193½ tons), beans (18¼ tons), and potatoes (38½ tons).

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 29 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these 17 convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, and the cases of 12 convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date. One convict was released after serving 15 years of his sentence of 22 years.

In the report for 1931 mention was made of steps that were being taken to obtain a better type of recruit and to train him into a better warder. Formerly a recruit who passed a height standard and the medical officer and received a "clean" report from the Central Finger Print Bureau entered the Department and went through a short course of drill, musketry, and training in prison duties. Now endeavour is made, with fair success, to secure for each training course, which lasts six months, a mixture of ex-soldiers of the King's African Rifles, ex-constables of the Kenya police, trained artisans—principally boys from the Native Industrial Training Depot, Kabete, and Government School, Machakos—and literary natives from such schools as the Government African School, Kapsabet. After going through the recruits' course, which in addition to drill, prison training, and musketry, now includes one hour a day in school and three hours a week in the prisons' workshops, artisan recruits are posted to the prisons' workshops where they act not only as warders but also as instructors.

The engagement of an African teacher at the end of 1931 for the Prisons Depot has proved a success. The recruits are divided into three sections for all training, and for one hour daily each section attends school, where reading, writing, simple arithmetic and a little geography are taught. In the afternoons the teacher takes sections in baton drill and musketry instruction and assists in the supervision of organized games. In the evenings he holds voluntary classes in the school. These classes are well attended by the prison non-commissioned officers and warders, many of whom exhibit a surprising keenness to educate themselves in spite of long hours on duty in the prison and with outside parties. The teaching of prisoners is at present confined to religious and secular instruction given voluntarily by various mission bodies.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1932. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 6—*The Local Government (District Councils) (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—The object of this Ordinance is to allow a District Council and township to associate in the maintenance of a hospital and to levy a rate for that purpose within the township.

No. 7—*The Land and Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, 1930, so as to empower the Land Bank Board to make advances for the purpose of fencing and dipping tanks, with a maximum limit of £200 for either purpose in addition to advances made under Section 28 of the Principal Ordinance with no limit other than that the total advances shall not exceed the maxima set out in Section 27 of the Principal Ordinance.

No. 8—*The Co-operative Societies (Registration) (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Co-operative Societies (Registration) Ordinance, 1931. It is designed to assist Co-operative Societies and to enlarge their scope and activities. It makes it clear that Co-operative Societies with limited liability may be formed under the Principal Ordinance. It also adds a definition of " producers of agricultural products " to enable persons, partnerships, and companies who cut timber and prepare timber and timber products for market to form Co-operative Societies if desired. Provision is also made for the appointment of persons to investigate the accounts and general affairs of registered societies.

No. 10—*The Trading Centres Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance makes provision for the establishment of trading centres, and is, in this respect, a corrollary to the Townships Ordinance, 1930, which provides for the establishment of townships. The Ordinance provides that a trading centre shall be administered by the District Commissioner of the district in which it is situated. It also confers power on the Governor to make rules for the good order and government of such trading centres.

No. 14—*The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance effects certain amendments recommended by the Civil Procedure Rules Committee which functions under the Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1924.

No. 15—*The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Mining Ordinance, 1930, in various ways. It provides *inter alia* that samples of minerals exported for the purpose of assay may be exempted from liability to royalties. The provision in the Principal Ordinance restricting each prospector to one alluvial claim has been found to impose an unnecessary hardship on the mining community and has accordingly been repealed.

No. 21—*The Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance makes provision for a refund of proportionate licence fees in respect of a motor vehicle which has been destroyed, broken up or permanently removed from the Colony, or which for some other reason will not be used in the Colony for the currency of the licence.

No. 22—*The Minimum Wage Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance gives effect to the provisions of a Convention for the Creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1928, whereby minimum rates of wages may be fixed for workers employed in certain trades in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages.

No. 31—*The Sisal Bag Industry Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance gives protection from unfair competition to the promoters of an industry in Kenya for the manufacture of bags from sisal. The Ordinance prevents the manipulation of prices in such a way as to result in unfair competition, and controls the erection of factories for the manufacture of sisal bags. Power is also given to the Governor in Council to refuse to issue licences to manufacture sisal bags on the ground that a sufficient number of licences in an area have already been granted, or on any other sufficient ground.

No. 34—*The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Prisons Ordinance, 1930. Among other matters it defines the terms " penal diet " and " reduced diet." It makes clear (*a*) that if a criminal prisoner is undergoing sentence of imprisonment for a term of six months or more he is not entitled to any remission until six months have been served, and (*b*) that the grant of ordinary remission as provided under Section 40 of the Principal Ordinance, applies to prisoners to whom licences to be at large are granted.

No. 35—*The Native Tribunals (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1930, and provides that an appeal to the Supreme Court by way of a case stated may be made by either party to a suit in which the amount involved is more than £50.

No. 36—*The Chattels Transfer (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—In spite of the exclusion of mortgages or charges granted or created by a company incorporated or registered under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 93 of the Revised Edition) from the definition of " Instrument," certain local companies had in good faith borrowed money on the security of chattel mortgages, and these mortgages were duly registered as instruments under the Chattels Transfer Ordinance, 1930. In order to regularize the position this Ordinance amends, with retrospective effect to 13th June, 1930, the definition of " Instrument."

No. 37—*The Estate Duty (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance, which empowers the Estate Duty Commissioners to impose terms and conditions in cases where estate duty on immovable property is being paid by instalments, is designed to protect the Commissioner against the risk of having an estate sold to a bona fide purchaser for value, though instalments of duty are outstanding in respect of such estate.

No. 40—*The Contracts in Restraint of Trade (No. 2) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance repeals the Contracts in Restraint of Trade Ordinance, 1932, and re-enacts it in an altered form, thus accurately reflecting the principles laid down by the House of Lords in the Nordenfelt case.

No. 42—*The Compulsory Labour (Regulation) Ordinance*, 1932.—Great Britain along with 22 other Members of the League of Nations adopted a Convention of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1930, concerning forced or compulsory labour, and this Ordinance makes provision for the regulation and control of such labour in Kenya Colony.

No. 43—*The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance repeals the Abuse of Opiates Prevention Ordinance (Chapter 121 of the Revised Edition) and consolidates the law on the lines in force in the United Kingdom, on the subject of importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use, of opium and other dangerous drugs.

No. 45—*The Money-Lenders Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance makes provision for the regulation of the business of money-lending.

No. 46—*The Carriage of Goods by Motor (Prohibition) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance prohibits on certain roads in the Colony uneconomic motor competition with the railway. It is to remain in force until the 31st December, 1933, but may be renewed by Proclamation of the Governor with the approval of Legislative Council.

No. 50—*The Coffee Industry Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance makes provision for the advancement and control of the coffee industry.

No. 51—*The Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1932.—This Ordinance amends the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1930, so as to provide that, where land is excised from a native reserve with a view to the granting of a lease for the purpose of working Crown minerals, a temporary excision may be made, the compensation being (in view of the temporary nature of the excision) paid in money instead of in the form of an addition of land to the reserve as is provided for in the Principal Ordinance. The amount of compensation to be paid will not be less than that payable in similar circumstances to any holder of private land outside the reserve.

No. 52—*The Mining (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance*, 1932.—Experience of the working of the Mining Ordinance, 1931, has indicated the necessity of amending the Principal Ordinance in certain respects. The amending Ordinance provides *inter alia* for mining by means of registered locations and leases, rather than by claims and exclusive prospecting licences and leases. Provision is also made to prevent unauthorized representation and irregular pegging.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1928	3,020,694	2,834,647
1929	3,333,742	3,505,073
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1932. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1932.*
	£	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	4,883,842
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,138
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	2,863,761
	16,900,000				16,210,741

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence at the expiration of three years from the date of issue.

The rates of contributions established are as follows :—

	Per cent.
1921 Loan	$1\frac{3}{10}$
1927 ,, ...	1
1928 ,, ...	1

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	9,810	55,087	254,723	55,190	309,913	365,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
Total ...	3,648,192	13,251,808	16,900,000	175,488	38,745	214,233	685,012	145,255	830,267	1,044,500

* Contributions to the Sinking Fund in respect of the 1930 Loan commence in July, 1934.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	cts.
Deposits (Miscellaneous (£263,331 8s. 76 cts.)	544,639	1	91
Drafts	3,103	19	54
Loan funds, unspent balances.	658,367	6	23
Excess of assets over liabilities.	252,033	14	87
	£1,458,144	2	55

Assets.

	£	s.	cts.
Investments ...	311,508	1	60
Advances	296,797	14	85
Suspense	2,939	13	67
Unallocated stores	59,083	7	10
Loans to local bodies.	7,473	8	0
Cash	780,341	17	33
	£1,458,144	2	55

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1932.

	£
Customs Revenue	597,262
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	515,277
Non-Native Poll Tax	61,866
Petrol Tax	32,205
Estate Duty	6,815
European Education Tax	10,314
Asiatic Education Tax	11,179
Entertainment Tax	4,555
	£1,239,473

Customs Tariff.

Amendments to the Customs Tariff in 1932 were of a minor character being confined to a reduction in the duty on currants from 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to Shs. 1·75 per 100 lb. and to the insertion of authority to the Commissioner of Customs to compute for purposes of assessment of duty the freight on goods conveyed by air at a figure not less than one-fourth of the sum actually charged.

Stamp Duties.

The Colony's Stamp Duties, as laid down in Chapter 57 of the Laws of Kenya, follow very closely on the system in force in Great Britain. The principal documents subject to Stamp Duty are Mortgage Deeds, Bills of Sale, Policies of Insurance, Conveyances, Assignments and Bills of Exchange. The yield of stamp and excise duties during 1932 was :—

	£
Stamp Duties, various revenue purposes	43,663
Beer, Excise Duty	4,539
Sugar, Excise Duty	5,762
Tea, Excise Duty	3,020
Tobacco, Excise Duty	847
	£57,831

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province.

A Proclamation dated 12th February, 1931, orders the payment of the prescribed tax by tribesmen of the following tribes ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province : Somali, Galla, Samburu, Ndorobo, Rendille, and Turkana. A Proclamation dated 27th April, 1931, fixes the rate of the poll tax payable at Sh. 10/- per annum. Natives in the Turkana Province and Dorobo pay hut and poll tax at the rate of Sh. 10/- and Sh. 6/- per annum respectively.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1932 amounted to £515,277 :—

	£	£
Nyanza Province :		
Kakamega	44,998	
Kisii	68,829	
Kericho	10,945	
Kisumu	57,906	
Kisumu-Londiani	2,825	
		185,503

	£	£
Nzoia Province :		
Eldoret	4,620	
Kapsabet	5,713	
Kitale	5,879	
Tambach	4,622	
		20,834
Turkana Province :		
Kapenguria (Kacheliba)	2,164	
Lodwar	2,838	
Kaputur (Loperot)	983	
		5,985
Rift Valley Province :		
Eldama Ravine	3,019	
Kabarnet (Baringo)	4,159	
Naivasha	3,046	
Nakuru	6,696	
Rumuruti	1,772	
		18,692
Masai Province :		
Kajiado	5,502	
Narok	6,900	
Ngong...	2,051	
		14,453
Kikuyu Province :		
Embu	15,996	
Fort Hall	37,405	
Kiambu	21,384	
Meru	23,463	
Nyeri	49,613	
Thika	7,513	
Nairobi	5,901	
		161,275
Ukamba Province :		
Kitui	17,147	
Machakos	44,166	
		61,313
Coast Province :		
Kilifi	10,265	
Kipini	1,640	
Kwale	6,100	
Lamu	2,635	
Malindi	7,646	
Voi	7,880	
Mombasa	4,791	
		40,958

Northern Frontier Province:	£	£
Garissa (Bura)	1,648	
Isiolo	1,957	
Marsabit	1,602	
Moyale	444	
Wajir	613	
		6,264
Total		£515,277

The whole fiscal system of the Colony came under the review of Lord Moyne, who was appointed by the Secretary of State on the 28th January, 1932, as Financial Commissioner to Kenya with the following terms of reference :—

> " (1) To inquire into the matters specified in paragraph 105(i) of the Report of the Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa, viz. :—
>
> (*a*) the contribution made to taxation, both direct and indirect, by the different racial communities ;
>
> (*b*) railway freights and import duties, with a view to discovering the extent to which each community benefits or suffers by them ;
>
> (*c*) the amount of money expended in the interests of each community, in particular on natives and non-natives ; and
>
> (*d*) the degree and manner in which financial responsibility should be conferred on the Native Councils.
>
> (2) So far as may be necessary for the purposes of the above inquiry to consider the general financial and economic situation of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya ; and
>
> (3) To make a Report."

On the 7th April, 1932, a supplementary instruction was issued in the following terms :—

> " In order to make it clear that you are authorized to review the general budgetary position of the Colony, I have added the following to the terms of reference of your inquiry : 'To make recommendations as to the re-adjustment of taxation and expenditure if examination of the present position under the original terms of reference discloses a case for change.' "

The various recommendations made by Lord Moyne and published in his Report of May, 1932, were under consideration at the end of the year.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.

Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.

Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Col. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 6s.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
  Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 1s. 6d.
  Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.
  Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.

Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies), 1932. 1s.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya, by Major G. St. J. Orde Brown. (Seeley Service, 1925. 21s.)

Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)

Early Days in East Africa, by Sir Frederick Jackson. (Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.)

Eastern Africa To-day, by F. S. Joelson. (" East Africa," 1928. 5s.)

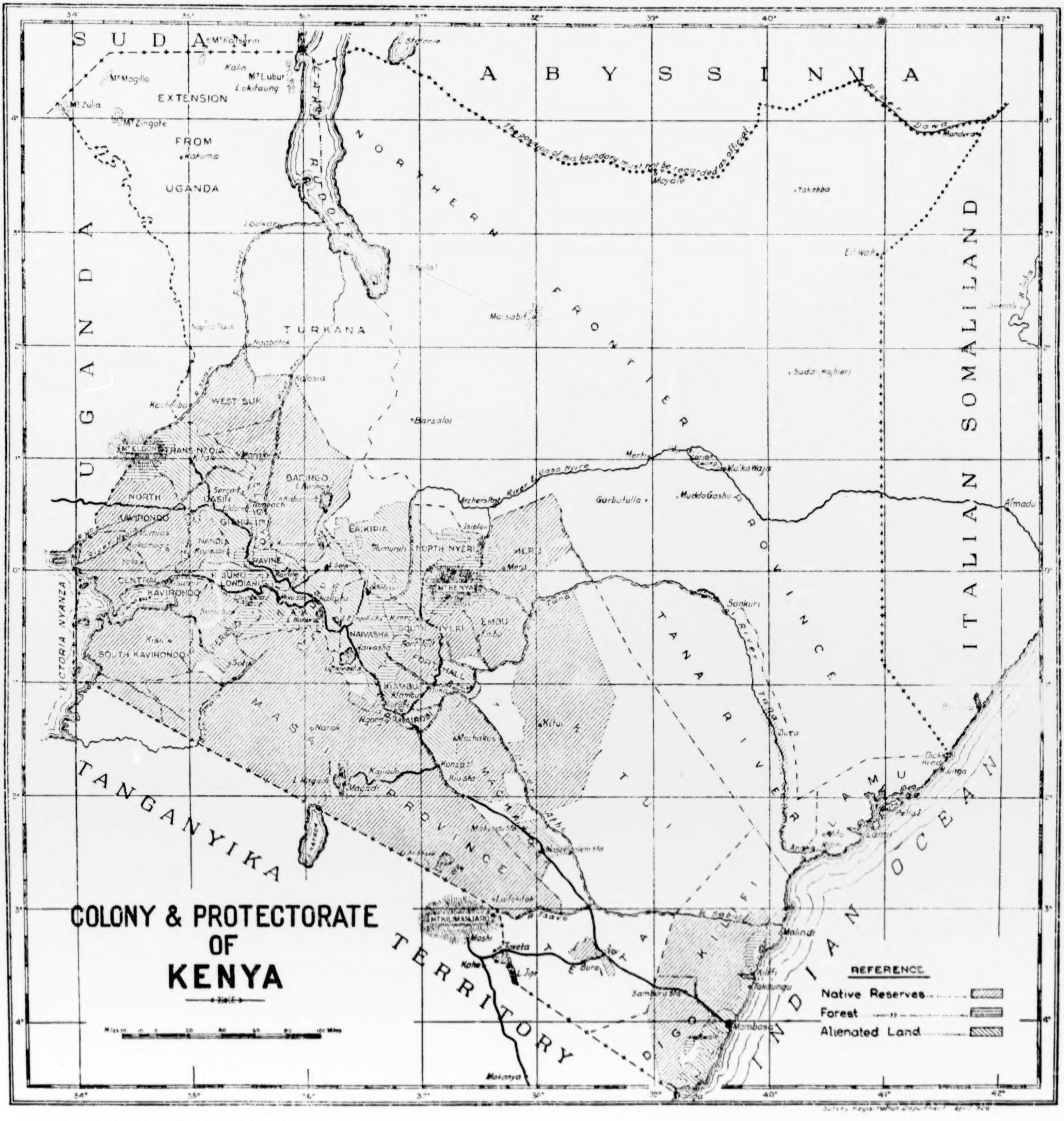
Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.

The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East Africa Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)

Kenya Days, by M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony, by C. W. Hobley. (Witherby, 1929. 16s.)

Kenya without Prejudice, by H. O. Weller. (" East Africa Ltd.", 1931. 5s.)



COLONY & PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
UGANDA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER
TURKANA
WEST SUK
TRANS NZOIA
NORTH KAVIRONDO
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
NANDI
UASIN GISHU
BARINGO
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
MERU
EMBU
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
NAIROBI
NAIVASHA
RAVINE
ELDAMA
LONDIANI
KERICHO
MASAI PROVINCE
MACHAKOS
KITUI
TEITA
KILIFI
DIGO
LAMU
Mt. Elgon
Mt. Kenya
Mt. Kilimanjaro
L. Rudolf
Victoria Nyanza
Marsabit
Moyale
Mandera
Wajir
Mombasa
Malindi
Lamu
Kisumu
Nakuru
Magadi
Voi
Garissa
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
REFERENCE
Native Reserves
Forest
Alienated Land
Miles 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 100 Miles
Survey Registration Department April 1928

(22820—28) Wt. 3320—3167 750 5/34 P. St. G 7/8.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9*d*. (10*d*.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1*s*. (£1 1*s*. 9*d*.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).
Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).
Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).
Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.)	2*s*. (2*s*. 6*d*.).
Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
The Storage of Tropically-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).
Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II. Coconut Palm Products. (E.M.B. 61.)	2*s*. (2*s*. 5*d*.).
Barley Survey. A Study of Barley Production, Exports, Imports, Marketing, Markets and Prices in the Principal Exporting and Importing Countries in the World. (E.M.B. 62.)	2*s*. (2*s*. 5*d*.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Sisal: A note on the Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance. (E.M.B. 64.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 65.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 66.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Report on the Infestation of Cured Tobacco in London by the Cacao Moth Ephestia Elutella H.B. (E.M.B. 67.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).
Palestine Orange Shipments. (E.M.B. 68.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 69.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).
The Demand for South African Deciduous Fruits. (E.M.B. 70.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*).
Coir: Report on Attributes and Preparation of Coconut Fibre. (E.M.B. 71).	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).
Banana Storage. An account of recent investigations into the Storage Behaviour of several varieties. (E.M.B. 72.)	1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

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22820

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BRUNEI, STATE OF.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).
CEYLON.
CYPRUS.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS.
GOLD COAST.
GRENADA.
HONG KONG.
JAMAICA.
JOHORE.
KEDAH AND PERLIS.
KELANTAN.
KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.
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NIGERIA.
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASALAND.
ST. HELENA.
ST. LUCIA.
ST. VINCENT.
SEYCHELLES.
SIERRA LEONE.
SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
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MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

BRITISH CAMEROONS.
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Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from

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at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1688

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1933

(For Reports for 1931 and 1932 see Nos. 1606 and 1659 respectively, Price 2s. 0d. each.)

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1934

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58-1688

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1932.
[Colonial No. 95.] £1 5*s*. (£1 5*s*. 9*d*.).

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE.
[Colonial No. 97.] (3 volumes.)
Part I—Africa. 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.)
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Part III—West Indies. 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.)

COLONIAL REGULATIONS.
Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88–1.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).
(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88–2).

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.
1st Edition, January, 1933. [Colonial No. 80.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).
Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.
[Colonial No. 92.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

COLONIAL SERVICE.
Report of Committee on Leave and Passage Conditions for the Colonial Service. [Cmd. 4730.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).

EMPIRE SURVEY.
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.
[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.
[Cmd. 4174.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.
[Cmd. 4480.] 5*s*. 6*d*. (5*s*. 11*d*.).
Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2*d*. (2½*d*.).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s*. (6*s*. 5*d*.).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9*d*. (10*d*.).
Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
Vol. I—Report and Proceedings ... 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).
Vol. II—Minutes and Evidence ... £1 10*s*. (£1 10*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. III—Appendices ... ... 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 11*d*.).

KENYA LAND COMMISSION.
Report, September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11*s*. (11*s*. 9*d*.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91.]
Vol. I ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. II ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Vol. III ... ... £2 (£2 0*s*. 9*d*.).
Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government.
[Cmd. 4580.] 2*d*. (2½*d*.).

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.
[Cmd. 4623.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).
Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 96.] £1 (£1 0*s*. 6*d*.).

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[*Continued on page iii of cover.*

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

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Map.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by Meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time 2½ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well-distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. . The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the east coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated Unofficial Members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925 the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., proceeded on sick leave on 11th June and returned to duty on 17th November. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Esq., C.M.G.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1933, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European Elected Members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian Elected Member, and one a Nominated Unofficial Member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine Nominated Official Members, eleven European Elected Members, not more than five Indian Elected Members, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the Nominated Official Members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional Unofficial Member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

The constitution of municipal bodies provides for elected European and Indian members, and nominated members representing Government interests ; at Mombasa for an Arab member ; and in all cases the District Commissioner is included and represents native interests. Members of District Councils are elected on a ward system.

As the result of legislation introduced during the year Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1933 to £194,069 (subject to audit) of which £129,262 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1933 a rate of 1⅛ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £23,945 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 and £2,450 respectively in 1933.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a loan of £250,000, the liability for which the Municipal Board took over from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933,as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1932 the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the purposes of the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils a greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources : (*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control ; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1933.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS IN 1933.

Province and Council.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1933.
	Rates.	Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)	Other.	Education.	Medical.	Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.	Roads and Bridges.	Water-supplies.	Famine Relief.	Other.	
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
COAST :—											
Digo	6,550	3,062	7,269	515	862	3,837	4,250	1,088	3,753	4,435	34,203
Giriama	15,597	9,448	6,564	—	1,487	11,299	14,505	2,032	—	22,173	52,611
Teita	9,498	1,194	3,528	3,100	2,526	2,094	1,723	—	—	1,925	95,946
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	129,438	31,339	15,812	36,936	10,857	14,242	17,088	—	—	44,770	330,547
Central Kavirondo...	101,581	10,463	29,274	31,156	21,928	25,337	10,442	1,494	—	41,832	168,688
South Kavirondo (K-B).	42,966	5,862	9,043	5,000	2,701	12,099	22,371	—	—	20,611	123,508
South Kavirondo (L-A).	38,990	11,696	11,846	6,350	1,878	10,378	18,135	—	19,089	26,522	62,160
South Lumbwa ...	17,032	6,038	7,574	7,825	4,476	3,331	945	—	—	13,234	54,719
NZOIA :—											
Nandi	14,758	16,783	4,541	10,741	5,780	5,832	6,342	939	4,539	10,065	62,133
Elgeyo	—	1,813	12,926	7,381	598	2,117	—	—	12,645	1,147	95,639

RIFT VALLEY :—											
Baringo	2,520	3,125	3,056	—	252	4,356	—	261	920	7,408	10,838
KIKUYU :—											
Kyambu	62,066	8,359	29,071	6,100	6,758	3,713	17,806	4,616	—	50,141	164,353
Fort Hall	49,123	16,222	13,626	13,479	1,248	9,044	10,145	—	—	40,452	171,568
South Nyeri ...	46,994	14,782	1,725	27,509	3,786	4,982	3,996	800	—	17,296	19,597
Embu	29,257	4,700	3,705	—	4,515	6,153	3,084	2,008	—	7,183	58,583
Meru	—	13,170	4,176	—	1,394	2,571	6,040	1,192	—	7,525	95,463
UKAMBA :—											
Machakos	96,260	13,437	9,617	25,356	11,658	36,201	12,865	2,446	—	26,668	212,372
Kitui	30,924	11,115	16,186	6,183	8,739	3,918	5,109	358	—	29,761	142,566
MASAI :—											
Narok	—	18,395	2,577	2,986	29	—	—	161	—	584	79,101
Kajiado	8,360	18,152	2,753	15,971	24	597	—	9,095	—	2,505	31,189
TURKANA :—											
West Suk	—	3,080	480	2,359	—	308	—	—	—	1,451	13,509
South Turkana ...	—	—	2,770	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,770
Totals ... *Shs.*	701,914	222,235	198,119	208,947	91,496	162,409	154,849	26,490	40,946	377,688	2,082,063

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	Europeans. *(females to* 100 *males).*	*Asiatics.* *(females to* 100 *males).*
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0- 9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10–19	850	1,303	1,583
20–29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30–39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40–49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50–59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0- 9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10–19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20–29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30–39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40–49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50–59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under eight main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926.	*1931.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :-

Years of residence.	*Europeans.*	*Asiatics.*
1–5	7,207	20,847
6–10	3,402	7,610
11–15	1,820	4,536
16–20	1,805	3,459
21–25	772	1,565
26–30	272	1,150
31–35	80	639
36–40	9	372
41–45	4	151
46–50	1	147
51–55	—	39
56–60	—	75
61–65	—	24
66–70	—	27
71–75	—	11
76–80	—	9
81–85	—	—
86–90	—	4
91–95	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1932 and 1933 :—

	Census population.	*Estimated population.*	
	6th March, 1931.	*31st December, 1932.*	*31st December, 1933.*
Europeans ...	16,812	17,249	17,332
Indians	39,644	34,966	33,735
Goans	3,979	33,369	3,246
Arabs	12,166	11,752	11,932
Others	1,346	1,362	1,390
Total	73,947	68,698	67,635

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1933 was 3,017,117 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 13 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

Distribution of Population.

The geographical distribution of the population is as follows :—

Province.	*European.*	*Asiatic.*	*Native.*	*Total.*
Coast	1,128	26,297	265,677	293,102
Ukamba	205	955	404,625	405,785
Kikuyu	8,702	19,839	810,251	838,792
Masai	117	463	51,681	52,261
Rift Valley	2,449	2,547	88,870	93,866
Nzoia	2,930	1,976	125,830	130,736
Turkana	23	107	73,300	73,430
Northern Frontier District ...	25	520	68,343	68,888
Nyanza	2,041	3,802	1,128,540	1,134,383
Totals	17,620	56,506	3,017,117	3,091,243

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a " Local Authority " which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the improved housing and pit latrine campaigns. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvement of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

In 1933, the total number of new cases treated at Government hospitals, hospital dispensaries, and out dispensaries for the first time exceeded 1,000,000. Amongst the more important diseases treated, pneumonia, malaria, and helminthic infections may be mentioned. The number of cases admitted to hospitals for surgical treatment continues to increase and admissions for tropical ulcers are still numerous throughout the Colony. As a result of the posting of trained European Nursing Sisters to native hospitals the number of African women admitted as in-patients is steadily increasing.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths amongst Africans, and therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows :—

Crude death-rate, all races	17·84	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	14·03	,,
,, ,, European ...	7·19	,,
,, ,, Asian ...	14·89	,,
,, ,, African ...	15·05	,,

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns or in respect of the African population in the native reserves.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year. At the end of the year a " Development Exhibit " was staged at the December Show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, which was held in Nairobi. The Exhibit was arranged by the Agricultural, Education, Forest, Medical, and Post Office Departments in co-operation, and took the form of part of a model African village of the future. Parties of chiefs, headmen, and local native councillors, from all over the Colony, were personally conducted round the Exhibit, and there has been evidence since that the Exhibit as a whole was of considerable value.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department, and of other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Prospecting was continued throughout the Kakamega and Logorien fields in June, and a third area was thrown open to general prospecting. At the end of the year surface activity at Kakamega contracted a great deal, but a considerable programme of underground exploration was being conducted by four of the bigger companies. In the Logorien and Gori areas, prospecting had brought to light three or four promising lode deposits. In September, an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of 1,450 square miles in North Kavirondo was issued to Tanganyika Concessions Limited.

Few of the alluvial propositions which had at first attracted the individual prospector were at that time being worked, but progress was being made with larger schemes requiring capital and expensive plant.

In June, Government invited applications for exclusive prospecting licences in respect of Areas 3 and 4 of the Kitson Report, applicants being required to furnish evidence of sufficient capital and details of the methods which they proposed to adopt for the proper prospecting of the area. Approximately 1,220 square miles were granted to three companies commanding considerable capital, leaving a balance of approximately 1,646 square miles unallotted.

The mineral production in 1932 and 1933 was :—

	1932.		*1933.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£		£
Gold	9,052 oz.	53,527	10,531 oz. (fine)	67,665
Silver	1,118 „	97	1,613 „ (fine)	113
Lime	900 tons	900	750 tons	750
Marble	400 „	4,000	250 „	2,500

Agriculture.

The main products at present grown exclusively by Europeans are coffee, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and natives. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops and other crops are grown almost exclusively by natives in their reserves.

Though certain prices exhibited a measure of recovery during the year, Kenya was still affected adversely by the low prices ruling for primary products. Producers of maize, wheat, sisal, and sugar continued operations under considerable difficulties, and the price of coffee fell to new low levels.

The local production of wheat was again insufficient to meet the local demand, and in consequence importations were necessary.

Acreages and yields of crops produced under European supervision during the census year 1st March, 1933, to 28th February, 1934, compared with those of the previous year, were as follows :—

Crop.	*1933–1934.*		*1932–1933.*	
	Acreage.	*Yield.*	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*
Coffee	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	303,998 cwt.
Maize	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.

Reliable figures of native production are not available.

The estimated values of agricultural exports of native origin for the last six years are as follows :—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals	11,000	10,300	8,600	5,000	3,600	2,300
Copra and coconuts	23,000	2,500	2,250	1,200	500	1,000
Cotton	24,000	24,800	17,200	6,500	8,600	23,600
Cotton seed ...	—	5,400	5,000	—	500	300
Groundnuts ...	19,659	29,500	16,500	6,000	1,200	3,200
Maize	50,000	45,000	75,000	—	12,500	36,000
Millets	423	240	2,800	20	100	300
Pulse and beans	13,000	12,500	14,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Simsim ...	27,355	27,500	15,200	5,000	28,500	36,700
Hides	200,000	220,000	105,000	60,000	86,500	130,000
Skins	100,000	87,000	73,000	35,000	15,700	20,000
Oils—various ...	5,000	10,000	6,700	3,200	5,600	6,000
Potatoes ...	7,000	24,000	10,500	13,000	9,300	8,000
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
Wattle Bark and extract	—	35,000	42,000	71,000	79,500	66,000
Total ...	482,437	535,740	395,750	213,920	262,100	344,400

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while native produce is mainly consumed in the Colony. Exports of cotton and simsim in 1933 exceeded those of any previous year, as did those of tea and sugar. Conversion of wattle bark into extract for export again became of importance.

Rules are promulgated from time to time under the Crop Production and Livestock Ordinance, by which power is conferred to inspect and control the type of crop planted and the quality of produce offered for sale. Under this Ordinance the Department of Agriculture administers rules for the marketing of maize, wattle, simsim, and groundnuts. This legislation has been most beneficial in raising the standard of produce. A promising export trade in cashew nuts is anticipated. Legislation to provide for more intensive control of native marketing is under consideration.

Livestock.

As a result of the low prices for crops increasing attention was paid by Europeans to livestock farming. Though development in this direction was hampered by lack of sufficient financial resources considerable progress was made.

Animal products sold by Europeans during the past six census years have been as follows :—

	Milk (whole).	*Cream.*	*Butterfat.*	*Butter.*	*Cheese.*	*Ghee.*	*Wool.*
	gal.	*gal.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*	*lb.*
1933–34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,633	35,708	931,330
1932–33	1,138,743	73,387	923,042	350,405	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931–32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930–31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929–30	1,027,375	287,657	(*a*)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928–29	791,452	212,914	(*a*)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,619

* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(*a*) Included in "Cream."

Exports of the principal animal products of European origin were as follows :—

	Butter.		*Cheese.*		*Bacon and Ham.*	
	Quantity. lb.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.* Cwt.	*Value.* £
1933 ...	841,568	27,268	52,976	2,186	691	4,638
1932 ...	1,035,104	40,604	57,344	2,421	543	3,498
1931 ...	708,512	35,618	73,248	2,916	857	5,252
1930 ...	873,448	53,065	58,352	2,919	1,311	6,318

There was an increased consumption of meat and clarified butter (or ghee) by natives in agricultural districts.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—Standard gallons produced in 1933 amounted to 112,914.

Soap.—Exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,977 cwt. valued at £9,468.

Aluminium Hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951

Organization of Production.

As regards European cultivation the production of sisal, requiring as it does large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual agriculturists. The cultivation of maize, wheat, barley, etc., and the livestock industry, is chiefly in the hands of the individual agriculturist, though the manufacture of butter is largely conducted by co-operative creameries. The average numbers of native labourers employed on European holdings during 1933–34 were as follows :—

Men...	81,883
Women	3,536
Children	14,771
Casual	6,685
	106,875

No significant change occurred as compared with the previous year.

In regard to native agriculture, production is almost entirely conducted by individuals who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply the food requirements of themselves and their families, and a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other requirements.

The manufacture of beer is in the hands of a company.

Soap is manufactured by companies, mainly situated on the coast.

Indian Agriculture.—Indian cultivation is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. A census of Indian agriculture was not taken during the year, but in the Nyanza Province it was estimated that 4,884 acres were under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

Native Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been achieved during recent years in the improvement in the quality and variety of crops grown, in cultural methods, and in marketing. The benefits from the trial and acclimatization of crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have now proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of Native Agricultural Instructors.

Native Agricultural Schools have been established at Nairobi mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools the importance of maintenance of soil fertility and prevention of soil erosion is stressed in addition to ordinary crops and routine farm work. The problem of soil erosion continued to receive attention and successful reclamation for demonstration purposes in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Five Native Animal Husbandry Training Centres are now in full operation. The varied branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught, and because quarantine stations are centred on these schools facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculations of cattle and other work of similar nature.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organization of marketing native produce with the object of raising prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collecting centres adjacent to railway stations.

At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in shade-drying hides.

The production of ghee continues in spite of the continued fall in price of this commodity. The Colony now produces sufficient for domestic requirements, but continued to import low-priced ghee from Tanganyika. Exports from Kenya in 1933 showed a further increase. Prospects of an export trade appear promising. The populations of pastoral districts depend very largely upon meat, milk, and ghee for their subsistence. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and other towns provide markets for cattle and sheep, both graded and native. A new departure of considerable promise is the supply of cream from native reserves to the co-operative creameries in operation in the Colony.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from the native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £525,355 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1933 were valued at £536,172. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1933 amounted to £11,993,318 as compared with £10,533,567 in 1932, and £10,597,969 in 1931, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £12,471,539 as against £10,959,941 in 1932 and £11,543,851 in 1931. The value of total imports during the year was £4,898,722 as against £4,874,572 in 1932, an increase of £24,150 or ·495 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,711,609 as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,246,999 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £3,464,610. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £201,628 or £43,972 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £33,983 or 1·49 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 18,944 cwt. in quantity and £382,518 in value and wattle bark by 20,464 cwt. in quantity and £32,197 in value. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz., maize 616,632 cwt., £95,022; sugar 66,646 cwt., £49,118; tea 11,210 cwt., £47,405; sisal fibre 4,311 tons, £62,063; hides and skins 38,227 cwt., £45,036; wattle extract 18,950 cwt., £13,095; sodium carbonate 5,788 tons, £24,941; cotton 6,144 centals, £14,995.

Commodity prices for various primary products have shown a hardening tendency during the year and continued activities in the development of mineral resources and the absence of locust infestation combined with the cumulative effects of measures of economic reconstruction in the producing industries of the territories engendered a feeling of cautious optimism; the trading position, nevertheless, has remained obscure. The very considerable expansion in the value of exports during the year has not resulted in an equivalent increase in the value of dutiable imports and the spending power of the community obviously has been subjected to the limitation imposed by obligations to reduce liabilities incurred during the darker periods of depression and has been diverted to some extent by an inclination to purchase locally produced commodities in preference to the imported article with a resultant encouragement to local industries established within the Customs and Excise Agreement Zone of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

In times of restricted spending capacity the element of price as opposed to quality assumes a greater importance than is the case in ordinary circumstances and it became necessary therefore in June of the year under review to effect tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis for certain goods in order to secure a duty approximately equivalent to the contribution to the Revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices. As noted in the Report for the year 1932, world conditions continue to be the dominant factor and trade recovery cannot be expected until primary product prices maintain a level sufficient to build up internal reserves for import and export trade expansion unfettered by the liabilities imposed by the depression period.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £871,909 as compared with £882,500 accruing in 1932. Of this sum £581,706 was allocated to Kenya and £290,203 to Uganda.

Imports.

The percentage division of trade between the principal sources of supply during the past two years is as follows :—

	1932. *Per cent.*	1933. *Per cent.*
United Kingdom	39·29	38·28
British Possessions	24·11	25·14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	63·40	63·42
Germany	2·61	3·13
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·60	1·85
France	1·61	1·24
Italy	1·24	1·13
Netherlands	3·97	3·43
Japan	10·99	12·92
Persia	2·52	2·97
United States of America ...	5·28	4·34
Dutch East Indies	3·35	1·83
Other Foreign Countries	3·43	3·74
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES ...	36·60	36·58

The following is a summary of the main items from the principal sources of supply, values in respect of 1932 being given in brackets :—

United Kingdom :—Whisky, £61,294 (£62,625) ; cigarettes, £75,542 (£72,586) ; cement, £36,620 (£38,747) ; galvanized sheets, £35,755 (£37,914) ; tubes, pipes and fittings, £23,228 (£51,335) ; tin, bar, plate or sheet, £25,421 (£19,873) ; aluminium sheets, £12,951 (£16,970) ; agricultural and horticultural tools, £12,305 (£14,727) ; electrical goods and apparatus, £36,644 (£35,254) ; electrical machinery, £13,249 (£22,886) ; industrial machinery, £92,477 (£40,894) ; cotton textiles, £146,022 (£153,965) ; fishing and trawl nets, £17,966 (£14,816) ; wearing apparel, £28,073 (£35,539) ; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, £105,710 (£113,072) ; lubricating oils and greases, £20,174 (£13,495) ; soap, £18,989 (£19,028) ; paper and stationery, £66,619 (£62,149) ; motor vehicles and bicycles, £89,148 (£83,528) ; tyres, £32,479 (£37,242) ; total, £1,875,113 (£1,915,374).

India :—Rice, £22,311 (£28,539) ; wheat meal and flour, £13,411 (£20,902) ; cotton textiles, £38,194 (£45,974) ; jute bags and sacks, £127,456 (£127,851) ; total, £318,147 (£350,221).

Union of South Africa :—Coal, £95,392 (£71,975) ; total, £119,620 (£94,116).

Canada :—Motor vehicles, £58,688 (£50,764) ; tyres, £18,450 (£18,412) ; total, £92,777 (£76,508).

Australia :—Wheat, £33,806 (£30,293) ; total, £36,948 (£34,625).

Germany :—Agricultural and horticultural tools, £13,513 (£19,272) ; shovels, spades, axes and matchets, £5,512 (£3,932) ; cotton textiles, £7,486 (£4,594) ; total, £153,077 (£127,195).

Netherlands :—Tobacco, manufactured, £51,127 (£72,801) ; cotton textiles, £87,917 (£78,726) ; total, £167,801 (£193,415).

Japan :—Cotton textiles, £383,415 (£306,614) ; artificial silk piece-goods, £67,616 (£73,056) ; apparel, £62,086 (£62,137) ; total, £633,007 (£535,669).

Persia :—Fuel oil, £90,511 (£110,107) ; motor spirit, £31,385 (£23) ; kerosene, £22,981 (£12,296) ; total, £145,369 £122,860).

United States of America :—Cotton textiles, £17,237 (£28,446) ; lubricating oils and greases, £24,798 (£27,883) ; motor spirit, £13,504 (£33,460) ; kerosene, £8,434 (£13,249) ; motor vehicles, £62,638 (£76,114) ; tyres, £11,864 (£6,526) ; total, £212,763 (£257,611).

Dutch East Indies :—Fuel oil, £19,801 (£17,452) ; motor spirit, £54,112 (£111,972) ; kerosene £11,331 (£28,560) ; total, £89,694 (£163,516).

Cotton Textiles.—During 1933 the value of cotton textiles imported was £745,320 or 15·21 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £315,634.

The average value per yard in imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·4d. in 1932 and 4·3d. in 1931 ; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 2·9d. as against 1s. 4·6d. in 1932 and 1s. 3·9d. in 1931.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1933 to 51 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 43 per cent. in 1932 and 41 per cent. in 1931. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Belgium, Holland, and Czechoslovakia provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied principally by Japan and to a less extent by the United States of America.

Vehicles.—720 motor-cars, 532 motor-lorries, 7 motor-tractors, 67 motor-bicycles, 2,845 pedal cycles, valued at £216,498, were imported during the year as against 689 motor-cars, 408 motor-lorries, 4 motor-tractors, 90 motor-cycles, and 1,295 pedal cycles, of a total value of £215,176, in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £89,148, or 41 per cent. of the total, as against £83,528 or 39 per cent. in 1932.

Importations of tyres and tubes were valued at £93,520, as compared with £89,331 in 1932, the principal sources of supply being as follows (figures for 1932 being given in brackets); United Kingdom, £32,469 (£37,242); Canada, £18,450 (£18,412); France, £12,979 (£23,836); United States of America, £11,864 (£6,526); Japan, £7,852 (£1,545); Italy, £7,218 (£159). The increasing interest of the United States of America, Japan, and Italy in this market is noted.

Building Materials.—Importations of building materials have increased in quantity during the year, cement rising from 16,445 tons in 1932 to 19,260 tons. Of this latter quantity the United Kingdom supplied 12,203 tons as compared with 12,296 tons in the preceding year and Japanese importations increased from 4,008 tons in 1932 to 6,930 tons in the year under comment. Importations of cement clinker for use in the first Kenya established industry for the manufacture of cement, commenced in July and totalled 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 by the end of the year, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized corrugated iron sheets increased from 2,782 tons, valued £35,895, in 1932 to 4,244 tons, value £56,384, in 1933, the principal countries of supply (figures for 1932 being given in brackets) being United Kingdom 2,347 tons, value £31,882 (2,739 tons, value £35,351); Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union 1,894 tons, value £24,469 (43 tons, value £544). A remarkable increase in supplies of Belgian manufacture is evidenced by these figures.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1932 amounted to £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,364,848 or 29·27 per cent. in 1932. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £68,805 and £196,716 respectively, as against £60,247 and £154,414 in 1932.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,711,609, as compared with £4,505,860 in 1932 an increase of 26·76 per cent.

The state of the Kenya wheat industry was such as to prevent any revival in the export trade of this commodity which in 1931 totalled 63,644 cwt. Coffee and wattle bark together account for a decrease of £427,239 in value. Otherwise and in addition to the outstanding increase in shipments of Uganda cotton and to the forced exportation of surplus stocks of sugar, the export trade has shown an encouraging measure of expansion.

The percentage division of trade between the principal overseas markets during the past two years is as follows :—

Countries of Destination.	1932. *Per cent.*	1933. *Per cent.*
United Kingdom	39·32	35·67
British Possessions	43·58	42·32
Total British Empire	82·90	77·99
Foreign Countries :—		
Germany	1·99	1·48
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	2·77	3·06
France	0·61	0·64
Italy	0·91	0·89
Netherlands	1·09	1·06
Hadramaut	0·30	0·24
Japan	2·75	7·88
Egypt	0·95	0·71
United States of America ...	2·01	1·65
Italian Somaliland and Colonia Erytrea	0·97	1·84
Other foreign countries	2·75	2·56
Total Foreign Countries ...	17·10	22·01

The increased percentage of exports consigned to Japan, is noticeable, as also is the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom.

The following is a summary of the principal commodities exported to the more important markets, relative figures for 1932 being given in brackets :—

United Kingdom.—Coffee, £566,052 (£1,055,701) ; cotton, £530,730 (£144,470) ; cotton seeds, £26,848 (£137,888) ; sisal fibre and tow, £75,440 (£57,529) ; hides and skins, £51,081 (£58,190) ; maize, £141,999 (£53,361) ; gold bullion, £69,437 (£63,735) ; butter, £17,061 (£33,444) ; tin ore £40,809 (£45,504) ; wool, £27,210 (£28,221) ; total, £2,037,254 (£1,771,559).

Aden.—Coffee, £53,070 (£61,842) ; total, £54,539 (£66,953).

India.—Cotton, £1,806,392 (£1,428,019) ; sodium carbonate, £12,826 (£28,025) ; total, £1,835,313 (£1,473,764).

Canada.—Coffee, £68,251 (£80,963) ; total, £77,884 (£86,142).

Australia.—Sodium carbonate, £49,500 (£28,575) ; coffee, £19,232 (£16,923) ; total, £68,907 (£57,846).

Tanganyika Territory.—Sugar, £60,764 (£60,423) ; wheat meal and flour, £23,568 (£20,163) ; cigarettes, £13,232 (£17,947) ; tea, £10,530 (£10,819) ; soap, £8,395 (£6,958) ; butter, £5,934 (£5,557) ; maize, £11,331 (£841) ; total, £200,083 (£165,317).

Union of South Africa.—Coffee, £94,657 (£46,215); sodium carbonate, £6,857 (£3,467); groundnuts, £1,701 (£6,355); total, £110,660 (£58,889).

Germany.—Coffee, £5,694 (£5,859); sisal fibre, £26,768 (£20,824); hides and skins, £21,855 (£17,016); barks for tanning, £8,077 (£17,613); seeds, sesame, £348 (£8,084); total, £84,448 (£89,747).

Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.—Sisal fibre and tow, £102,557 (£75,003); hides and skins, £36,452 (£24,222); wool, £11,271 (£9,334); total, £174,853 (£124,782).

France.—Coffee, £17,086 (£12,925); hides and skins, £12,576 (£9,347); total, £36,640 (£27,661).

Italy.—Seed, sesame, £6,571 (£12,943); hides and skins, £33,357 (£18,403); sisal fibre, £1,749 (£3,389); total, £51,012 (£41,098).

Netherlands.—Maize, £5,802 (£4,875); wattle bark, £21,777 (£25,608); sisal fibre, £16,451 (£10,476); total, £60,738 (£49,058).

Japan.—Sodium carbonate, £110,612 (£93,604); cotton, £324,074 (£4,751); barks for tanning, £12,555 (£5,017); total, £450,042 (£123,903).

United States of America.—Coffee, £72,352 (£55,355); skins, £6,887 (£13,282); wattle bark, £4,192 (£9,641); sisal fibre, £2,375 (£4,674); total £94,132 (£90,448).

Cotton.—Exports of raw cotton amounted to 1,179,315 centals originating in Uganda and 10,660 centals in Kenya, the total value being £2,705,794, and show an increase in quantity of 356,156 centals with an increase in value of £1,113,033 as compared with 1932. The declared value per cental of 100 lb. was £2 5s. 6d. as against £1 18s. 3d. in 1932. Cotton seed exported during the year under review increased to 81,377 tons valued at £262,848 as against 56,481 tons valued at £168,899 in 1932.

Coffee.—Coffee takes second place in domestic exports. Details are as follows:—

Description.	*Produce of Kenya.*		*Produce of Uganda*		*Total Shipments.*	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Hulled...	247,269	823,708	100,116	210,161	347,385	1,033,869
Parchment	291	712	273	437	564	1,149
Unhulled (cherry) ...	9,412	6,777	55	40	9,467	6,817
Total 1933	256,972	831,197	100,444	210,638	357,416	1,041,835
Exports during 1932 were...	275,916	1,213,715	87,077	223,162	362,993	1,436,877
Decrease	18,944	382,518	—	12,524	5,577	395,042
Increase	—	—	13,367	—	—	—

Maize.—Exports of this commodity increased in quantity by 616,813 cwt. and in value by £95,015 in comparison with the previous year, the 1933 figures being 1,133,169 cwt. valued at £212,986 as against 516,356 cwt. valued at £117,971 exported during 1932.

Sisal fibre and sisal tow.—Exports of sisal fibre show an increase in quantity of 4,311 tons and in value of £62,063.

Sisal tow exports increased to 710 tons in quantity and to £6,516 in value as against 556 tons valued at £5,285 in 1932.

The average declared value of sisal fibre and sisal tow per ton was £12 11s. 9d. in 1933 as compared with £12 2s. 6d. in 1932 and £14 10s. 10d. in 1931.

Hides and Skins.—Exports show an increase in value, comparative figures being, 1932 £151,432 and 1933 £181,687. Exporters' declarations show that hides and skins to the value of £22,346 originated in Uganda in 1933.

Gold.—Gold exports increased from 14,913 troy oz., valued at £64,845 in 1932 to 15,914 troy oz. valued at £69,452.

Sodium Carbonate.—Exports show an increase of 5,988 tons in quantity and £24,221 in value as compared with 1932.

Wheat.—Domestic exports decreased from 1,727 cwt. valued at £525 in 1932 to 118 cwt. valued at £50 in 1933.

Sugar.—Exports of sugar increased to 226,443 cwt. (£195,537) from 56,617 cwt. (£62,629), the principal source of supply being Uganda, and the principal countries of destination Tanganyika Territory and the United Kingdom.

Tea.—Exports of tea have risen from 6,369 cwt. (£29,829) in 1932 to 17,731 cwt. (£78,022) in 1933; of this 13,149 cwt. were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1933, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £117,303 as compared with £140,160 in 1932, and £146,166 in 1931, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, animals (living) for food, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £113,487 as compared with £99,710 in 1932.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1932 amounting to £499,810 (including specie valued at £123,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £94,611. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £86,647 (including specie to the value of

£54,450) the Customs duty involved being £7,177. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £525,355.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	*Landed.*			*Shipped.*		
	Number of craft arrived.	*Number of Passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Number of craft departed.*	*Number of Passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*
			£			£
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572

* Bullion transhipped £11,681.

Outward cargo during 1932 and 1933 included bullion valued at £64,815 and £89,981 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.
Sugar	1·00 per cwt.
Tea	0·10 per lb.
Cigarettes	0·75 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco ...	0·50 per lb.
Beer	40·00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Operations during the year were as under :—

(*a*) *Sugar.*—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (six in Kenya and four in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 22,877 tons of which 7,781 tons were manufactured in Kenya and 15,096 tons in Uganda. The total sum brought to account during the year in respect of the Excise duty on sugar was £14,867.

(*b*) *Tea.*—Fifteen sets of premises were licensed during the year (eight in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 3,277,692 lb., of which 3,212,084 lb. were manufactured in Kenya and 65,608 lb. in Uganda. The Excise duty on tea brought to account in the year under review was £6,856.

(*c*) *Cigarettes and Tobacco.*—Ten sets of premises were licensed during the year (three in Kenya and seven in Uganda). Deliveries from factories amounted to 187,332 lb. cigarettes all of which were manufactured in Uganda, and 76,161 lb. other manufactured tobacco of which 461 lb. were manufactured in Kenya. The amount of Excise duty brought to account under this heading was £9,134.

(*d*) *Beer.*—One brewery situated in Kenya was licensed under the Beer Ordinance, 1933; the revenue accruing from the local manufacture of beer during the past three years being as follows:—

	£
1931	2,596
1932	5,214
1933	6,275

Allocations under the Excise Agreements Ordinance were as follows:—

	Country of Consumption.			
Articles.	*Kenya.*	*Uganda.*	*Tanganyika Territory.*	*Total.*
Sugar:	£	£	£	£
Kenya produce	4,530	1	135	4,666
Uganda produce	3,368	3,936	2,897	10,201
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	29	...	...	29
Total	£7,927	3,937	3,032	14,896
Tea:				
Kenya produce	3,873	1,518	1,274	6,665
Uganda produce	17	172	2	191
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	4	...	...	4
Total	£3,894	1,690	1,276	6,860
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	13	...	...	13
Uganda produce	648	6,323	2,150	9,121
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	913	5,331	...	6,244
Total	£1,574	11,654	2,150	15,378
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,239	507	529	6,275
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	12	...	...	12
Total	5,251	507	529	6,287
Grand Total	£18,646	17,788	6,987	43,421

NOTE.—For more detailed particulars in regard to imports, exports, sources of supply, countries of destination, etc., reference is invited to the Annual Trade Report of Kenya and Uganda or to the Annual Blue Book of the Colony

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year, the prices realized being satisfactory in comparison with world market rates which were depressed. The total weight of ivory sold was 78,802 lb. (Kenya 31,919 lb., Uganda 46,883 lb.) and the total amount realized was £19,413 (Kenya £7,340, Uganda £12,073).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of " domestic servants " approximate to the following averages :—

	Range. *Sh. per month.*	*Normal Wage.* *Sh. per month.*
House and Personal Boys ...	15 to 50	35 and 20
Cooks	30 ,, 70	35 ,, 40
Dhobies	20 ,, 45	30
Kitchen Boys	10 ,, 20	15
Garden Boys	8 ,, 20	16
Seychellois and Arab Nurses ...	50 ,, 100	70
Native Nurses	30 ,, 60	40
Visiting Sweepers	3 ,, 5	3

Comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932 shows that there have been further reductions at the upper end of the range.

The absence of later data precludes the inclusion in this Report of figures of the rates of wages of labourers in the various classes of employment more recent than those included in the Report for the year 1932, which were as follows :—

Government Employ.	*Monthly wage including value of rations.* Sh.
Railway	20 to 45
Defence	38 ,, 50
Other Government Departments ...	26 ,, 95
Municipalities	23 ,, 45
Agriculture	13 ,, 43
Other Employment.	
Mines	6 ,, 20
Timber industry	
Firewood	
Building trade, etc.	

The general downward tendency in the wage level, due to the prolonged financial depression, has continued during 1933 and it has been estimated that the average wage level for that year was as much as from 15 to 30 per cent. below the corresponding level in 1931. Labourers enjoying comparatively higher rates of wages have suffered a greater percentage reduction than those with smaller wages. A labourer's working day averages eight hours.

There has been no improvement in the scales of remuneration of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, nor in the rates of wages of Indian carpenters, stone masons, and similar skilled artisans.

Cost of Living.

Cost of living figures and a determination of the price-level of commodities have been obtained by the Statistical Department since 1927, and an analysis of all available data has been extended backwards to 1924.

The following table shows the index numbers for the period 1924–1933 :—

Year.			*All articles.*	*Locally produced articles.*	*Imported articles.*
1924	...	...	100	100	100
1925	...	...	101	109	98
1926	...	...	99	112	95
1927	...	...	95	109	91
1928	...	...	96	114	90
1929	...	...	95	111	90
1930	...	...	92	104	88
1931	...	...	87	97	83
1932	...	...	84	93	82
1933	...	...	82	87	80

The impression that has arisen that prices have fallen to the pre-war level is erroneous. The prices of 51 articles, excluding vegetables, petrol, rents, and servants, are still 45 to 55 per cent. above the pre-war level. If petrol, transport, vegetables, etc., are included the general price-level affecting the cost of living at the end of 1933 must be about 58 per cent. above the pre-war level.

In regard to the cost of living of native labourers, in the great majority of cases the labourer is provided with rations which consist mainly of maize meal and meat, salt, etc., by the employer. The majority of labourers draw their staple food in kind, and not in cash, and are therefore not affected by fluctuations in price. The staple food-stuff is maize meal and the average consumption is 2 lb. per day costing approximately Sh. 3 *per mensem* and additional rations Sh. 2 *per mensem*. In short, a native labourer receives his board and lodging free plus two or three times its value in cash.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys, and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi for girls. Altogether there were 230 pupils in the Government secondary schools. Including these two schools, there were at the end of the year 1,113 pupils in 14 Government institutions. Of these 424 were boarders and 689 day scholars, and 644 were boys and 469 girls. There were 15 private schools with a total roll of 526 pupils. Four of these schools rank as secondary schools, though a large number of the pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 107) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indians, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organisation makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,271. The total roll in the Government Indian schools is 2,536 of whom 2,312 are boys and 224 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Senior Secondary School, Nairobi, which has 35 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination in the primary schools, pupils may proceed to one of the two secondary schools where they sit for the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 51 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid ; in these schools there were 2,831 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In nine unaided schools there was a total roll of 467.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,298 pupils of whom 1,353 were boys and 1,945 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), and at Malindi and Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim school, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 501 on the roll of the six Arab schools, all of them being boys.

In 1933, for the first time, pupils took the Cambridge Examinations. Of six candidates for the Junior three passed and of eleven candidates in the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and in 1933 contributed the sum of £6,610 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £8,350 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 407 but of the 301 pupils at Kabaa 210 are at the Primary stage.

There were 44 Government African schools with a total roll of 3,530 at the end of the year. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural, and health workers ; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the training of these agricultural and health workers. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot had to be reduced to meet changed conditions.

During the year the sum of £34,534 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,803 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 247 African schools which had a total roll of 26,872 pupils. In addition there were 1,230 schools with a roll of 64,175 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. At least one inspector at a time was absent from the Colony on leave for the whole of the year. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees and African School Area Committees met regularly and rendered valuable service in advising the Director during the year. The work of the African Advisory Committee included the drafting of new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935.

Examination Results.

The following tables show the number of candidates who entered and passed overseas secondary examinations during the period 1929 to 1933 :—

Cambridge Junior.

	1929.		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*		*1933.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Europeans ...	51	23	47	25	43	15	44	26	58	46
Indians ...	38	20	47	21	90	58	109	52	104	64
Arabs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	3

*Cambridge School Certificate.**

	1929.		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*		*1933.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Europeans ...	9	6	16	6	20	14	20	14	26	15

London Matriculation.

	1929.		*1930.*		*1931.*		*1932.*		*1933.*	
	Entd.	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*	*Entd.*	*Passd.*
Indians ...	16	4	29	5	21	14	14	8	50	28

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work.

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* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation Exemption.

The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme of unification of the administrative control of the Post and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda with those of Tanganyika Territory agreed upon in 1932 came into operation on 1st January, 1933. In practical effect this scheme is an extension to Tanganyika Territory of the amalgamated arrangement which had already existed between Kenya and Uganda. The new arrangement was smoothly effected and its practical working during the year revealed no unforeseen difficulties.

The Trans-African Air Mail Service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with commendable regularity, The service is a weekly one. Under a "summer" time-table. introduced on 7th May, the time taken between Kenya and England was reduced from seven to six days. The "winter" time-table, under which the time taken is seven days, was re-introduced on 7th October, 1933. The establishment of an immediate connexion at Cairo between the African Service and the Company's Indian Service enabled the time taken for air mails from Kenya to India to be reduced from twelve to six days.

The local Feeder Air Service, operated between Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam, in connexion with the main Imperial Airways service, was efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilsons Airways Limited. The service is of great benefit and advantage to the Coast area.

Air mail correspondence posted in Kenya amounted to 401,752 letter packets, weighing 10,789 lb. Air correspondence received amounted to 307,970 letter packets, weighing 8,755 lb. Of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence approximately 21·3 per cent. was carried by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to certain countries. During the year 2,208 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 1,470 received.

The facilities for sending money-orders by air from the Colony to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, provided in 1932, were introduced in the reverse direction from the 1st August, 1933.

Overseas mail services by surface transport were fairly regular throughout the year. Sixty-six mails were despatched to Great

Britain and 59 received therefrom, the average time in transit each way between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing mail runners by motor services has been followed, wherever practicable.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with in the Colony during the year was 12,992,962, representing a fall in volume of 4·98 per cent.

The total number of parcels dealt with increased from 126,041 to 129,774 as compared with the previous year. Of the latter number, 7,906, having a value of £20,719, were cash-on-delivery parcels.

Inland money-orders totalled 12,290, with a value of £38,857, as compared with 13,289 and £44,622 respectively in 1932. Foreign orders numbered 15,644, with a value of £95,009, as compared with 16,051 and £106,975.

British postal-order transactions increased from 79,280 to 83,265 in number and from £44,983 to £47,072 in value as compared with 1932.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The total number of telegrams handled was 349,609, of which 245,044 represents internal traffic. Of the 104,565 external telegrams, traffic to and from Great Britain numbered 41,098 of which 31,788 were dealt with by Kenya Radio service.

A notable event of the year was the linking up of the capitals of Kenya and Tanganyika by telephone. The service was formally opened on 25th May, 1933, with a conversation between the Colonial Secretary of Kenya and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika. It is now possible to speak with ease and clearness from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in the Coast area.

Trunk telephone facilities were extended to Naivasha and Gilgil.

Despite the prevailing depression, there was an increase during 1933 in the number of telephones in use.

The principal public exchanges and the number of subscribers at each are as follows :—

Nairobi	799
Mombasa	308
Nakuru	54
Eldoret	51

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,702 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,927. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Limited (now Cables and Wireless Limited), through a wireless station at Nairobi and a cable from Mombasa. This Company also operates the Coast wireless station at Mombasa, at which a 24-hour service is given. From 1st January, 1933, the Kenya Radio service was extended to Tanganyika. A Government land line service is also available to South Africa.

A local broadcasting service is provided by Imperial and International Communications Limited under agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the former wave is excellent within its effective range, while the short wave gives satisfactory results in most parts of the Colony. The programme consists mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items from the programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire Station. The number of listeners' licences increased from 635 to 794 during 1933.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads maintained by local authorities, amounted to £62,775.

The policy of improving earth roads by the application, as funds permitted, of laterite or soft stone was continued, rendering a greater improvement in communications during wet weather. Approximately 240 miles were treated in this manner.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £6,080 approximately half of which was incurred in the gold fields area around Kakamega, and the balance on approaches to the Nyali bridge, the Tana River ferry, and the Nairobi-Namanga road.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour and Mombasa Old Port during the years 1933 and 1932 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1932.
82,805 tons.	55,166 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1933	250,665	451,123	101,788
1932	233,674	324,344	558,018

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1933 as compared with 1932 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1932.	1933.
Number of steamships ...	515	599
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,684,696	1,820,709
Imports—B/L tons	289,684	336,766
Exports ,, ...	351,447	472,603
Passengers landed :—		
European	5,391	5,491
Non-European	10,209	10,423
Passengers embarked :—		
European	5,356	5,511
Non-European	12,332	11,593

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1932 was as follows :—

	1932. *Registered Tonnage*	1933. *Registered Tonnage*
Vanga	6,773	6,710
Funzi	10,077	14,327
Mombasa	3,410,273	3,702,510
Kilifi	6,238	5,182
Malindi	21,098	18,832
Lamu	27,785	67,199
Kipini	2,280	3,076

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1,821,279 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 766,363 tons, as compared with £1,564,182 and 723,453 tons in 1932.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed a decrease on 1932 figures. In 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050, while in 1932, 558,492 passengers contributed a revenue of £169,159. There was an all-round decrease in the number of passengers, as the following figures show :—

Passengers carried.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1933	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1932	8,366	31,426	518,700	558,492

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1932.	1933.
Earnings	£92,000	£101,000
Total expenditure	£64,250	£60,927
Tonnage carried	71,611 tons	90,809 tons

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1933 as compared with 1932.

	1932.		*1933.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	56,790	68,536	62,558	71,663
Oil	85	292	673	1,706
Wood	132,656	47,315	130,759	46,436

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1932.		*1933.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	2,776	7,634	3,339	8,463
Wood	8,150	4,315	6,706	3,588

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1933 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,088,162	338,022	2,426,184
Ordinary working expenditure	990,054	131,091	1,121,145
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	1,098,108	206,931	1,305,039

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1933 amounted to £22,418,140. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,968,980 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902 ...	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	421,662
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,593,754
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	97,504
	£8,449,160

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with Branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kitale and Nakuru, During 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed, with a capital of £240,000 which was increased by £260,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers over periods varying from 10 to 30 years on first mortgage security. At 31st December, 1933, the Bank had made advances totalling £294,806.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;
10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (nickel).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10, 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 20,178 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, adjusted or rejected, from which was derived revenue amounting to £357. A further total of 2,109 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecution on 58 charges relative to the use, or possession, of false or unstamped weights, measures, or instruments. In addition, 42 prosecutions were instituted by the district Police.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £274,392, and of this sum £216,572 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £14,721 from various extra-departmental sources, and £45,099 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £56,470.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £48,591 in direct charges, and of this amount £14,902 was obtained from revenue and £33,689 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—Buildings £5,586 ; Water and Drainage £1,303 ; Roads and Bridges £6,080 ; Miscellaneous Works £1,933. Loan expenditure was :—Buildings £18,986 ; Water and Drainage £13,447 ; Communications £1,256.

The Mombasa Water Works, which was again the principal capital work in progress, was successfully finished by the completion of the two service mains from Changamwe to Makupa and the distribution system on the island. The expenditure during the year amounted to £13,447 from loan and £307 from renewals fund.

The artificial stone facing for the new Law Courts, Nairobi, was completed by contract during the year, and tenders were called for erection and completion of the building.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1933 the Court held four ordinary sessions and five special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 198, of which 59 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows :—

The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged ;

the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (2), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration ;

the Courts of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers ; and

the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Provinces have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Provincial Commissioners of these Provinces are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier Province have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 165, involving 234 charges against 219 individuals.

These figures compared with 171 cases and 236 charges during 1932. Of the total 253 charges actually tried during 1933, 247 were against males and 6 against females. Convictions numbered 146, acquittals 75, and discharges 32. Europeans were convicted on 7, Asiatics on 11, and natives on 128 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 86 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, 9 to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, one to whipping, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 39 were sentenced to death, and four detained during the Governor's pleasure.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 473, a decrease of 112 on the number for 1932. Probate and administration causes numbered 174 compared with 173 opened in 1932, and 68 bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 72 for the previous year. In addition, 3 trust causes were opened and 24 divorce causes were filed. There were 48 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 259 criminal revisions, and 821 confirmation cases.

During the year a total of 48,726 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts throughout the Colony, a decrease of 2,751 on 1932. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	44,353
Acquittals	1,354
Discharges	3,019
Total charges ...	48,726

This includes 783 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 715 convictions and 54 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	11,464
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	13,4[illegible]
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	2,01[illegible]
Fine and detention camp	205
Detention camp	2,604
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	1,008
Peremptory imprisonment	3,905
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both ...	44
Whipping	236
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ...	17
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	4,865
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,516
Detained pending Governor's orders	5
Committed to prison for failure to find security ...	Nil
Total convictions	44,353

Police.

The Kenya police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was further decreased during 1933 on the grounds of economy.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1933 totalled 4,892. Of that number 4,601 were true cases, a decrease of 769 true cases on the total for 1932. Accused persons in 3,265 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 302,291/–, of which Shs. 123,144/– or 42 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. Patrols were also in operation for several months on the boundary of the Suk native reserve and in the settled area of Laikipia.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Logorien.

Prisons.

The 67 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 22 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 38 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1933 was 34,544, representing an increase of 10 per cent. over the number committed during 1932. Of this total 7,292 were sentenced to imprisonment, 19,305 were sentenced to detention, 326 were civil debtors, 227 were lunatics, and 7,394 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 7,292 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 12 were Europeans, 171 Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 7,109 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 243 and 268 respectively, a rise in the former and a drop in the latter as compared with 1932. The general health of prisoners was not so good as in 1932, the sick percentage having risen from 3·5 to 3·9 per cent. The total of 41 deaths during the year was 8 higher than the total for 1932.

Five juveniles served short terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles are segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 15 juveniles were sentenced to terms of from 3 to 5 years in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 248 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 43 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentence of not less than three years. During 1933, 80 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 67 in 1932.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, sisal mat, string, and rope making, coir and grass mat making, continues to make satisfactory progress. All uniforms for the prison staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while large orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailors and carpenters shops is increasing. During 1933, £3,402 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £6,850, Of this sum £504 was obtained from hire of convict labour.

At 18 of the 29 prisons the cultivation of foodstuffs for prisoners food is undertaken. During 1933, approximately £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown for this purpose, the principal crops being maize (101½ tons), beans (13½ tons), and potatoes (40½ tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

Since the inception in 1931 of the system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of ten years and over, the cases of 36 convicts have been submitted for review. Of these, during 1933, seven convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, while nine cases were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

From 1929 to the beginning of 1932 the prison population showed a gradual rise; during 1933 the rise became much more marked, and was chiefly due to the financial depression. A consequence of this rise has been pressure on the available accommodation.

Steps are being taken to ease the situation in this regard by the establishment of a system of prison camps at places where the inmates can be employed on major works which are being undertaken by the Government or by the Railway Administration.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1933. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 2. *The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals Ordinance,* 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to control dealing in gold and other precious metals.

No. 4. *The Land and Agricultural* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance amends the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance 1930, and (*a*) provides that the Land Bank Board may be appointed and act as agents for Government in the administration of any advances to farmers and others ; (*b*) empowers the Board to pay out of the funds of the Bank reasonable travelling expenses incurred by a member of the Board when engaged on the business of the Bank ; and, (*c*) facilitates the work of the Land Bank should foreclosure at any time become necessary.

No. 5. *The Agricultural Advances* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance abolishes the existing Agricultural Advances Board and substitutes therefor the Land Bank Board together with such other persons as the Governor may nominate ; the object of this addition is to give the Land Bank Board the assistance of those who have long been identified with the work of the Agricultural Advances Board.

No. 8. *The Dangerous Petroleum Tax* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance,* 1933.—By Ordinance No. 57 of 1930 Government granted to Imperial Airways Limited exemption from payment of the Dangerous Petroleum Tax in respect of petroleum used in connexion with such portions of their service as lie outside the boundaries of Kenya. This Ordinance extends a similar concession to any company

No. 11. *The Marriage* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance,* 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to enable a minister of one denomination to marry persons in a licensed place of worship of another denomination with the consent of the authorities of such denomination.

No. 12. *The Penal Code* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance is designed to make it quite clear that no sentence of corporal punishment may be imposed in default of payment of a fine on young males on conviction for an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment may be imposed.

No. 14. *The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance gives effect to certain Conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children.

No. 15. *The Juveniles Offenders Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance arose out of the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to consider what special arrangements were in force in Dependencies under the control of the Colonial Office in connexion with the trial and punishment of young offenders.

No. 16. *The Currency Loan Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance is intended to safeguard the stability of the East African currency in terms of sterling by ensuring that the East African Currency Board will, if occasion arises, be able to provide funds for meeting further redemptions of currency.

No. 17. *The Age of Majority Ordinance*, 1933.—This Ordinance repealed the Indian Majority Act as applied to Kenya and declared that the minority of Europeans shall cease and determine within Kenya at the age of 21 years, and that every European of or arriving at that age shall be of the age of majority as fully, freely and effectually to all intents and purposes in the law, as he may or might have been by the law of England. The provisions in the Ordinance relating to the age of majority for non-natives other than Europeans are practically the same as those contained in the Indian Act which previously applied to Kenya. The Ordinance does not apply to natives.

No. 18. *The Stock and Produce Theft* (*Levy of Fines*) *Ordinance*, 1933.—This Ordinance provides for the recovery of fines imposed on natives, Somalis or Swahilis for the theft of stock or produce by levy on the property of the offender or his family sub-tribe or tribe and makes persons liable in certain cases to account for the possession of stock or produce.

No. 21. *The Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance*, 1933.—The Ordinance provides that for every proclaimed area the Governor shall appoint a Board, which shall consist of the Provincial Commissioner of the Province in which the area is situated and such other persons unconnected with the public service as the Governor may appoint. The Boards are given power to order a person, whose presence after due consideration is deemed to be undesirable, to remove himself from a proclaimed area and to remain out of such area so long as such order remains in force.

No. 22. *The Mining in Proclaimed Areas Ordinance*, 1933.—The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide additional revenue in the light of the increased expenditure that will be incurred in connexion with the development of the mineral resources of Kenya. The Ordinance provides that no exclusive prospecting licence shall be granted over land within a proclaimed area unless the applicant has paid, in addition to the registration fee and conveyancing fee under the Mining Ordinance, a fee based on a sliding scale according to the size of the prospecting area. Fees for alluvial prospecting licences in proclaimed areas are also provided for.

No. 23. *The Adoption of Children Ordinance*, 1933.—This Ordinance follows closely the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1926, of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 25. *The Specific Loan Ordinance*, 1933.—This Ordinance made provision for raising a loan of £300,000 for the purposes set out in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 26. *The Partnership Ordinance*, 1933.—This Ordinance, which is based on the English Act of 1890, declares the law of partnership in Kenya.

No. 27. *The Limited Partnerships Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance which is based on the English Act of 1907, establishes limited partnerships.

No. 28. *The Companies Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance brings the law in the Colony into line with the English law on the subject.

No. 39. *The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance introduced a graduated scale of stamp duties on bills of exchange other than sight bills, and imposes a stamp duty at the rate of one-half per cent. on the registration of a new company or on an increase in the authorized share capital of a company already registered.

No. 40. *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance made provision for the payment of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income.

No. 41. *The Licensing Ordinance,* 1933.—The Ordinance provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony and fixes the licence fee payable.

No. 47. *The Civil Procedure (Amendment) (No.* 2) *Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance abolishes the principle of *pro rata* distribution of assets among the decree holders, and substitutes therefor the English practice by which assets are distributed amongst such decree holders in accordance with the priority of the lodging of their applications.

No. 52. *The Registration of Titles (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance makes it clear that fixtures which have been placed on land charged under the Registration of Titles Ordinance after the date of the charge are included in the chargees' security.

No. 53. *The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1933.—Following the English Act of 1932, this Ordinance applies certain sections of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1927, which relate to crossed cheques, to banker's drafts.

No. 56. *The Legislative Council (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to report on the revision of the electoral boundaries.

Nos. 57 *and* 58. *The Registration of Designs Ordinance,* 1933, *and the Registration of Patents Ordinance,* 1933.—These two Ordinances bring the legislation of Kenya as to registration of Patents and Designs into conformity with the most recent legislation on the subject.

No. 60. *The Architects and Quantity Surveyors Ordinance,* 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to provide for the registration within the Colony of architects and quantity surveyors.

No. 61. *The Mining Ordinance,* 1933.—The object of this Ordinance is to amend, re-arrange in more logical sequence, and consolidate the laws relating to mining, and to bring all mining activities under one law.

No. 65. *The European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1933.—This Ordinance raises the normal age of retirement of European officers from fifty to fifty-five years after 31st December, 1933.

Factory Legislation, Compensation for Accidents, etc.

The Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery Ordinance (Cap. 66 Revised Edition, 1926) provides for the proper maintenance and periodic inspection of machinery. Section 85 of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 (No. 61 of 1933) provides for the holding of an enquiry in the case of an accident occurring in connexion with mining or prospecting operations involving either loss of life or serious injury to any person.

Section 118 of the Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 124 Revised Edition, 1926) provides that any factory or trade premises not kept in a cleanly state and free from offensive smell or so overcrowded or badly lighted or ventilated as to be injurious or dangerous to health shall be dealt with as a nuisance.

There is at present no general Workmen's Compensation law in Kenya but section 86(1) of the Mining Ordinance, 1933 provides for the compensation of natives employed, in case of accident.

Under section 29 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance (Cap. 139 Revised Edition, 1926) every employer is required to provide his servants with medicine and medical attendance, and under section 69, Government Medical Officers are given wide powers of inspection including the inspection of premises, food, drugs, etc.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1929	3,333,742	3,505,073
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1933. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1933.*
	£	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	4,885,863
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,463,133
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	2,973,605
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957–67	60,595
	17,205,600				16,383,196

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	*Capital Debt.*			*Annual Charges.*						*Total Annual Charges.*
				Kenya Colony.			*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*			
	Kenya Colony.	*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*	*Total Public Debt.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339*	122,865	52,474	11,661*	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056*	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252

* Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Liabilities.	£	s. cts.	Assets.	£	s. cts.
Deposits	613,525	18 20	Investments	367,056	19 70
Drafts	3,284	17 96	Advances	353,967	18 75
Loan Funds, unspent balances.	794,594	1 74	Suspense	2,446	7 76
Excess of assets over liabilities.	205,495	6 95	Loans to local bodies.	36,119	6 21
			Cash	857,309	12 43
	£1,616,900	4 85		£1,616,900	4 85

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1933.	£
Customs Revenue	581,770
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	557,791
Non-Native Poll Tax	64,244
Petrol Tax	53,052
Estate Duty	19,610
European Education Tax	10,309
Asiatic Education Tax	9,677
Entertainment Tax	4,597
	£1,301,050

Excise and Stamp Duties.

1933.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes	43,519
Beer, Excise Duty	5,251
Sugar	7,927
Tea	3,894
Tobacco	1,574
	£62,165

Customs Tariff.

The Tariffs on certain goods were, in June, 1933, adjusted on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis in order to secure a duty approximately equal to the contribution to revenue exacted from similar goods before depreciated currencies, low costs of production and other incidental factors stimulated importations at abnormally low prices.

New Taxation Measures.

A Bill to impose a tax on incomes was introduced into the Legislative Council in March, but was opposed by a considerable proportion of the community, and certain alternative revenue proposals were submitted to Government. Ultimately, it was decided that a trial should be given to certain alternative taxes, and the following new taxation measures were accordingly passed by the Legislative Council in August :—

> (1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, No.* 40 *of* 1933, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income. The rate of tax charged rises from Sh.30, where the taxable income does not exceed £100 to Sh.40 for taxable incomes exceeding £100 but not exceeding £200 ; thence by regular increases of Sh.20 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700 is Sh.180 ; thence increasing by Sh.40 per £100 until the tax on an income exceeding £1,400 but not exceeding £1,500 is Sh.500. Thereafter it increases by Sh.500 per £500 for incomes up to £4,000 per annum and by Sh.1,000 per £1,000 for incomes up to £10,000 per annum, incomes over which figure bear tax at the rate of Sh.10,000 per annum.
>
> This Ordinance, which continues in force until the end of 1934, is estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in a full year as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head.
>
> The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £31,000 per annum in a full year.
>
> (2) *The Licensing Ordinance* (*No.* 41 *of* 1933), which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions and occupations within the Colony. In so far as trade licences are concerned the classifications follow generally those which have been in force in Tanganyika Territory for some years, but the list is extended to include insurance companies, oil companies, electric power and light distribution, temperance hotels and lodging houses, manufacturers, assayers, exchange bankers, commission agents, manufacturers' agents, turf commission agents and turf accountants, and a licence at a fee of Sh.300 per annum is laid down for the practice of a profession. This measure was estimated by the Alternative Revenue Proposals Committee to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum. In practice, however, the yield has proved disappointing. The total revenue derived from Trade and Profession Licences in 1933 amounted to £26,349 against an estimated revenue under the old Traders' Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. In view of the fact that the Ordinance did not come into operation until the 6th September, half only of the annual fees prescribed by the new Ordinance were payable in respect of 1933, but it will be seen that against an estimated additional revenue of about £15,500 for 1933, the actual yield was in the neighbourhood of £7,000 only.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance* (*No.* 38 *of* 1933), imposing a tax of twenty-five cents on every package imported into the Colony. This Ordinance came into operation on the 1st of December, 1933, and revenue totalling £678 was received during the month.

(4) *The Stamp* (*Amendment*) *Ordinance* (*No.* 39 *of* 1933), under which a graduated scale of stamp duty varying with the period is imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and a tax of Sh.10 is levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company. The yield in 1933 from these two amendments is estimated in the former case at £200 and in the latter at nearly £400.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed by Proclamation under Section 6 of Chapter 51 of the revised edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows :—

Masai	Sh. 20/00 per Hut or Poll.
Other Tribes	Sh. 12/00 per Hut or Poll.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier Province. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1933 amounted to £557,791.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.

Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.

Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.
  Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.
  Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.
  Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. 11s. 0d.

Do. do. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.

Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies.) 1932. 1s.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne. (Seeley Service, 1925. 21s.)

Kenya Mountain, by E. A. T. Dutton. (Cape, 1930. 21s.)

Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. (Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.)

Eastern Africa To-day. By F. S. Joelson. (" East Africa," 1928. 5s.)

Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.

The Kenya Manual, 1930. (East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)

Kenya Days. By M. Aline Buxton. (Arnold, 1928. 12s. 6d.)

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. (Witherby, 1929. 12s.)

Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. (" East Africa " Ltd., 1931. 5s.)

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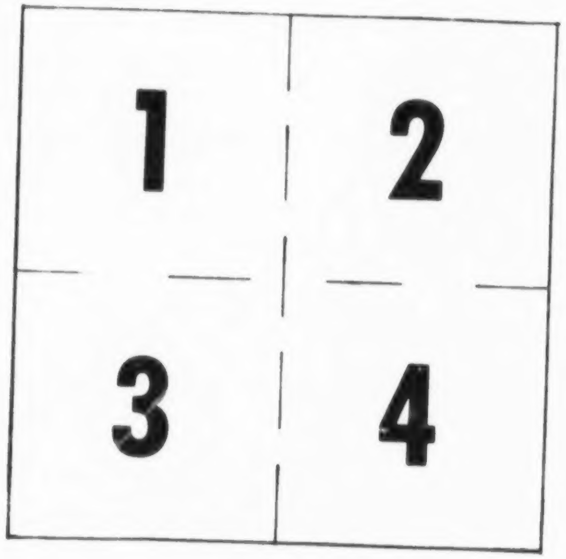

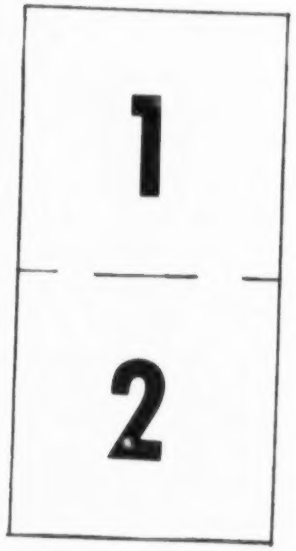

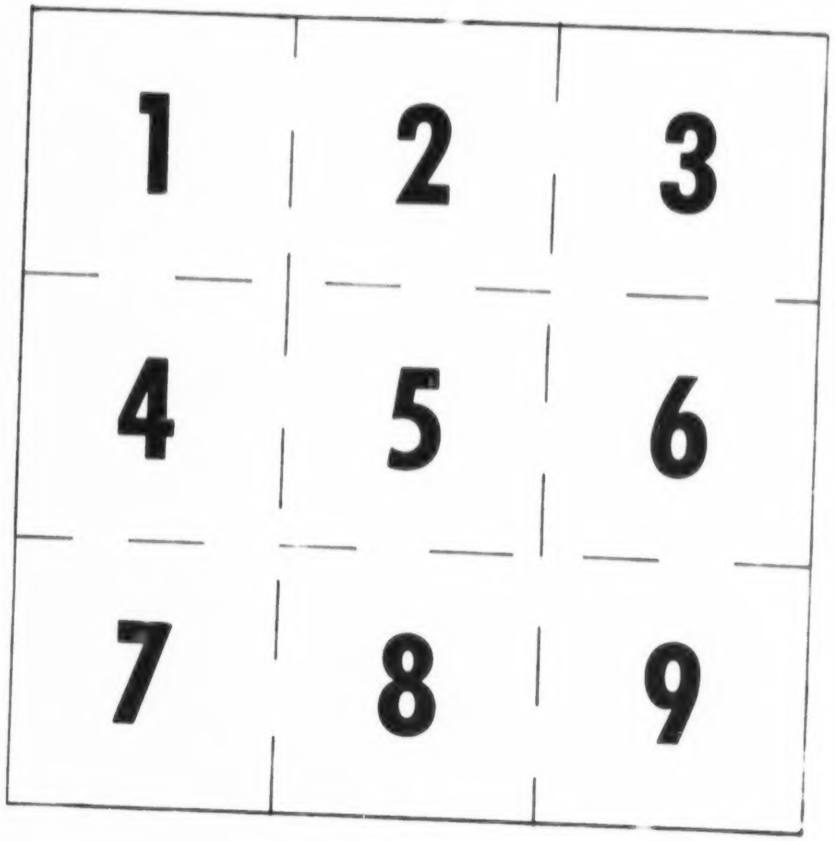

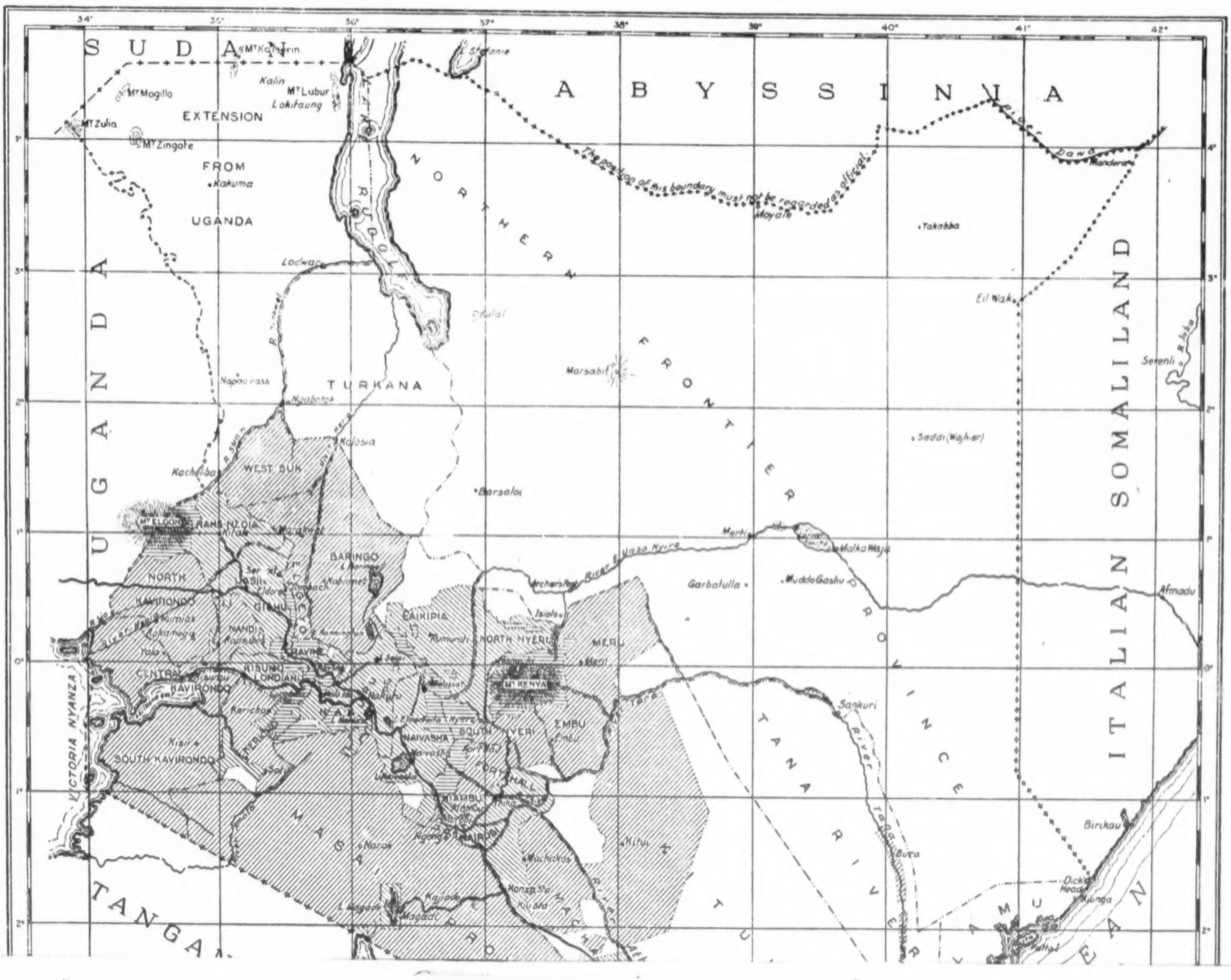
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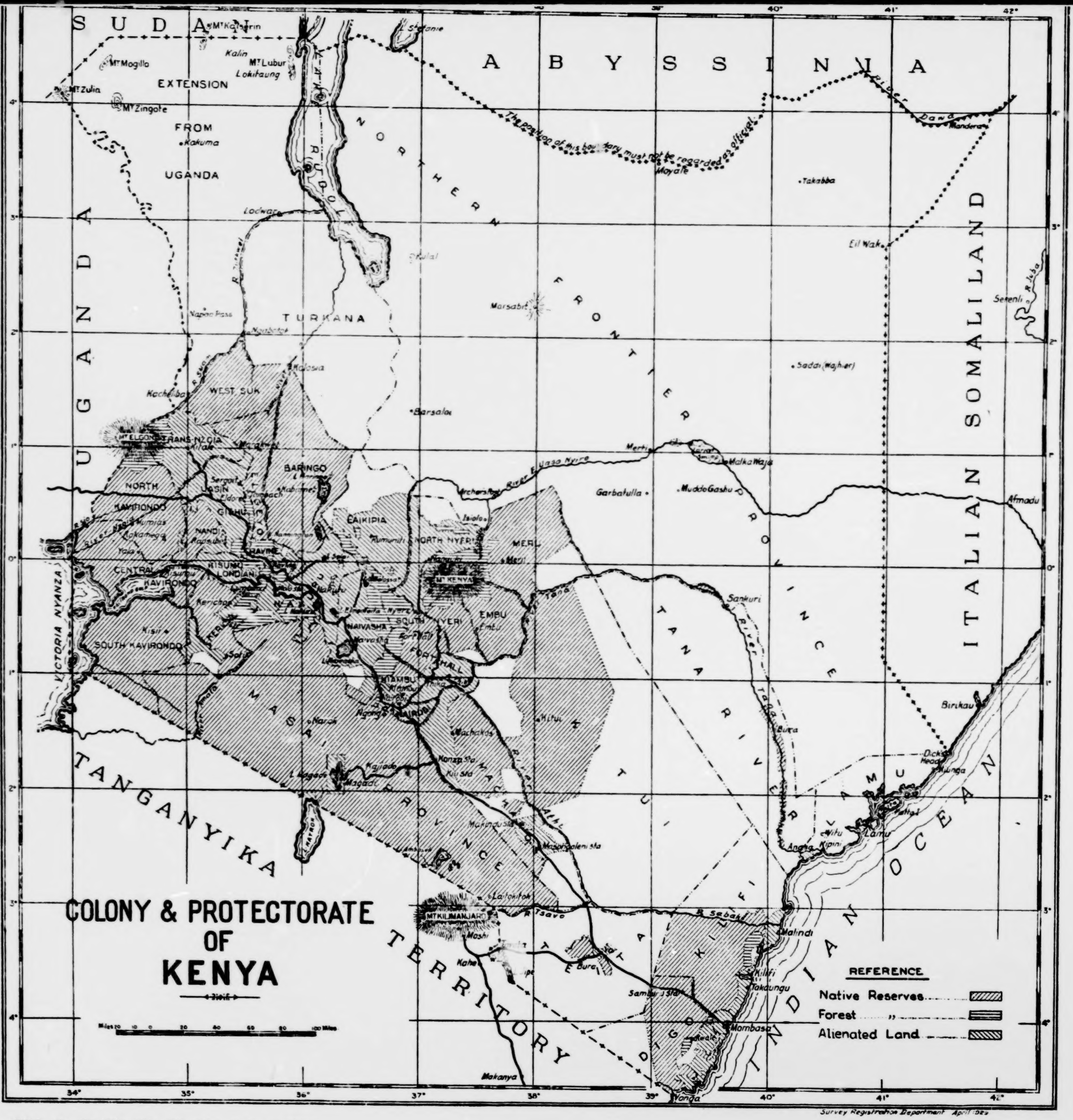

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Native Reserves ▨
Forest ▤
Alienated Land ▧
Survey Registration Department April 1923

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

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KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time 2½ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of : (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony ; (2) a

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plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848, Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony ; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council and in 1925 the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Kenya*, and in that capacity he is advised by a Railway Council, consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed.

During 1934, four unofficial members were so appointed, two being European elected members of the Legislative Council, one an Indian elected member, and one a nominated unofficial member representing native interests.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Officers. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the nominated official members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council. Certain minor powers are vested in the District and Municipal Authorities in settled areas and in the Local Native Councils in the native areas.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kyambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin-Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Local Government Inspector was appointed to deal with local government administration under a Commissioner for Local Government, an office which was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, and until the end of 1933 formed part of the Secretariat organization.

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* By an Order in Council made on the 13th of August, 1935, the High Commissionership is vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda, jointly.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board. Attention was directed to the possibility of further economies both in the expenditure of local authorities and in the contributions made by the Government to their revenues. The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1934 to £198,152 (subject to audit) of which £134,082 accrued to the Nairobi municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1934, a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £26,762 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £2,300 in each case in 1934.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, as compared with £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1934, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital-rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the District, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin-Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture, and live stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils remained at 22 throughout the year.

The provision of educational facilities continues to occupy the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1934.

Details of revenue and expenditure are shown in the following comparative table :—

Comparative Table of Revenue and Expenditure of Local Native Councils in 1934.

Province and Council.	Revenue.			Expenditure (including expenditure on building).							Surplus Balance in hand at end of 1934.
	Rates.	*Land (Rents, Fees, etc.)*	*Other.*	*Education.*	*Medical.*	*Agriculture, Veterinary, and Forestry.*	*Roads and Bridges.*	*Water-supplies.*	*Famine Relief.*	*Other.*	
	Shs.	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*
COAST :—											
Digo	2,411	3,900	13,465	1,403	499	4,185	1,705	732	13,207	2,766	18,321
Giriama	8,246	14,850	7,014	—	1,870	9,899	5,998	3,101	15,431	20,949	25,477
Teita	7,463	660	2,359	2,139	1,871	1,774	2,891	—	—	1,517	96,234
NYANZA :—											
North Kavirondo ...	149,887	35,770	11,955	47,280	37,921	26,831	49,994	—	—	37,028	329,088
Central Kavirondo...	128,841	16,960	28,790	39,382	10,251	38,827	15,476	2,847	10,000	51,987	194,503
South Kavirondo (K-B).	77,912	11,510	6,292	66,694	9,141	20,647	14,773	1,174	—	20,186	86,575
South Kavirondo (L-A).	82,786	24,231	6,237	57,687	9,859	14,982	13,009	—	19,089	29,370	31,416
South Lumbwa ...	20,947	7,573	1,944	10,199	2,973	3,924	1,462	—	—	14,907	51,719
CENTRAL :—											
Kiambu	55,037	24,769	7,063	65,840	8,002	5,622	19.809	3.770	—	42,746	105,435
Fort Hall	47,589	22,718	8,432	72,253	3.118	10,621	15.346	—	500	44,611	103,857

South Nyeri ...	33,658	21,988	229	12,655	1,863	2,546	1,904	—	—	28,217	28,286
Meru	—	18,162	15,429	125	1,318	4,567	4,478	—	—	14,055	104,511
Embu	37,415	28,713	3,770	12,077	6,191	9,050	5,945	—	2,494	34,417	45,579
Machakos	82,632	27,337	10,935	31,612	21,605	42,863	13,717	—	998	36,144	186,338
Kitui	39,679	26,510	8,756	7,153	7,654	14,582	7,559	—	34,428	30,894	115,243
RIFT VALLEY :—											
Nandi	15,983	16,082	1,742	11,368	3,228	12,474	1,495	—	—	6,470	60,903
Elgeyo	—	11,777	3,324	6,360	123	2,279	—	—	1,451	1,224	99,301
Baringo	8,254	2,725	1,525	—	240	1,078	—	358	—	5,390	16,276
MASAI :—											
Narok	—	14,474	2,615	2,647	1,362	88	—	—	—	1,234	90,860
Kajiado	1,098	15,706	4,174	17,358	1,650	888	—	6,071	13,715	1,387	10,017
TURKANA :—											
West Suk	—	1,955	350	2,500	—	406	—	—	—	1,300	11,610
South Turkana ...	—	—	2,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,854
Totals ... *Shs.*	799,838	348,370	149,254	466,732	130,739	228,133	175,561	18,053	111,313	426,799	1,814,403

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

Racial proportions of the total non-native population.

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	Europeans. (*females to* 100 *males*).	*Asiatics.* (*females to* 100 *males*).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

Age.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10–19	850	1,303	1,583
20–29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30–39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40–49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50–59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10–19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20–29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30–39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40–49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50–59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follows :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these eight divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926.	*1931.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children		43		

A recent investigation into the question of length of residence in Kenya has enabled the following table to be drawn up. The question is an important one in reference to problems of settlement :-

Years of residence.	*Europeans.*	*Asiatics.*
1–5	7,207	20,847
6–10	3,402	7,610
11–15	1,820	4,536
16–20	1,805	3,459
21–25	772	1,565
26–30	272	1,150
31–35	80	639
36–40	9	372
41–45	4	151
46–50	1	147
51–55	—	39
56–60	—	75
61–65	—	24
66–70	—	27
71–75	—	11
76–80	—	9
81–85	—	—
86–90	—	4
91–95	—	2

The following table shows the approximate number of each race during 1933 and 1934 :—

	Census population.	*Estimated population.*	
	6th March, 1931.	*31st December, 1933.*	*31st December, 1934.*
Europeans ...	16,812	17,332	17,501
Indians	39,644	33,735	34,955
Goans	3,979	3,246	3,316
Arabs	12,166	11,932	12,131
Others	1,346	1,390	1,401
Total	73,947	67,635	69,304

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1934 was 3,024,975 as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 8 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the native population is as follows :—

Province.	1934.
Central Province	1,212,567
Nyanza	1,138,749
Rift Valley	229,301
Coast	258,597
Masai District	45,805
Northern Frontier District ...	66,462
Turkana	73,494
Total	3,024,975

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a "Local Authority" which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with some success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, despite the prevailing depression, fair progress has been maintained in the housing and pit latrine campaign. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvements of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and in 1934 the total number of new cases treated again exceeded that of the previous year, the totals being :—

1934	1,227,862	new cases.
1933	1,112,864	,, ,,

This has been accomplished despite a further decrease in expenditure.

The demand for surgical relief also continues to increase. During the year in native hospitals alone over five thousand operations were carried out under general anaesthesia.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships have remained much the same as in the preceding two years, as employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unsatisfactory. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

The death-rates per thousand of the population for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows :—

Crude death-rate, all races	18·51	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races ...	14·86	,,
,, ,, Europeans ...	8·51	,,
,, ,, Asian ...	15·19	,,
,, ,, African ...	15·95	,,

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

European housing in the towns of Kenya is on the whole excellent, and in the rural areas it is slowly but steadily improving. Asian housing in almost every town still leaves much to be desired, but a marked improvement in the housing of this section of the community has taken place during the past few years. As regards African housing, no major schemes were adopted in the urban areas during the year. In the native reserves, however, many improved houses were erected, and the movement for better housing is growing, partly as a result of propaganda on the part of the Medical Department and other Departments and bodies engaged in social and educational work. Many of these houses are surprisingly good and with a return of prosperity further progress in this direction may be confidently expected.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Mineral.

Prospecting and mining continued on an increasing scale in the Nyanza and Masai Provinces during 1934. Several of the larger companies which are now well advanced in their development programme will soon be in full production, and have applied for 21 year leases.

According to returns received, approximately £446,512 was spent by the mining industry during the year. No. 2 area was opened to prospecting on the 17th of May and encouraging reports have led to a large incursion of prospectors and considerable activity. This area which lies between Kakamega Goldfields and Lake Victoria Nyanza extends to over 1,000 square miles.

A certain amount of attention has been given to a reported mineralized belt in the Coast Province, a portion of which has been closed, for the present, to general prospecting.

The following table illustrates the extent of mining activities.

Class of Right or Title.	*Square miles.*	*Approximate Percentage of Total.*
Claims	100·00 app.	3·2
Exclusive Prospecting Licences	3,018·26	96·55
Leases (applied for and may be granted)	8·329	0·25

At present the development of lode, or reef, prospecting and mining is considerably in excess of alluvial although there is increasing activity on the Yala River. Approximately 1,645·8 square miles of Areas No. 3 and No. 4 of the Kitson Report of 1933 remain unallocated and closed to general prospecting.

The mineral production in 1933 and 1934 was :—

	1933.		*1934.*			
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*		
		£		£	s.	d.
Gold ...	10,531 fine oz.	67,665	12,110·183 fine oz.	83,616	18	9
Silver ...	1,613 ,,	113	1,969·08 ,,	192	14	4
Lime ...	750 tons	750	800 tons	800	0	0
Marble ...	250 ,,	2,500	500 ,,	5,000	0	0

Agriculture and Live Stock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being permitted to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices for primary products remained at a low level during the year under review and producers continued operations under considerable difficulties.

No crop census of European production was taken in respect of the 1934–1935 season, but the following table gives a comparison between the crop years 1933–34 and 1932–33 :—

Crop.	*1933–1934.*		*1932–1933.*	
	Acreage.	*Yield.*	*Acreage.*	*Yield.*
Coffee	102,238	235,009 cwt.	100,387	30[illegible],998 cwt.
Maize	112,949	746,893 bags	164,018	1,139,616 bags
Wheat	35,001	145,581 bags	30,114	63,498 bags
Barley	4,435	22,824 bags	3,025	15,845 bags
Sisal	141,495	20,127 tons	139,834	17,369 tons
Tea	12,471	3,063,687 lb.	12,034	2,421,056 lb.
Sugar	12,704	112,980 cwt.	12,088	106,320 cwt.
Pyrethrum	401	—	Unknown	—

A large proportion of the produce grown by Europeans is exported, while African produce is mainly consumed in the Colony.

The following table shows the animal products sold by Europeans during the census years 1928–1929 to 1933–1934 :—

	Milk (whole). gal.	*Cream. gal.*	*Butterfat. lb.*	*Butter. lb.*	*Cheese. lb.*	*Ghee. lb.*	*Wool. lb.*
1933–34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,635	35,708	931,330
1932–33	1,138,743	73,389	923,042	350,505	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931–32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930–31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846
*1929–30	1,027,375	287,657	(*a*)	371,675	108,875	116,117	893,258
*1928–29	791,452	212,914	(*a*)	290,905	145,609	65,215	939,612

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is largely undertaken by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, requiring as it does a large capital outlay, is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. In the Nyanza Province it is estimated that approximately 4,884 acres are under sugar-cane and 1,681 acres are planted with maize. In the Coast Province some 3,800 acres are held by Indians, this area being devoted almost exclusively to coconuts.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection, and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of organized marketing. The benefits from the trials of new and better crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

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* In respect of the period 1st August to 31st July.

(*a*) Included in "Cream."

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African Agricultural Instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farmyard near the house on the small-holding. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the organized marketing of native produce with the object of raising both prices and the standard of quality. The system consists of marketing produce through a commission agent. Local Native Councils erect suitable stores as collection centres adjacent to the railway stations. At present organized marketing is limited to wattle bark in the Central Province, cotton in the Nyanza Province, and cotton and cashew nuts in the Coast Province. Legislation to extend the system is under consideration.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dryed hides.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Manufactures.

Beer and stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1934 amounted to 112,813.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,810 cwt. valued at £7,928.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951
1934	2	667	66	12,602

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £592,023 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1934 were valued at £619,283. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1934 amounted to £12,929,562 as compared with £11,993,318 in 1933, and £10,533,567 in 1932, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £13,483,079 as against £12,471,539 in 1933 and £10,959,941 in 1932. The value of total imports during the year was £5,708,025 as against £4,898,722 in 1933, an increase of £809,303 or 16·52 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933. Of this total, goods to the value of £1,909,871 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £3,773,766. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £171,429 or £30,199 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, a decrease in value of £337,128 or 15 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports decreased by 70,213 cwt. in quantity and £339,438 in value, maize by 691,591 cwt. in quantity and £107,945 in value, sugar by 9,479 cwt. in quantity and £9,274 in value, and sodium carbonate by 12,219 cwt. valued at £54,349. There were, however, encouraging increases in quantity and value for the following commodities, viz., tea 4,653 cwt., £35,395 ; sisal fibre 4,166 tons, £61,503 ; hides and skins 8,918 cwt., £36,447 ; wattle bark 42,496 cwt., £5,044 ; wattle extract 20,925 cwt., £8,561 ; cotton 1,088 centals, £4,899.

While the foregoing figures reflect a measure of trade recovery throughout the combined territories, the continuation during the year of unfavourable climatic conditions, resulting in a further diminution of domestic exports, tended to retard the return of more stable conditions in Kenya. Some improvement was, however, experienced in production for the local market, as indicated, for example, by the Colony's reduced requirements of imported wheat, which was valued at £1,977 as compared with £52,786 in 1933 ; by an increase of about £6,000 or 4·6 per cent. in the consumption of locally grown tea ; and by an increase of £30,000 in the value of local products transferred to Uganda. The expansion in entrepôt business and activity in the gold fields were principally responsible for the stimulus to general trading reflected by the increase of imports and by the improvement of Customs revenue collections.

Net collections of Customs revenue amounted to £979,092 as compared with £874,055 accruing in 1933.

Of this sum £611,572 was allocated to Kenya and £367,520 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which imports have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case :—

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*			*Main Items.*
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	
United Kingdom	39·29	38·28	37·66	Ale, beer, stout, etc., biscuits, confectionery, provisions, gin, whisky, cigarettes, cement, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, aluminium, tin and manufactures thereof, tools, cutlery, hardware, etc., electrical goods and apparatus, machinery, cotton piece-goods, woollen and artificial silk goods, wearing apparel, chemicals, drugs, paints, soap, oils, stationery, etc., bicycles, motor-cars, lorries and parts, tyres, polishes, books, brushes, explosives, guns and rifles, cosmetics, toys, etc.
India ...	7·19	6·50	5·37	Rice, wheat flour, cotton piece-goods, jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1·93	2·44	1·56	Coal.
Canada ...	1·57	1·90	1·43	Motor-cars, lorries, and parts and tyres.

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*			*Main Items.*
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	12·26	13·14	14·59	Rice, ghee, tobacco and cigarettes, copra, coffee, cotton, and hides and skins.
Other British Possessions.	1·16	1·16	0·32	Fruit, provisions, etc.
Total British Empire.	63·40	63·42	60·93	
Germany ...	2·61	3·13	3·48	Beer, tools, machinery, cotton blankets, stationery, etc., cycle parts, lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·60	1·85	1·68	Corrugated iron, machinery, cotton blankets.
France ...	1·61	1·24	1·10	Brandy, wines, cotton blankets, tyres.
Italy ...	1·24	1·13	1·08	Wines, cotton and woollen blankets, apparel, cotton and woollen piece-goods.
Netherlands ...	3·97	3·43	1·39	Tobacco, beer, cotton piece-goods and blankets.
Japan	10·99	12·92	15·00	Cotton and silk piece-goods, tyres, cement, wearing apparel, boots and shoes.
Persia ...	2·52	2·97	4·14	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	5·28	4·34	6·11	Motor vehicles, oil, petrol, kerosene, tyres.
Dutch East Indies.	3·35	1·83	1·77	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·43	3·74	3·32	Milk, matches, piece-goods, etc.
Total Foreign Countries.	36·60	36·58	39·07	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1934 the value of cotton textiles imported was £797,854 or 13·98 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £409,139.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3·0d. as compared with 3·0d. in 1933 and 3·4d. in 1932; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3·7d. as against 1s. 2·9d. in 1933 and 1s. 4·6d. in 1932.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1934 to 64 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 51 per cent. in 1933 and 43 per cent. in 1932. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly declined in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of other foreign countries with the exception of Germany. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Germany provided the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied mainly by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk goods were valued at £76,347 and natural silk goods at £28,454 of which totals Japan supplied £68,785 and £20,991 respectively. The total linear yardage was 3,861,679 in the case of artificial silk and 566,936 in the case of silk, and of these totals 3,660,639 and 404,655 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,129 and imports of natural silk at £495.

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1934 are as follows :—

(a) *Vehicles* :

Country of Origin.		*Bicycles.*	*Motor-cars.*	*Motor-car parts.*	*Motor lorries.*
United Kingdom ...	No.	3,442	329	—	170
	Value (£)	13,293	46,187	17,100	42,931
Canada	No.	—	203	—	326
	Value (£)	—	26,493	4,016	33,725
Japan	No.	1,804	—	—	—
	Value (£)	2,376	—	284	—
United States of America	No.	1	426	—	531
	Value (£)	3	51,821	22,549	60,154
Other countries ...	No.	3	12	—	5
	Value (£)	16	1,400	3,110	736
Total	No.	5,250	970	—	1,032
	Value (£)	15,688	125,901	47,059	137,546

(b) *Tyres.*

		Car covers.	*Bicycle covers.*	*Lorry covers.*
United Kingdom ...	No.	5,660	59,232	1,776
	Value (£)	9,178	7,517	7,237
Canada	No.	2,027	—	658
	Value (£)	2,913	—	2,633
Japan	No.	1,486	65,824	1,523
	Value (£)	2,303	3,529	3,819
United States of America	No.	3,634	—	1,524
	Value (£)	4,744	—	5,911
Other countries ...	No.	814	32,387	567
	Value (£)	3,014	5,996	5,320
Total	No.	13,621	157,443	6,048
	Value (£)	22,152	17,042	24,920

Building Materials.—Decreases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports decreased to 15,390 tons valued at £35,208, of which the United Kingdom supplied 10,828 tons valued at £28,710 and Japan 4,508 tons valued at £6,395.

Cement clinker imported was 4,468 tons valued at £6,172, as compared with 4,995 tons valued at £6,994 in 1933, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 4,531 tons valued at £62,104, Belgium supplying 3,369 tons and the United Kingdom 1,062 tons valued at £45,441 and £15,363 respectively.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1934 amounted to £1,821,505 or 33·58 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,595,687 or 34·05 per cent. in 1933. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £72,723 and £197,189 respectively, as against £68,805 and £196,716 in 1933.

Exports.

General.—The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and were valued at £5,683,637, as compared with £5,711,609 in 1933, a decrease of ·48 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review :—

(A) KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1000).

	United Kingdom.	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Mandated Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.*
Maize	6	—	43	—	—	—	26	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	7	6	105	6
Wheat meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	2
Maize meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1
Butter	25	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	41	2
Coffee	233	—	38	—	62	6	—	—	—	14	3	—	—	13	83	4	15	21	492	26
Sugar (refined) ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	3
Tea	78	—	2	7	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	112	6
Cotton (raw) ...	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	29	1
Sisal	126	—	1	—	3	—	—	27	109	10	7	13	—	4	2	—	—	9	311	16
Hides	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	16	26	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	15	168	9
Skins	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	27	1
Wattle Bark ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	5	—	21	2	1	2	—	—	2	52	3
Wattle extract ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	6	29	1
Wool	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1
Sodium Carbonate	—	20	10	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	12	141	8
Gold Bullion ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	4
Other articles ...	31	9	5	17	2	—	57	5	3	—	4	1	1	1	13	18	2	21	190	10
Kenya Total ...	694	46	99	24	67	33	169	97	136	56	50	46	95	20	113	24	31	110	1,910	—
Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.	36	2	5	1	4	2	9	5	7	3	3	2	5	1	6	1	2	6	—	—

(B) UGANDA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal countries of destination (Values nearest £1,000).

Articles.	*United Kingdom.*	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Mandated Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.*
Coffee	23	—	41	—	34	1	—	5	1	8	—	—	—	12	96	—	10	62	293	8
Sugar (refined) ...	182	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	240	6
Tobacco and cigarettes.	4	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	1
Cotton (raw) ...	209	2,066	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	6	—	597	—	—	—	—	40	2,928	78
Tin ore	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	13	63	2
Cotton seed ...	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	2
Hides	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	—
Gold bullion ...	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	1
Other articles ...	23	4	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	12	1	4	61	2
Uganda Total ...	579	2,070	42	5	34	1	97	14	11	14	6	47	598	12	100	12	11	121	3,774	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports.	15	55	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	16	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total.	1,273	2,116	141	29	101	34	266	111	147	70	56	93	693	32	213	36	42	231	5,684	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports.	22	37	3	—	2	—	5	2	3	1	1	2	12	—	3	1	1	4	—	—

The main articles of export were :—

(a) *Cotton.*

The quantity and value of cotton exported during the last three years were as follows :—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
Kenya produce ...	Centals	4,516	10,660	11,748
	Value (£)	8,589	23,584	28,483
Uganda ,, ...	Centals	829,303	1,179,315	1,142,568
	Value (£)	1,584,172	2,682,210	2,927,796

The declared value per cental of 100 lb. in 1934 was £2 11s. 3d. as compared with £2 5s. 6d. in 1933 and £1 18s. 3d. in 1932.

(b) *Cotton seed.*

Details of exports in respect of the past three years are shown below :—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
Kenya produce ...	Tons	170	103	291
	Value (£)	533	309	694
Uganda ,, ...	Tons	56,311	81,274	35,689
	Value (£)	168,366	262,539	85,947

The value per ton was £2 8s. 2d. in 1934, as against £3 4s. 7d. in 1933 and £2 19s. 10d. in 1932.

(c) *Coffee.*

Exports of this commodity during 1934 were :—

		Hulled.	*Parchment.*	*Unhulled (Cherry).*
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	177,459	—	9,300
	Value (£)	485,521	—	6,238
Uganda ,, ...	Cwt.	153,556	602	140
	Value (£)	292,205	1,004	104
Total	Cwt.	331,015	602	9,440
	Value (£)	777,726	1,004	6,342

Quantities and values of the exports for the years 1932-34 are as follows :—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	275,916	256,972	186,759
	Value (£)	1,213,715	831,197	491,759
Uganda ,, ...	Cwt.	87,077	100,444	154,298
	Value (£)	223,162	210,638	293,313

Comparative declared values per cwt. are as shown, viz. :—

	1932.			*1933.*			*1934.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hulled	3	19	11	2	19	7	2	7	0
Parchment	1	19	11	2	0	9	1	13	4
Unhulled (cherry)		18	1		14	5		13	5

(d) *Maize.*

Quantities and values in respect of maize exports were as follows during the last three years :—

			1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	514,917	1,131,549	439,958
		Value (£)	117,677	212,699	104,754
Uganda ,,	...	Cwt.	1,439	1,620	55
		Value (£)	294	287	14

(e) *Sisal.*

Exports of both fibre and tow, which originate in Kenya, again recorded an increase during the year under review. The figures for the three years 1932–34 are :—

		1932.		*1933.*		*1934.*	
		Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Fibre	...	14,829	181,289	19,140	243,352	23,168	303,890
Tow	...	556	5,285	710	6,516	848	7,481

(f) *Hides and Skins.*

Details in respect of exports during the past three years are as follows :—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
		Kenya Produce.		
Hides, dry and dry-salted.	Cwt.	53,506	91,733	100,651
	Value (£)	87,067	132,103	168,550*
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	524,329	960,610	979,585
	Value (£)	16,167	20,496	26,089
Skins, other animals...	No.	5,814	7,417	6,476
	Value (£)	13,890	6,725	1,276
		Uganda Produce.		
Hides, dry and dry-salted	Cwt.	1,522	13,325	16,036
	Value (£)	27,682	20,196	27,295*
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	173,094	79,700	83,399
	Value (£)	6,588	2,150	1,937
Skins, other animals...	No.	415	74	268
	Value (£)	38	17	67

* Classification of Hides sub-divided in 1934 into the following groups :—

			(a) *Sun-dried.*	(b) *Shade-dried.*
Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	80,618	20,033
		Value (£)	125,428	43,122
Uganda ,,	...	Cwt.	13,432	2,604
		Value (£)	22,705	4,590

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1934, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £151,648 as compared with £121,291 in 1933, and £144,979 in 1932, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, timber, and coconut oil. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £169,461 as compared with £113,487 in 1933.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1934 amounting to £589,543 (including specie valued at £139,047) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £115,326. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £119,681 (including specie to the value of £68,450) the Customs duty involved being £16,064. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £597,023.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	*Landed.*			*Shipped.*		
	Number of craft arrived.	*Number of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Number of craft departed.*	*Number of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*
			£			£
1932 ...	434	441	6,321	436	449	72,152
1933 ...	477	500	18,692*	460	491	109,572
1934 ...	572	577	21.480*	541	517	172.942

* Bullion transhipped £11,681 and £12,819 respectively.

Outward cargo included bullion valued at £64,815, £89,981 and £158,867 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.	*Cts.*
Sugar	1	00 per cwt.
Tea		10 per lb.
Cigarettes		75 ,,
Manufactured tobacco ...		50 ,,
Beer	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The following statement gives particulars of the allocation of Excise duties during the year under review, according to territories of production and consumption :—

	Country of Consumption.			
	Kenya.	*Uganda.*	*Tanganyika Territory.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
Sugar:				
Kenya produce	4,537	79	416	5,032
Uganda	3,349	4,140	2,618	10,107
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	25	1	—	26
Total	7,911	4,220	3,034	15,165
Tea:				
Kenya produce	4,621	1,710	1,675	8,006
Uganda	27	331	1	359
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	8	—	—	8
Total	4,656	2,041	1,676	8,373
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	4	—	—	4
Uganda	586	7,602	2,395	10,583
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	1,588	11,576	22	13,186
Total	2,178	19,178	2,417	23,773
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,136	662	328	6,126
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	22	—	—	22
Total	5,158	662	328	6,148
Grand Total	£19,903	£26,101	£7,455	£53,459

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 72,410 lb. (Kenya 31,546 lb., Uganda 40,864 lb.) and the total amount realized was £21,175 (Kenya £9,637, Uganda £11,538).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis recently made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows :—

	Range. *Sh. per month.*	*Average.* *Sh. per month.*
Cooks	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	15 ,, 50	18
Dhobies	20 ,, 50	25
Kitchen boys	8 ,, 25	14
Garden boys	8 ,, 25	14
Nurses	20 ,, 60	34
Chauffeurs	25 ,, 100	30

These are inclusive figures, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has continued during 1934. This downward tendency has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels for 1934 are not available. The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1934, of a number of the more common commodities :—

		Shs.	*Cts.*
Bread	per lb.		35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)	,,		35
Flour, 1st ,, (local)	,,		30
Flour, 2nd ,, ,, ...	,,		17
Tea (imported)	,,	3	65
Tea 1st grade (local)	,,	2	00
Tea 2nd ,, ,, ...	,,	1	85
Tea 3rd ,, ,, ...	,,	1	70
Sugar, white, 1st grade (local)	,,		40
Sugar, white, 2nd ,, ,, ...	,,		25
Jam (imported)	,,	1	50
Jam (local)...	,,	1	40
Dried fruit	,,	1	60
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	60
Coffee, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, ...	,,	1	00
Condensed milk (imported)	per 14 oz. tin	1	00
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	1	50
Butter (farm)	,,	1	50
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	25

		Shs.	*Cts.*
Eggs (Native)	per doz.		60
Eggs (European)	,,	2	00
Milk, fresh	per pint		25
Beef (average price)	per lb.		76
Pork (average price)	,,	1	00
Mutton (average price)	,,		68
Sea fish	,,	1	00
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	,,		70
Bacon (average price)	,,	1	50
Mean index number (January, 1927 = 1,000)		906	

The cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding-houses varies from £7 per month upwards.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 *per mensem.* Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 *per mensem.* As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys and the Girls' Secondary School in Nairobi. There were 212 pupils in these two secondary schools and the total number of pupils receiving education in all Government schools, numbering 14, was 1,156 at the end of the year. Of these, 451 were boarders and 705 day scholars, and 683 were boys and 473 girls. There were 17 private schools with a total of 671 pupils. Four of these rank as secondary schools, though many pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 97) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indian boys, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organization makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,184. The total roll in the remaining Government Indian schools is 1,785 of whom 1,286 are boys and 499 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Secondary School, Nairobi, which has

41 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination, pupils may proceed to the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 45 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid ; in these schools there were 3,296 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In eight unaided schools there was a total roll of 350.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 3,646 pupils of whom 1,462 were boys and 2,184 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), at Malindi and at Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 532 on the roll of the six Arab schools, of whom six were girls.

In the Cambridge examinations, of five candidates for the Junior three passed, and of 13 candidates for the Preliminary six passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and contributed the sum of £5,209 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £9,069 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under the control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 220.

There were 11 central Government African schools with a total roll of 1,492, 33 village schools with 2,364, and two agricultural schools with 115. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, agricultural and health workers ; co-operation is maintained with the Agricultural and Medical Departments with regard to the Training of these agricultural and health workers. The roll was 38 men and 28 women. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot was 357.

During the year the sum of £35,557 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,173 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 291 African schools which had a total roll of 34,270 pupils. In addition there were 1,083 schools with a roll of 65,548 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

The post of Chief Inspector of Schools remained in abeyance, and at the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively and the various School Committees met and rendered valuable service in advising the Director. The work of the African Advisory Council included the final drafting of the new grant-in-aid rules to become operative in 1935, the District Education Boards Ordinance, and the revision of syllabuses.

Examination Results.

	Europeans.		*Goans and Indians.*		*Arabs.*	
	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Cambridge Junior.						
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
*Cambridge School Certificate.**						
1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
Cambridge Higher School Certificate.						
1934	1	1	—	—	—	—
London Matriculation Examination.						
1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work. The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such cases are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933, continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The two years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect.

The Trans-African weekly air mail service, which is operated by Imperial Airways Limited, was maintained with creditable regularity. Towards the end of the year the Company had completed arrangements for a duplication of the service early in January and this has since been effected. The extension England—India—Malaya air service to Australia has reduced the transit time for air mails from Kenya to Australia to 12 days.

The Nairobi—Mombasa—Tanga—Zanzibar—Dar es salaam internal air service, which operates as a feeder of the main Imperial Airways service, was very efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilson Airways Limited.

The number and weight of air mail letter packets posted in Kenya amounted to 488,072 and 12,200 lb. respectively. Inward air correspondence amounted to 409,578 items, weighing 11,700 lb. Approximately 25·5 per cent. of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is still restricted to Great Britain and certain Empire countries on the southern section of the route. During the year 3,621 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 2,429 received.

The air mail money order service, hitherto limited to Great Britain, was extended to India as from the 1st October. During the year, 715 air mail money orders of a total value of £5,123 were issued. The number and value of air mail orders paid was 90 and £787 respectively.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. Sixty-three mails were despatched to, and fifty-one mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately 19 days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The policy of replacing native runners by mechanical transport is being steadily pursued.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 12,749,392. Although correspondence posted in the Colony showed an increase, there was a falling off in correspondence received from abroad.

The number of parcels handled inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels increased from 129,774 to 134,975 as compared with 1933. The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with was 8,758 having a value of £23,718.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 22,784 to a value of £113,261. Those paid numbered 15,863 and amounted to £67,799. There was a small decline in the volume of this class of business.

British postal orders issued and paid during the year amounted to 92,316 in number and £52,168 in value. These figures are an improvement on the previous year.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 274,533, an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 106,455. Telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 43,887. Of this traffic, 34,924 were transmitted via Kenya Radio.

The telephone trunk system was satisfactorily maintained, but there was no noteworthy extension of this service. The number of trunk calls made during the year was 109,863, an increase of 11 per cent. over 1933.

A general increase took place in the number of telephones in use, and at the end of the year the number of subscribers at the principal public exchanges was as follows: Nairobi, 832; Mombasa, 314; Nakuru, 56; Eldoret, 60.

The internal telephone and telegraph system consists of 2,732 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 15,853. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of nine small stations (500 watts) which are maintained and operated by military units and handle civil as well as military telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited, by means of a wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England, and a cable from Mombasa. The Company also controls the coast wireless station at Mombasa at which a 24 hours' service is maintained. Communications with South Africa are available by a Government land-line.

A broadcasting station at Nairobi is also maintained and operated by Cable and Wireless Limited, and provides a local service under an agreement and without cost to the Colony. The station transmits on wave lengths of 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the medium wave is satisfactory within its effective range, but the quality of reception on the short wave varies in different parts of the Colony. The programmes consist mainly of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items of interest from the programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station. The number of licensed listeners at the end of the year was 1,152, representing a substantial increase on the previous year.

Roads.

The expenditure recorded during the year on the maintenance and improvement of the public road system, exclusive of roads maintained by local authorities, amounted to £56,125, a reduction of £6,650 on the expenditure in 1933.

The capital expenditure on road works amounted to £2,637 from revenue and £790 from loan.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1933 and 1934 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1933.	1934.
82,805 tons.	53,815 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1933	250,665	451,123	701,788
1934	274,677	390,467	665,144

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1934 as compared with 1933 is summarized in the following statement :—

	1933.	1934.
Number of steamships ...	599	584
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,820,709	1,902,356
Imports—B/L tons	336,776	335,645
Exports ,, ...	472,603	386,913
Passengers landed :—		
European	5,497	5,977
Non-European	10,423	12,739
Passengers embarked :—		
European	5,511	6,083
Non-European	11,593	10,161

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1933 was as follows :—

	1933.	1934.
Vanga	6,710	8,635
Funzi	14,327	8,525
Mombasa	3,702,510	3,871,465
Kilifi	5,182	6,917
Malindi	18,832	15,699
Lamu	67,199	38,454
Kapini	3,076	3,385

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £1.958,672 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 728,706 tons, as compared with £1,821,279 and 766,363 tons in 1933.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1933 figures. In 1934, 484,138 passengers contributed a revenue of £161,541, while in 1933, 512,999 passengers contributed a revenue of £159,050. The following table indicates the numbers of passengers travelling in the various classes as compared with 1933:—

Passengers carried.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Total.*
1933	7,741	27,996	477,262	512,999
1934	7,739	27,002	449,397	484,138

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

	1933.	1934.
Earnings...	£101,000	£114,000
Working expenditure	£60,927	£60,245
Tonnage carried	90,809	92,116

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1934 as compared with 1933.

	1933.		*1934.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	62,558	71,633	61,422	66,811
Oil	673	1.706	658	1,639
Wood	130,759	46,436	114,773	37,597

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

	1933.		*1934.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	3,339	8,463	2,945	7,586
Wood	6,706	3,588	7,197	3,370

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1934 are shown in the following table:—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,227,285	332,755	2,560,040
Ordinary working expenditure	994,287	132,156	1,126,443
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	1,232,998	200,599	1,433,597

The expenditure on capital account at the end of 1934 amounted to £22,422,119. Interest-bearing capital provided £13,983,009 of this sum, the balance being contributed by :—

	£
Parliamentary grants, 1896 and 1902	5,686,437
Accrued interest on 1924 Loan	421,662
Contributions from revenue :—	
Direct (formerly called expenditure extra-ordinary)	649,803
Through Betterment Funds (capitalized)...	1,581,078
Through Marine Insurance Fund (capitalized)	100,130
	£8,439,110

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret ;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega, and an agency at Nanyuki ;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, and Kakamega.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed with a capital of £240,000 which was increased to £500,000 in 1933. The Bank makes advances to farmers, repayable over periods up to 30 years on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1934, the Bank had made 390 advances totalling £472,415, of which £27,920 had been repaid at that date. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short term loans and up to 31st December, 1934, twelve such advances totalling £2,340 had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations :—

50 cents (silver) ;
10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze).

A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation :—Sh. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

In addition to the above a considerable amount of old rupee and florin currency, both coin and notes, has been in circulation in the Colony, but on the 1st of January, 1932, this currency ceased to be legal tender.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon. Although the Kenya Weights and Measures Ordinance is applicable to the whole Colony and Protectorate, annual verifications and periodical inspections are in practice confined to the towns and larger trading centres. A total of 7,129 weights, measures, and instruments were stamped, rejected or adjusted, from which was derived revenue amounting to £112. A further total of 827 weights, measures, and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions in certain cases.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £285,375, and of this sum £205,418 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £11,671 from various extra-departmental sources, and £68,286 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £57,123.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £71,956 in direct charges, and of this amount £10,592 was obtained from revenue and £61,363 from loan (exclusive of over-head charges).

Revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	£
Buildings	3,625
Water and Drainage	915
Roads and Bridges	2,637
Miscellaneous Works	3,415

Loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings	60,340
Water and Drainage	233
Communications	790

The principal capital work in course of construction was the New Law Courts at Nairobi. Payments during the year amounted to £56,710, and the building was approaching completion at the end of the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates, and the Tanganyika Territory. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During 1934 the Court held three ordinary sessions and four special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 217, of which 80 were from Kenya.

Throughout the year the Courts operating in the Colony were as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged;

(2) the Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration;

(3) the Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers; and

(4) the Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 181, involving 300 charges against 276 individuals. These figures compared with 165 cases and 234 charges during 1933. Of the total 255 charges actually tried during 1934, 245 were against males and ten against females. Convictions numbered 187, acquittals 46, and discharges 22. Europeans were convicted on two, Asiatics on 19, and natives on 166 charges. Of the punishments imposed, two convicts were fined, 99 sentenced to peremptory imprisonment, one to fine and imprisonment, one to imprisonment in default of payment of fine or surety, nine to whipping with fine or imprisonment or detention camp or both, four were bound over or otherwise disposed of, 47 were sentenced to death, and six detained during the Governor's pleasure, 15 were sentenced to imprisonment for life and three sentenced to detention camp.

The number of Supreme Court civil cases filed during the year was 418, a decrease of 55 on the number for 1933. Probate and Administration causes numbered 150 compared with 174 opened in 1933, and 44 Bankruptcy petitions were filed compared with 68 for the previous year. In addition five Trust causes were opened and 12 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 128 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 311 criminal revisions and 873 confirmation cases.

During the year, 55,301 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 6,575 on the figures for 1933. These charges were disposed of as follows: convictions, 50,465; acquittals, 1,580; discharges, 3,256. This includes 969 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 897 convictions and 72 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	12,773
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	14,106
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	3,143
Fine and detention camp	307
Detention camp	3,556
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	885
Peremptory imprisonment	4,731
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both ...	62
Whipping	338
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ...	13
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	6,165
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,383
Detained pending Governor's orders	3
Committed to prison for failure to find security ...	Nil
Total convictions	50,465

Police.

The Kenya Police is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and non-commissioned officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic non-commissioned officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a commissioned officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was increased during the year by one chief inspector for duty in the Finger Print Bureau, and three assistant inspectors, second grade, for duty at the goldfields in Central Kavirondo, Kakamega town, and patrol duty in the Nekuru area.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1934 totalled 5,476. Of that number 5,281 were true cases, an increase of 680 true cases on the total for 1933. Accused persons in 3,659 cases were brought for trial before the Lower or Supreme Courts. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 279,267/-, of which Shs. 97,941/- or 35 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. By reason of the lawlessness of the Samburu tribe it became necessary in June to establish a police post of 20 African subordinate officers in the Samburu District. In October it was found necessary to augment further this post temporarily by ten African police.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Lolgorien and at Yala.

Prisons.

The 70 penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), four second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and 21 third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 42 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1934 was 40,852, representing an increase of 18 per cent. over the number committed during 1933. The increase in the last four years has been nearly 100 per cent. Of the above total, 8,748 were sentenced to imprisonment, 22,201 were sentenced to detention, 115 were civil debtors, 247 were lunatics, and 9,541 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 8,748 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, 18 were Europeans, 187 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 8,543 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 317 and 316 respectively.

The general health of prisoners was good; the percentage of prisoners on the sick list dropped from 3·9 in 1933 to 3·3 per cent. in 1934, which is the lowest figure recorded since 1927. The total of 95 deaths during the year was 54 higher than the total for 1933. Pneumonia alone accounted for 48 deaths.

Eighteen juveniles served terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further seven juveniles were sentenced to terms in a reformatory and were transferred to Kabete, whilst 291 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total 34 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1934, 129 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 80 in 1933.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, and the making of sisal mats, string, rope and coir and grass mats has progressed considerably. All uniforms for the prisons staffs and all convict clothing are made in the prison workshops, while orders for uniforms for other Government departments are obtained annually. The output from the tailoring and carpentry shops is increasing. During 1934, £3,988 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £7,406. Of this sum £635 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

During 1934, £889 worth of foodstuffs was grown in prison farms, the principal crops being maize (157 tons), beans (14 tons) and potatoes (31 tons). Drought seriously affected the output from prison farms.

In order to reduce the overcrowding of some of the established prisons, two prison camps were established in 1934—one for 120 convicts for road work under the supervision of the Public Works Department and one for 250 convicts for quarrying and ballast breaking for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. The establishment of these camps served the dual purpose of easing overcrowding and of providing productive hard labour for African convicts.

The system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of seven years and over was continued in 1934. During the year the cases of 23 convicts were submitted for review. Of these three convicts were promised accelerated release subject to continued good behaviour, four were recommended for release on licence, and the cases of eleven convicts were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

In October, 1934, by the provisions of the new Juveniles Ordinance, based on the English Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, class II and III approved schools were established at Kabete in place of the existing Kabete reformatory. The administration of these approved schools came under the Commissioner of Prisons assisted by a Board known as the Approved Schools Board. The training in these approved schools is directed mainly to agriculture, animal husbandry and gardening, together with a sound manual training. A housemaster from one of His Majesty's Borstal Institutions in England has taken over charge of the approved schools and it is hoped that by the introduction of a modified Borstal system, adapted to the requirements of the African youth, it will be possible to effect, as time goes on, the reclamation of the majority of boys sent to the schools from a life of crime.

The total number of committals to the schools during 1934 was 35, and the daily average of inmates 105. The total number of discharges during the year was 81, of whom one died in hospital, one was transferred to prison, and 79 completed their sentences.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Sixty-five Ordinances were passed during the year 1934. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 11. *The Sisal Industry Ordinance*, 1934, imposes a levy on the export of sisal fibre, the amount of such levy being paid into a fund together with a grant-in-aid from the Government on a pound for pound basis. The fund is administered by a Committee and is generally devoted to the improvement of the sisal industry.

No. 12. *The Native Exemption Ordinance*, 1934, repeals and replaces the Native Exemption Ordinance (Chapter 128 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya). The Ordinance provides for the exemption of certain categories of natives from the operation of specific laws.

No. 13. *The Special Districts (Administration) Ordinance*, 1934, which is based on the Frontier Crimes Regulations, 1901, of India (Regulation No. III of 1901), provides for the better administration of Provinces which, from their geographical position or the primitive stage of the development of the inhabitants, require special legislation.

No. 18. *The Post Office Ordinance*, 1934, is modelled on the Post Office Ordinance of the Colony of Nigeria (Ordinance No. 31 of 1928), and replaces the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, hitherto in force in the Colony.

No. 19. *The Diamond Industry Protection Ordinance*, 1934, which is modelled on the existing legislation in Tanganyika Territory (Chapter 103), is designed to control the possession, purchase and sale of uncut diamonds, and generally to provide for the protection of the diamond industry.

No. 21. *The Limitation Ordinance*, 1934, replaces the Indian Limitation Act of 1877 and substitutes therefor the English law of limitation. A few of the provisions of the Indian Act have, however, been retained.

No. 22. The Juveniles Ordinance, 1934, repeals and replaces the Reformatory Schools Ordinance (Chapter 39 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) and the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance No. 15 of 1933. It is based on the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933, and provides for the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders.

No. 27. The European Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the recently inaugurated Local European Civil Service of the Colony, and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the said Service and by Government.

No. 35. The Agricultural Mortgagors' Relief Ordinance, 1934.—An Agricultural Mortgages Committee was appointed in 1933 to consider whether, in the then circumstances of the agricultural community, any special legislative measures were necessary to protect its interests and afford it reasonable security of tenure. The Ordinance, which follows similar legislation in force in British Columbia, New Zealand and Queensland, is founded on the Committee's report.

No. 36. The Native Lands Trust (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934.—This legislation is a temporary measure pending the enactment of a comprehensive Ordinance arising out of the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission, 1933.

No. 38. The District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, makes provision of the establishment of District Education Boards composed in part of representatives of Local Native Councils, school managers and Government officials.

No. 40. The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, consolidates in one comprehensive Ordinance the previous legislation regarding the collection of hut and poll tax from natives, together with the rules detailing the procedure for such collection. The Ordinance widens the scope for the exemption of deserving persons who are unable to pay, but provides for the payment of tax by women hut owners who are financially able to do so.

No. 45. The Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1934, which is based on the Palestine Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932, confers temporary exclusive rights in respect of telegraphic press messages.

No. 46. The Tea Ordinance, 1934, restricts the production of tea in the Colony, and gives effect to the International Restriction Scheme which embraces all the large and most of the smaller tea-producing countries of the world.

No. 53. The Preservation of Objects of Archaeological and Palaeontological Interest Ordinance, 1934, repeals and replaces the Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance, 1927, as amended by the Ancient Monuments Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance,

1932. It consolidates, amplifies and improves the law relating to the protection, preservation and treatment of archaeological and palaeontological sites and objects, in which the Colony has proved to be exceptionally rich.

No. 54. The Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1934, consolidates the law relating to the advancement and control of the coffee industry in the Colony. It re-enacts the provisions of the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, but embodies certain amendments, the most important of which is the inclusion of provision for the compulsory registration of distinguishing marks used by persons to identify coffee grown by them when such coffee is marked.

No. 55. The Interpretation (Definition of "Native") Ordinance, 1934, amends and defines in more precise terms the definition of the expression "Native."

No. 61. The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, which is based on the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the levy during 1935 of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the tax-payer's income.

No. 62. The Liquor Ordinance, 1934, provides for the control of the sale of liquor, and gives effect to the recommendations of the Liquor Licensing Committee appointed in 1933. It re-enacts the provisions of the existing law and embodies the amendments proposed by the Committee.

No. 63. The Licensing Ordinance, 1934, which repeals the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, makes provision for the licensing of certain professions, businesses, arts, callings and industries within the Colony, and fixes the licence fees payable therefor.

No. 64. The Asian Civil Service Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934, establishes a Provident Fund for members of the Local Asian Civil Service of the Colony and provides for contributions to the Fund to be made by members of the Service and by Government.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1930	3,241,600	3,438,874
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1934. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1934.*
	£	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,383,760
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	3,044,471
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957–67	224.929
	17,205,600				16,653,160

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	*Capital Debt.*			*Annual Charges.*						*Total Annual Charges.*
				Kenya Colony.			*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*			
	Kenya Colony.	*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*	*Total Public Debt.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252

Contributions to the Sinking Funds of the 1930 and 1933 Loans commence in July, 1934, and February, 1934, respectively.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1934.

Liabilities.	£	sh.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	sh.	cts.
Deposits	796,516	9	30	Investments ...	488,153	17	19
Drafts	3,202	14	36	Advances	344,712	6	70
Loan Funds, unspent balances.	552,439	11	05	Suspense	1,291	18	06
Excess of assets over liabilities.	207,638	10	79	Loans to local bodies.	33,299	17	78
				Cash	692,339	5	77
	£1,559,797	5	50		£1,559,797	5	50

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1934.	£
Customs Revenue	611,606
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	514,480
Non-Native Poll Tax	68,307
Petrol Tax	55,631
Estate Duty	16,942
European Education Tax	11,249
Asiatic Education Tax	11,384
Entertainment Tax	5,847
	£1,295,446

Excise and Stamp Duties.

1934.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...	57,014
Beer, Excise Duty	5,158
Sugar	7,911
Tea	4,657
Tobacco	2,178
	£76,918

Customs Tariff.

In October, 1934, legislation was enacted effecting tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis on certain textile goods and on bicycles, and extending the scope of certain tariff exemptions with particular reference to mineral mixtures for stock feeding, trailers used as attachments to motor and steam road and farm tractors, and batching oil and ingredients thereof for use in manufacture of rope, twine and sacking.

New Taxation Measures.

The following taxation measures passed by the Legislative Council in August, 1933, remained in force throughout the year :—

(1) *The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance*, making provision for the levy of a non-native poll tax at a rate graduated according to the taxpayer's income, was estimated to produce a revenue of £66,000 in 1934 as against an estimated revenue of about £35,000 under the old Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, which levied tax at a flat rate of Sh.30 per head. Actual receipts in 1934 totalled £68,307. The additional revenue resulting from this measure may therefore be assessed at approximately £33,307 in 1934.

(2) *The Licensing Ordinance*, 1933, which provides for the licensing of certain trades, professions, and occupations within the Colony, was estimated to bring in additional revenue amounting to about £31,000 per annum, but actual receipts in 1934 totalled £33,113 only as compared with an estimated revenue under the old Traders Licensing Ordinance of £19,400. The additional revenue resulting from this measure in 1934 may therefore be assessed at approximately £13,713.

A Committee was appointed in September, 1934, to examine the provisions of the Ordinance in the light of experience gained. Following the report of the Committee, the Licensing Ordinance, 1933, was repealed and a new *Licensing Ordinance* (*No. 63 of* 1934) was passed which came into operation on the 1st January, 1935.

(3) *The Tax on Imported Packages Ordinance* was in force throughout the year and brought in revenue amounting to £8,259 in 1934. This tax took the form of a charge of 25 cents on each package imported into the Colony, and legislation similar to that introduced in Kenya was introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika. The tax was found to be vexatious in practice and the neighbouring territories refused to continue it after the end of 1934. The Kenya Government had no alternative but to follow suit, as retention of this tax applied to Kenya alone would do permanent harm to the Colony's entrepôt trade.

(4) The amendments to the *Stamp Ordinance* produced additional revenue estimated at £6,882 in the case of the tax of Sh.10 levied on every £100 or part of £100 of nominal share capital, on the registration of a company and on the registration of any increase of share capital made after the first registration of the company ; and estimated at £750 in the case of the graduated scale of stamp duty, varying with the period, imposed on Bills of Sale and Promissory Notes.

The yield of additional revenue attributable to these taxation measures in 1934 may therefore be expressed approximately as follows:—

	£
Non-Native Poll Tax	33,307
Trade and Professional Licences ...	13,713
Package Tax	8,259
Amendments to Stamp Ordinance	7,632
Total	£62,911

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rates of hut and poll tax imposed under Chapter 51 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya (The Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance) are as follows:—

	Per Hut or Poll. Shs.
Turkana District	6
Kamasia District	6
Meru District	8
Kitui District	9
Northern Frontier District and Samburu	10
Masai District	14
Other Districts	12
Duruma	nil.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance (No. 53 of 1930) empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who do not pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected by District Officers. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1934 amounted to £514,480.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Blue Book. Annually. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments.

Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.

Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa.

Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.

Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. £1 10s. 0d.

Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. No. 29). His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 4s. 6d.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. 11s. 0d.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.

Kakamega Goldfield. Interim Report by Sir Albert Kitson. Government Printer, Nairobi. (Also obtainable from Crown Agents for the Colonies.) 1932. 1s.

Report on Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. Application for exclusive prospecting licence. By Sir Albert Kitson. 1s.

Report on Divisions of Areas Nos. 3 and 4. By Sir Albert Kitson. 1s.

Geological Reconnaissances in Kavirondo and other districts of Kenya. Final Report by Sir Albert Kitson. 1s.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Loldaika—Ngare Ndare Area. By Murray Hughes. 6d.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Lolgorien Area. By Murray Hughes. 1s.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Notes on the Geological Succession Tectonics and Economic Geology. By Murray Hughes. 2s.

Suggestions to Prospectors. By Murray Hughes. 1s.

Mining Laws. 1934. 6s.

Kenya Law Reports. Annually. 27s. 6d.

Liquor Licensing Committee's Report. 1934. 1s.

Licensing Committee's Report. 1934. 1s.

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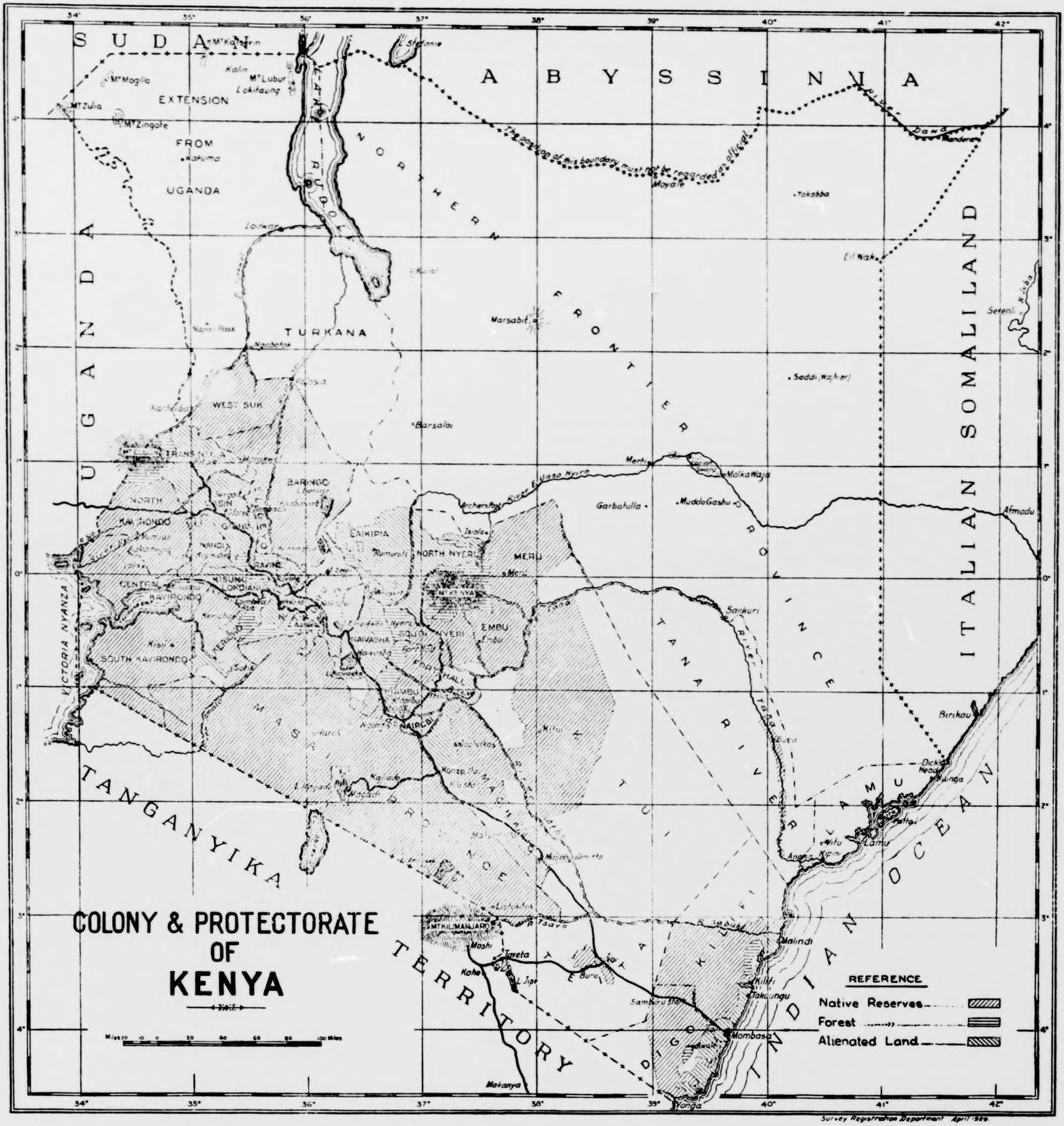
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is the zone time 2¾ hours fast on Greenwich. Physiographically Kenya consists of : (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony ; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha, and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.—65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848, Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha, and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony ; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. In 1925, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on the 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., proceeded on sick leave on 20th March and returned to duty on 4th September. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, A. de V. Wade, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During 1935, four unofficial members so held office, three being Europeans, of whom one more particularly represented native interests, and the fourth an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. If one of the nominated official members is not specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member is nominated to represent such interests. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi Kiambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for

Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1935 to £196,011 (subject to audit) of which £132,354 accrued to the Nairobi municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 20 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1935, a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £23,635 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate. Nakuru and Eldoret have as yet imposed no assessment rates, but rely on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by consolidated grants from Government amounting to £1,800 and £1,976 respectively in 1935.

Nairobi, Nakuru, and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £31,070 in 1935, as compared with £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931, and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1935, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Council.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards, and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 129 of the Laws of Kenya. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture and live stock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources : (*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control ; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils was reduced during the year from 22 to 20.

The provision of educational and agricultural facilities occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1935.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926, and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table :—

	1911.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
,, **females**	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
,, **females**	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
,, **females**	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is :—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911–1921	204	203
1921–1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary :—

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European ...	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is :—

	Europeans. (*females to* 100 *males*).	*Asiatics.* (*females to* 100 *males*).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables :—

Europeans.

Age.	*1921.*	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10–19	850	1,303	1,583
20–29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30–39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40–49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50–59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
0– 9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10–19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20–29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30–39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40–49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50–59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follow :—

Europeans.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women, and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	*1926.*	*1931.*
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women, and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows :—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926. *Per cent.*	*1931.* *Per cent.*	*1926.* *Per cent.*	*1931.* *Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1935. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

	Census population. 6th March, 1931.	*Estimated population. 31st December, 1935.*
Europeans ...	16,812	17,997
Indians	39,644	36,461
Goans	3,979	3,437
Arabs	12,166	12,599
Others	1,346	1,436
Total	73,947	71,930

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error, which it is, however, considered has been reduced in 1935 by the introduction of a standard method of estimating child population. The estimated native population in 1935 was 3,012,421, as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 8 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows :—

Province.	*1935.*
Central Province	1,193,958
Nyanza Province	1,137,898
Rift Valley Province	224,429
Coast Province	267,825
Masai District	37,708
Northern Frontier District	72,948
Turkana District	77,655
Total	3,012,421

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, there is a " Local Authority " which to a greater or less degree has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. During 1935, tentative arrangements were made under which it is hoped that in 1936 yet another urban Local Authority, namely, the Municipal Board of Eldoret, will become responsible for the employment of its own medical officer of health and its own sanitary inspector. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the native reserves the authority is the District Commissioner and the health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the native reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters and these endeavours are meeting with considerable success. In consonance with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to the extent allowed in the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in consultation with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Eldoret, sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities and on the whole has been effectively carried out ; there is, however, an urgent need for the extension and improvement of the anti-malarial service in Nairobi. No major improvements regarding sewage disposal, scavenging, refuse disposal, drainage or water supplies were undertaken during the year in either urban or rural areas of the Colony.

In the native reserves, fair progress has been maintained in the housing and pit latrine campaigns. Some advance can also be recorded in connexion with the protection of local water supplies, the improvements of sanitation at trading centres, reclamation of swamps, etc.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although some measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and the total number of new cases treated in 1935 again exceeded a million. The demand for surgical and maternity relief also continues to increase.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships show little change, since, owing to the trade depression, employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and on the whole the health of labourers was satisfactory.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unchanged. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1934 and 1935 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

	1934.	*1935.*	
Crude death-rate, all races ...	18·51	19·78	per thousand.
Recorded death-rate, all races	14·86	13·90	,, ,,
,, ,, Europeans	8·51	6·14	,, ,,
,, ,, Asiatics	15·19	12·24	,, ,,
,, ,, African	15·95	16·47	,, ,,

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

The general health of the population of the Colony and Protectorate during 1935 was, so far as can be judged from the reports of District Medical Officers, but little different from previous years. Considerable anxiety was caused throughout the year by the continued occurrence of sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal-meningitis, many of which were of a severe type. Fortunately, however, no major epidemic outbreak occurred. There was some fear also in the early months of the year that malaria might assume an epidemic form, but except in Nairobi and part of the Masai country there was eventually no very unusual increase. The incidence of plague was very low, only 139 cases coming to notice, while of smallpox only fifteen cases were reported.

Propaganda.

Large numbers of health pamphlets in English and Kiswahili were issued during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

During the past few years there has been a very considerable drop in the price of building stone, which is now largely quarried by semi-skilled native labour, and also in the general level of wages. This has been reflected in the great increase of houses built and under construction both by Europeans and Asiatics.

In the towns such as Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Nakuru, these new houses are of a type which approximates to that found in England. Many are double-storied and have available for use a supply of electricity and running water at economical rates.

In the rural areas a certain number of stone houses of modern design have been constructed, but for the most part wood and iron bungalows predominate, and in a number of cases dwellings are thatched cottages with mud walls and floors of beaten earth.

In the settled areas and the reserves the policy of replacing existing out-of-date Government quarters with either stone or concrete bungalows continues to be carried out; in consequence of the financial depression, however, the completion of the programme must be long delayed.

Native housing still leaves much to be desired. In the towns and mining areas, and in the case of some of the larger plantations, comprehensive housing schemes for labour are in existence; elsewhere little progress has been made. Except in the pastoral areas, where the constant search for water and grazing renders the construction of permanent homes an impossibility, the native continues to occupy small round huts built of mud and rubble, roofed mushroom fashion with reed grass or plantain leaves. Propaganda is carried on by the Administrative, Medical and other interested branches of the Service, but the effects of this propaganda must necessarily be slow owing to the ignorance and the lack of ready cash throughout the native areas of the country. It has, however, not been without avail, and here and there well constructed houses of brick, burnt or sun-dried, or of stone, have been erected by the more enlightened natives.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land.

The administration of land is combined in one department with that of Local Government, Survey and Registration of Titles, under the general control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement. District offices are established in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and the collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 10,294 square miles (including 72 square miles in native reserves), with only some 1,581 square miles still available for alienation. Since 1915, grants of land for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 999 years. About half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of 99 years only. Land grants are usually sold by auction and bear rentals of 20 cents per acre revisible in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years. The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted, during 1935, to £69,015 (rents of land, £56,890; land sales, farms £9,247, township plots £2,878). Farm grants comprising an aggregate of 27,424 acres (including an area of 4,861 acres the subject of exchanges) were sold during the year.

Native reserves were proclaimed in 1926, and at present cover 48,345 square miles. The Kenya Land Commission, which submitted its report in 1934, made recommendations for additions to native reserves. When these proposals have been carried out the total area of native reserves will be approximately 51,221 square miles.

In addition there are 119,801 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana, and an extension from Uganda which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture and Live Stock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, pyrethrum, and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being encouraged to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians, and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices of some primary products registered an appreciable advance during the year, though this improvement was not felt in the coffee and maize industries which preponderate in Kenya.

No agricultural census was taken in 1935. The following statistics indicate the position in the more important sections of the industry as compared with 1934:—

		1935.	*1934.*
*Coffee			
(Production estimate, European farms only)		234,445 cwt.	235,009 cwt.
*Maize	..	969,485 bags.	746,893 bags.
*Wheat	„	180,205 „	145,581 „
Sisal fibre	(Exports)	32,136 tons.	24,016 tons.
Tea	(Receipts into stockroom)	6,301,371 lb.	3,607,768 lb.
Sugar	„	12,629 tons.	8,409 tons.
*Cotton	(Exports)	8,774 bales.	6,750 bales.
Wattle bark	„	223,138 cwt.	258,177 cwt.
Wattle extract	„	101,888 „	49,734 „
Hides	„	80,684 „	100,651 „
Butter	„	16,287 „	11,330 „

* Crop season, 1934–35 and 1933–34.

The following table shows the animal products sold by Europeans during the census years 1930–1931 to 1933–1934:—

	Milk (whole). *gal.*	*Cream.* *gal.*	*Butterfat.* *lb.*	*Butter.* *lb.*	*Cheese.* *lb.*	*Ghee.* *lb.*	*Wool.* *lb.*
1933–34	939,434	85,678	754,808	307,349	140,635	35,708	931,330
1932–33	1,138,743	73,389	923,042	350,505	155,525	47,110	721,542
1931–32	1,018,868	77,063	675,910	285,320	111,582	96,471	813,662
1930–31	1,101,704	145,796	614,790	312,694	131,168	114,527	654,846

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is largely undertaken by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area in the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection, and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of better marketing methods. The benefits from the trials of new and better crops conducted in former years are now becoming apparent. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African Agricultural Instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Kikuyu and Ukamba Provinces, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farmyards. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of the management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the improvement of the methods of marketing of native produce with the main object of securing fair market value for produce not consumed domestically. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes, and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province ; and beans, ground nuts, and maize in Nyanza. It is hoped that a means will shortly be found of restricting marketing by the native producer to gazetted buying centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils, at which produce is collected for sale in bulk. Legislation has now been passed to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Mineral.

Considerable progress was made in the Nyanza and Masai Provinces in mining development and production, but prospecting operations showed some signs of being less extensive than during the previous year, due mainly to the political unrest created by the Italo-Abyssinian dispute having an adverse effect on the supply of funds for any large exploration ventures.

The year under review might be said to have been one of consolidation of gains, and those who had made discoveries generally found it necessary to employ all their resources on the large programmes of development instituted to bring such discoveries to fruition. Relations between various races working on and in the vicinity of mines continued to be harmonious and most satisfactory.

A grant of money was received on very favourable terms from the Colonial Development Fund for the improvement of road communications, mainly in the mining areas, and the assistance thus afforded will greatly enhance the attractiveness of the Kenya mining areas as the consequential saving on transport costs becomes manifest.

In addition to prospecting and mining activities in the Nyanza and Masai Provinces, considerable interest was shown in the possibilities of other parts of Kenya, which in many instances remained unexplored. An Exclusive Prospecting Licence covering an asbestos find in the Central Province was granted, and the known mineralized areas near the seaboard of the Indian Ocean have been the subject of several inquiries.

Towards the latter part of the year a geological survey of a portion of Area No. 2 in the Nyanza Province was inaugurated, and was being rapidly proceeded with when the year closed.

It has been computed that some 7,000 labourers found employment on mine surface works, and nearly 5,000 labourers were employed underground.

Provisional statistics from the Commissioner of Mines reflect a total expenditure on mining in Kenya exceeding £860,000 for the year, compared with an amount of £446,512 for the previous year (1934). This is a gratifying increase of nearly 100 per cent. The increased production, exceeding £160,000 in value, also reflects an increase of nearly 100 per cent. on the previous year, and the general outlook is considered most promising.

The following table illustrates the extent of mining activities :—

Class of Right or Title.	*Sq. miles*	*Approximate percentage of total.*
Claims	81	5·68
Exclusive Prospective Licences	1,345·36	94·31
Leases (applied for and may be granted)	·17	·01

The mineral production in 1934 and 1935 was :

	1934		*1935*	
	Quantity.	*Value £*	*Quantity.*	*Value £*
Gold	12,110 fine oz.	83,617	23,009 fine oz.	162,904
Silver	1,969 ,, ,,	193	3,743 ,, ,,	475
Lime	800 tons	800	2,280 tons	3,600
Marble	500 ,,	5,000	30 ,,	134

Manufactures.

Beer and stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1935 amounted to 128,063.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 12,919 cwt. valued at £11,588.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures :—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951
1934	2	667	66	12,602
1935	5	1,058	81	13,460

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory amounting in value to £721,192 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1935 were valued at £743,997. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1935 amounted to £14,946,123 as compared with £12,929,562 in 1934 and £11,993,318 in 1933, the total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, being valued at £15,814,079 as against £13,483,079 in 1934 and £12,471,539 in 1933. The value of total imports during the year was £6,641,345 as against £5,708,025 in 1934, an increase of £933,320 or 16·35 per cent. Exports of the domestic produce of the territories were valued at £6,608,836, as compared with £5,683,637 in 1934. Of this total, goods to the value of £2,978,307 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £3,630,529. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1935, amounted to £243,416 or £71,987 more than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, an increase in value of £1,068,436 or 56 per cent. as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports increased by 171,313 cwt. in quantity and £438,037 in value, maize by 758,647 cwt. in quantity and £80,211 in value, sugar by 11,188 cwt. in quantity and decreased by £5,494 in value, sodium carbonate increased by 7,891 cwt. in quantity and £35,335 in value, sisal increased by 8,694 tons in quantity and £120,487 in value, tea increased by 22,993 cwt. and £104,985, cotton by 16,671 centals and £47,843, and gold bullion by 12,797 troy oz. in quantity and £95,575 in value. Decreases were recorded in hides, ivory, and cedar slats.

The import and export trade of Kenya as evidenced by the statistical returns and customs revenue receipts during the year 1935 reflects some expansion in the measure of recovery instanced by the figures of the preceding year and movement of Kenya produce to Uganda and Tanganyika Territory have been maintained, as also has the local market for the consumption of locally produced commodities.

The entrepôt trade of Mombasa has increased to the benefit of port revenues and the carrying trade generally, and gold mining has further strengthened its entry into the internal and external economic life of the territory.

Net collections of customs revenue amounted to £1,088,089, as compared with £979,092 in 1934. Of this sum, £690,331 was allocated to Kenya and £397,758 to Uganda.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which imports have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case :—

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*			*Main Items.*
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	
United Kingdom	38·28	37·66	37·00	Ale, beer, stout, etc., biscuits, confectionery, provisions, gin, whisky, cigarettes, cement, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, aluminium, tin and manufactures thereof, tools, cutlery, hardware, etc., electrical goods and apparatus, machinery, cotton piece-goods, woollen and artificial silk goods, wearing apparel, chemicals, drugs, paints, soap, oils, stationery, etc., bicycles, motor-cars, lorries and parts, tyres, polishes, books, brushes, explosives, guns and rifles, cosmetics, toys, etc.
India ...	6·50	5·37	5·59	Rice, wheat flour, cotton piece-goods, jute bags and sacks.

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*			*Main Items.*
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	
Union of South Africa.	2·44	1·56	1·64	Coal.
Canada ...	1·90	1·43	1·65	Motor-cars, lorries, and parts and tyres.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	13·14	14·59	12·54	Rice, ghee, tobacco and cigarettes, copra, coffee, cotton, and hides and skins.
Other British Possessions.	1·16	0·32	0·58	Fruit, provisions, etc.
Total British Empire.	63·42	60·93	59·00	
Germany ...	3·13	3·48	4·44	Beer, tools, machinery, cotton blankets, stationery, etc., cycle parts, lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·85	1·68	1·95	Corrugated iron, machinery, cotton blankets.
France ...	1·24	1·10	1·06	Brandy, wines, cotton blankets, tyres.
Italy ...	1·13	1·08	0·53	Wines, cotton and woollen blankets, apparel, cotton and woollen piece-goods.
Netherlands ...	3·43	1·39	0·91	Tobacco, beer, cotton piece-goods and blankets.
Japan	12·92	15·00	15·17	Cotton and silk piece-goods, tyres, cement, wearing apparel, boots and shoes.
Persia ...	2·97	4·14	4·33	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	4·34	6·11	7·64	Motor vehicles, oil, petrol, kerosene, and tyres.
Dutch East Indies.	1·83	1·77	1·42	Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·74	3·32	3·55	Milk, matches, piece-goods, etc.
Total Foreign Countries.	36·58	39·07	41·00	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1935 the value of cotton textiles imported was £877,279 or 13·21 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £381,205.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3d. for each of the years 1933, 1934 and 1935; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 2·6d. in 1935 as against 1s. 3·7d. in 1934 and 1s. 2·9d. in 1933.

Importations from Japan show an increase in value as compared with importations from all other sources amounting in 1935 to 70 per cent. of the total textile trade as compared with 64 per cent. in 1934 and 51 per cent. in 1933. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade has slightly increased in value and the increase in importations from Japan has been mainly at the expense of all other foreign countries with the exception of Germany. If calculations are made on a yardage basis, however, the dominant position of Japan in this trade is accentuated.

Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Germany provided the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting (americani) being supplied mainly by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk goods were valued at £65,029 and natural silk goods at £46,072 of which totals Japan supplied £57,647 and £38,589 respectively. The total linear yardage was 3,144,102 in the case of artificial silk and 1,152,608 in the case of silk, and of these totals 2,979,048 and 1,030,358 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £4,222 and imports of natural silk at £360.

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1935 are as follows :—

(a) *Vehicles* :

Country of Origin.		*Bicycles.*	*Motor-cars.*	*Motor-car parts.*	*Motor lorries.*
United Kingdom ...	No.	5,889	479	—	148
	Value (£)	22,734	64,920	16,022	25,302
Canada	No.	—	235	—	351
	Value (£)	—	32,192	7,261	38,881
Japan	No.	2,347	—	—	—
	Value (£)	3,071	—	905	—
United States of America	No.	1	508	—	617
	Value (£)	3	64,771	33,163	74,840
Other countries ...	No.	12	17	—	65
	Value (£)	63	1,924	4,033	19,079
Total	No.	8,249	1,239	—	1,181
	Value (£)	25,871	163,807	61,384	158,102

(b) *Tyres.*

		Car covers.	*Bicycle covers.*	*Lorry covers.*
United Kingdom ...	No.	7,552	81,035	2,426
	Value (£)	13,864	7,979	11,960
Canada	No.	4,916	—	1,774
	Value (£)	5,702	—	7,000
Japan	No.	282	24,236	320
	Value (£)	305	1,240	966
United States of America	No.	2,704	—	1,023
	Value (£)	5,117	—	4,239
Other countries ...	No.	839	22,580	315
	Value (£)	2,772	4,556	8.109
Total	No.	16,293	127,851	6,458
	Value (£)	27,760	13,775	32,214

Building Materials.—Increases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports increased to 19,821 tons valued at £41,453, of which the United Kingdom supplied 14,185 tons valued at £32,875 and Japan 4,940 tons valued at £6,715.

Cement clinker imported was 4,974 tons valued at £6,685, as compared with 4,468 tons valued at £6,172 in 1934, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 5,754 tons valued at £78,283, Belgium supplying 5,015 tons and the United Kingdom 707 tons valued at £67,116 and £10,654 respectively.

Re-Exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1935 amounted to £2,807,630 or 31·4 per cent. of the total value of trade imports, as compared with £1,821,505 or 33·6 per cent. in 1934. Transit and transhipment traffic reached the values of £71,300 and £404,968 respectively, as against £72,723 and £197,189 in 1934.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and gold bullion mined in both territories, and were valued at £6,608,836, as compared with £5,683,637 in 1934, an increase of 16·3 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review :—

(A) KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	*United Kingdom.*	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.*
Maize	32	—	—	—	110	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	4	185	6
Wheat meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	50	2
Maize meal and Flour.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1
Butter	45	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	60	2
Coffee	437	—	55	—	105	13	—	8	1	18	12	—	—	25	220	5	7	24	930	31
Sugar (refined) ...	46	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	52	2
Tea	174	—	—	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	3	217	7
Cotton (raw) ...	14	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	2
Sisal	171	—	3	—	12	—	—	28	140	23	8	12	—	1	17	—	—	8	423	14
Hides	23	—	11	—	—	—	—	27	14	30	11	6	—	2	—	—	—	20	144	5
Skins	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	1	37	1
Wattle bark ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	8	5	1	12	—	—	5	45	2
Wattle extract ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	12	1	1	—	—	4	59	2
Wool	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1
Sodium carbonate	—	16	11	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	3	—	—	18	176	6
Gold bullion ...	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	6
Other articles ...	25	14	5	21	3	—	70	5	3	1	5	7	1	—	13	83	3	38	297	10
Kenya Total ...	1,220	94	85	27	230	36	1[illegible]	75	172	74	39	35	122	30	300	127	13	131	2,978	—
Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.	41	3	3	1	8	1	[illegible]	3	6	3	1	1	4	1	10	4	—	4	—	—

(B) UGANDA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	*United Kingdom.*	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.*
Coffee	18	—	48	—	31		—	11	2	—	—	1	—	5	28	1	17	69	231	6
Sugar (refined) ...	90	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	168	5
Tobacco and cigarettes.	5	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	1
Tin ore	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	23	78	2
Cotton (raw) ...	104	2,611	—	—	—	—	—	38	31	23	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	2,823	78
Cotton seed ...	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	136	4
Hides	10	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	—
Gold bullion ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	1
Other articles ...	44	5	6	6	—	—	4	—	2	—	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	7	103	3
Uganda Total ...	442	2,616	54	6	31		108	50	43	24	11	62	5	6	33	14	18	108	3,631	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports.	12	72	2	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total.	1,662	2,710	139	33	261	36	276	125	215	98	50	97	127	36	333	141	31	239	6,609	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports.	25	41	2	1	4	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	—	4	—	—

Comparative details of the main domestic exports are as follows :—

		1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
Cotton.				
Kenya produce	Centals	10,660	11,748	28,418
	Value (£)	23,584	28,483	76,326
Uganda produce	Centals	1,179,315	1,142,568	1,012,968
	Value (£)	2,682,210	2,927,796	2,822,739
Average value per cental		£2.5.6	£2.11.3	£2.15.8
Cotton seed.				
Kenya produce	Tons	103	291	1,202
	Value (£)	309	694	3,210
Uganda produce	Tons	81,274	35,689	50,685
	Value (£)	262,539	85,947	135,779
Average value per ton		£3.4.7	£2.8.2	£2.13.7
Coffee.				
(a) *Hulled.*				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	247,269	177,459	341,642
	Value (£)	823,708	485,521	916,574
Uganda produce	Cwt.	100,116	153,556	125,689
	Value (£)	210,161	292,205	230,950
Average value per cwt.		£2.19.7	£2.7.0	£2.9.1
(b) *Parchment.*				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	291	—	213
	Value (£)	712	—	451
Uganda produce	Cwt.	273	602	—
	Value (£)	437	1,004	—
Average value per cwt.		£2.0.9	£1.13.4	£2.2.4
(c) *Unhulled (Cherry).*				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	9,412	9,300	16,217
	Value (£)	6,777	6,238	12,771
Uganda produce	Cwt.	55	140	17
	Value (£)	40	104	26
Average value per cwt.		£0.14.5	£0.13.5	£0.15.9
Maize.				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	1,131,549	439,958	1,198,605
	Value (£)	212,699	104,754	184,965
Uganda produce	Cwt.	1,620	55	4
	Value (£)	287	14	1
Ghee.				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	2,309	2,927	4,532
	Value (£)	7,118	7,951	11,638
Uganda produce	Cwt.	28	19	3
	Value (£)	66	53	7
Sugar (refined).				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	82,214	72,735	83,923
	Value (£)	66,735	57,511	52,017
Uganda produce	Cwt.	144,229	294,685	253,951
	Value (£)	128,802	240,593	168,358
Tea.				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	17,462	22,115	45,108
	Value (£)	76,667	112,062	217,047
Uganda produce	Cwt.	269	247	338
	Value (£)	1,355	1,427	1,894

		1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
Tobacco (unmanufactured).				
Kenya produce	Lb.	11,991	3,364	438
	Value (£)	293	73	8
Uganda produce	Lb.	469,750	912,346	479,220
	Value (£)	16,338	26,307	15,705
Timber.				
Kenya produce	Cub. ft.	68,539	76,098	89,019
	Value (£)	16,243	15,015	16,333
Uganda produce	Cub. ft.	15,433	31,611	17,816
	Value (£)	3,438	8,204	4,556
Sesame seed.				
Kenya produce	Tons	3,242	1,529	1,959
	Value (£)	36,761	16,162	20,917
Uganda produce	Tons	2,659	1,375	1,620
	Value (£)	30,382	14,264	17,629
Hides (dry and dry salted).				
(a) *Sun-dried.*				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	91,733*	80,618	54,340
	Value (£)	132,103	125,428	86,111
Uganda produce	Cwt.	13,325*	13,432	12,070
	Value (£)	20,196	22,705	22,542
(b) *Shade-dried.*				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	*	20,033	26,344
	Value (£)		43,122	57,427
Uganda produce	Cwt.	*	2,604	2,006
	Value (£)		4,590	3,655
Skins (Sheep and Goat).				
Kenya produce	No.	960,610	979,585	1,190,251
	Value (£)	20,496	26,089	35,849
Uganda produce	No.	79,700	83,399	132,797
	Value (£)	2,150	1,937	4,642
Ivory.				
Kenya produce	Cwt.	318	368	328
	Value (£)	8,289	10,393	10,377
Uganda produce	Cwt.	522	453	588
	Value (£)	13,290	12,736	18,440
Gold bullion.				
Kenya produce	Oz. Troy	14,111	14,759	27,556
	Value (£)	63,100	69,422	164,997
Uganda produce	Oz. Troy	1,083	6,621	6,012
	Value (£)	6,352	36,618	34,905

* Figures for 1933 cover both sun-dried and shade-dried.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1935, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £167,356, as compared with £151,648 in 1934, and £121,291 in 1933, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, timber, coconut oil and aluminium hollow-ware. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £167,745, as compared with £169,461 in 1934.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1935 amounting to £707,705 (including specie valued at £102,155) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £141,456. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £80,660 (including specie to the value of £25,125) the Customs duty involved being £11,478. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £721,192.

Air Traffic.

Considerable use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows :—

Year.	*Landed.*				*Shipped.*			
	Number of craft.	*Number of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Included bullion value.*	*Number of craft.*	*Number of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Included bullion value.*
			£	£			£	£
1933	477	500	18,692	11,681	460	491	109,572	89,981
1934	572	577	21.480	12,819	541	517	172.942	158,867
1935	969	956	20,720	1,479	899	791	262.211	250,904

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows :—

	Shs.	*Cts.*		
Sugar	1	00	per cwt.	
Tea		10	per lb.	
Cigarettes		75	per lb. from	1/1/35
	1	25	,, ,,	27/6/35
Manufactured tobacco ...		50	,, ,,	1/1/35
	1	25	,, ,,	27/6/35
Beer	40	00	per standard barrel of 36 gallons.	

The following statement gives particulars of the allocation of Excise duties during the year under review, according to territories of production and consumption :—

	Country of Consumption.			
	Kenya.	*Uganda.*	*Tanganyika Territory.*	*Total.*
Sugar:	£	£	£	£
Kenya produce	6,871	137	343	7,351
Uganda "	5,626	5,980	4,687	16,293
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	—	—	—	—
Total	12,497	6,117	5,030	23,644
Tea:				
Kenya produce	3,931	1,537	1,626	7,094
Uganda "	47	696	2	745
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	—	—	—	—
Total	3,978	2,233	1,628	7,839
Tobacco and Cigarettes:				
Kenya produce	38	1	—	39
Uganda "	2,666	20,221	3,880	26,767
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	188	9,142	—	9,330
Total	2,892	29,364	3,880	36,136
Beer:				
Kenya produce	5,429	964	363	6,756
Tanganyika Territory produce transferred.	35	—	—	35
Total	5,464	964	363	6,791
Grand Total	£24,831	£38,678	£10,901	£74,410

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 72,274 lb. (Kenya 22,773 lb., Uganda 49,501 lb.) and the total amount realized was £22,487 (Kenya £7,110, Uganda £15,377).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis recently made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows:—

	Range. *Shs. per month.*	*Average.* *Shs. per month.*
Cooks	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	15 " 50	18
Dhobies	20 " 50	25
Kitchen boys	8 " 25	14
Garden boys	8 " 25	14
Nurses	20 " 60	34
Chauffeurs	25 " 100	30

The above figures refer to estimated ruling rates in 1934. There are no data available for 1935, but there is no reason to believe that wages have declined. It is safe to assume that they have become more or less stabilised at the 1934 rates. The figures are inclusive, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1935, of a number of the more common commodities :—

		Shs.	*Cts.*
Bread	per lb.		35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)	,,		32
Flour, 1st ,, (local)	,,		25
Flour, 2nd ,,	,,		21
Tea (imported)	,,	3	53
Tea 1st grade (local)	,,	1	89
Tea 2nd ,, ,,	,,	1	58
Tea 3rd ,, ,,	,,	1	40
Sugar, white, 1st grade (local)	,,		14
Sugar, white, 2nd ,, ,,	,,		12
Jam (imported)	,,	1	50
Jam (local)	,,	1	45
Dried fruit	,,	1	73
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	44
Coffee, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,	,,		97
Condensed milk (imported)	per 14 oz. tin		95
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	1	44
Butter (farm)	,,	1	20
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	14
Eggs (Native)	per doz.		60
Eggs (European)	,,	1	43
Milk, fresh	per pint		22
Beef (average price)	per lb.		96
Pork (average price)	,,		96
Mutton (average price)	,,		92
Sea fish	,,		78
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	,,		51
Bacon (average price)	,,	1	48

Mean index number (January, 1927 = 1,000) 737*

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* Owing to a typographical error the index number for December, 1934, was shown as 906. This should have read 783.

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding-houses is £7 per month.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 *per mensem*. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 *per mensem*. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

European Education.

Government secondary education is provided at two schools, the Prince of Wales School at Kabete for boys and the Girls Secondary School in Nairobi. There were 238 pupils in these two secondary schools, and the total number of pupils receiving education in all Government schools, which are fourteen in number, was 1,121 at the end of the year. Of these, 442 were boarders and 679 day scholars, and 690 were boys and 431 girls. There were eighteen private schools with a total of 709 pupils. Three of these rank as secondary schools, though many pupils in them are in the primary stage only. Two preparatory schools for boys (total roll 97) prepare pupils for entrance to public schools overseas.

Indian and Goan Education.

There are two large Government secondary schools for Indian boys, one in Nairobi and the other in Mombasa. The organization makes it necessary to include a large number of primary pupils in both these schools. Altogether the roll of these two institutions is 1,221. The total roll in the remaining Government Indian schools is 1,952 of whom 1,425 are boys and 527 are girls. There are boarding facilities at one school only, the Secondary School, Nairobi, which has 26 boarders. After taking the Preliminary Cambridge examination, pupils may proceed to the Junior Cambridge and, later, the London Matriculation examinations.

During the year under review, 48 schools in various parts of the country were in receipt of a grant-in-aid ; in these schools there were 3,454 pupils. One school only was of secondary status. In fourteen unaided schools there was a total roll of 665.

Altogether in non-Government Indian schools there were 4,119 pupils, of whom 1,799 were boys and 2,320 girls.

Arab Education.

Arab schools exist at Shimo la Tewa (where secondary education is concentrated), at Malindi and at Mombasa. There are two out-schools connected with the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, and there is a small night school at Lamu. There were 489 pupils, of whom six were girls, on the roll of the Arab schools.

Of four candidates who entered for the Junior Cambridge examination one passed, and of ten candidates who entered for the Preliminary examination five passed.

African Education.

The Local Native Councils continue to show great interest in educational development and contributed the sum of £5,830 towards the maintenance of Government African schools, and £3,311 in capital expenditure.

Secondary education remains under the control of the Missions, the Alliance High School at Kikuyu catering for pupils from schools of the Protestant Alliance of Missions, and the Catholic Training School at Kabaa for pupils from Catholic schools. These two schools have a total roll of 201.

There were thirteen central Government African schools with a total roll of 1,682, 36 village schools with 2,408, and two agricultural schools with 105. The Jeanes School at Kabete continues to train visiting teachers, and lower primary teachers, The roll was 54 men and 37 women. The number of technical apprentices at the Native Industrial Training Depot was 277.

During the year the sum of £37,268 was expended on grants-in-aid from central funds. This sum together with the sum of £4,932 contributed by Local Native Councils assisted 304 African schools which had a total roll of 35,937 pupils. In addition there were 1,113 schools with a roll of 56,448 pupils which were not in receipt of any financial assistance.

Administration.

At the close of the year the staff consisted of the Director, the Chief Inspector of Schools the Supervisor of Technical Education, and five Inspectors of Schools. Inspectors were stationed at the Coast, Nairobi, Kikuyu, and Nyanza.

The Advisory Councils for European, Indian and African Education, respectively, and the various School Committees for European and Indian Schools, met and rendered valuable service in advising the Director. Seven District Education Boards were inaugurated in the more densely populated districts for the supervision of African elementary schools. The boards consist of Government officials, missionaries of the district concerned and African representatives of the Local Native Councils.

Examination Results.

	Europeans.		*Goans and Indians.*		*Arabs.*	
Year.	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Cambridge Junior.						
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
*Cambridge School Certificate.**						
1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	
1934	38	28	5	—	—	
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
London Matriculation Examination.						
1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue their good work. The League of Mercy, the British Legion and the Salvation Army carry out valuable services on behalf of the needy, especially children. As usual the Seaside Holiday Camp for European Children was held in Mombasa during the August vacation. A considerable number of children from the Highlands were assisted to enable them to enjoy a holiday at sea level. Funds to assist such causes are raised by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts.

The scheme under which the Postal and Telegraph Services of Kenya and Uganda were amalgamated with those of Tanganyika in 1933 continued to work smoothly and satisfactorily. The three years during which the amalgamation has now been in operation have established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect. Post Office operations in Kenya resulted in an excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure of £64,872, an increase of £11,009 over 1934.

A new pictorial issue of postage and revenue stamps, common to the three territories, was placed on sale on 1st May. The introduction of a "common" stamp has proved a decided convenience not only to the department, but also to the public.

In common with the rest of the Empire, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika placed on sale four denominations of special stamps designed to commemorate King George V's Silver Jubilee.

During 1935, business continued to show an upward trend, and this has been reflected in practically all branches of the Post Office service.

The air mail service, operated by Imperial Airways, was duplicated and was maintained with creditable regularity during the first nine months of the year but, owing to climatic and other reasons, there were some delays during the last quarter.

The Nairobi-Mombasa-Tanga-Zanzibar-Dar es Salaam internal air service, conducted as a feeder to the main Imperial Airways' service, was very efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilson Airways, Limited.

The air mail postage rate to United Kingdom, India and certain other countries was reduced to 50 cents per half ounce. The number and weight of the air mail letter packets posted in Kenya amounted to 635,700 and 15,700 lb. respectively. Inward air mail correspondence amounted to 523,600 items weighing 14,900 lb. Approximately 31 per cent. of the Colony's total overseas letter mail correspondence was conveyed by air.

The air parcel service is restricted to Great Britain and Empire countries in Southern Africa. During the year 5,498 air parcels were posted in the Colony and 3,668 received.

The air mail money order service is confined to Great Britain and India. During the year 2,269 air mail money orders, having a total value of £19,365, were issued. This was a very substantial increase on the previous year. The number and value of air mail orders paid was 125 and £1,042 respectively.

The various overseas surface transport mail services were fairly regular during the year. There were 70 mails despatched to, and 55 mails received from, Great Britain, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being approximately eighteen days.

Internal mail services extend to all parts of the Colony. The replacement of African runners by mechanical transport is almost completed.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets dealt with during the year was 13,366,000. This increase of 5 per cent. over 1934 occurred in spite of a slight reduction in correspondence posted in the Colony.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, was 142,000, an increase of 5 per cent. compared with 1934. The number of cash-on delivery parcels dealt with was 8,935, having a value of £25,406. The inter-State parcel rate between Tanganyika and Kenya-Uganda was abolished and replaced by a uniform inland rate.

Money orders issued during the year numbered 23,679 and had a value of £127,076. Those paid numbered 16,246 and amounted to £73,591.

British Postal Orders, including the Jubilee Orders, issued and paid during the year amounted to 104,496 in number and £56,739 in value, an increase of 12,180 and £4,571, respectively, over 1934.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 284,000, an increase of 4 per cent. on the previous year. External telegrams numbered 121,000. Telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 50,000. Of this external traffic 40,000 were transmitted via Kenya Radio. A special Jubilee Letter Telegram service was offered to the public for Jubilee week.

The telephone trunk system was satisfactorily maintained. The Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia areas were connected to the main trunk system through Nakuru. The number of trunk calls made during the year increased by 11 per cent. over the previous year to 121,000.

A general increase took place in the number of telephones in use, and at the end of the year the number of subscribers at the principal public exchanges was as follows: Nairobi, 879; Mombasa, 350; Nakuru, 61; Eldoret, 61.

The internal telephone and telegraph system comprises 2,783 miles of pole route and a wire mileage of 16,214. Most administrative centres are connected by telegraph.

Communication in the Northern Frontier and Turkana areas is maintained by a wireless system consisting of ten small stations (500 watts), which are maintained and operated by military units and handle both military and civil telegrams.

Telegraph communication overseas is maintained by Cable and Wireless, Limited, by means of a submarine cable from Mombasa, and a wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England. The Company also operates the Coast wireless station at Mombasa, at which a 24 hours' service is maintained. Communications with South Africa are also available by a Government land-line.

A broadcasting station at Nairobi is maintained and operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, and provides a local service under an agreement and without direct cost to the Colony. The station transmits on wavelengths of 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously. Reception on the medium wave is satisfactory within its effective range, but the quality of reception on the short wave varies in different parts of the Colony. The programmes consist of reproduction of gramophone records, British Official Wireless Press, local news, market and weather reports, and occasional relays of items of interest from the programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire station. The number of licensed listeners at the end of the year was 1,568, representing an increase of 416 on the previous year.

On the initiative of the Union of South Africa, a Postal and Telecommunication Conference of all countries, British and foreign, was held in Southern Africa, at Pretoria. The department was represented.

Roads.

Despite several years of financial depression, the roads throughout the Colony and Protectorate, and in particular in the main centres, have been maintained at a very fair standard, and in many cases greatly improved. All the main traffic routes, with the exception of such portions as pass through the towns of Nairobi and Mombasa, where the majority of the thoroughfares are now macadamized, are built up of laterite. The surfaces are excellent during the greater part of the year except during the heavy rains, when the soft foundation of the roads tends to collapse into ruts. This temporary damage, however, is very quickly repaired, and it can safely be said that main routes such as Nairobi-Nakuru-Kisumu and Nairobi-Fort Hall-Nyeri-Meru are never impassable.

In the main towns and throughout the greater portion of the settled areas of the Colony the responsible authorities are the various statutory Local Government bodies: the remaining routes in the Colony are under the direct control of the Public Works Department, whose recurrent expenditure on this object amounted to £56,293 in 1935, an increase of £168 on the expenditure in 1934, with capital expenditure of £5,386 from revenue and £2,828 from loan funds.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1934 and 1935 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-lines, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1934.	*1935.*
53,815 tons.	92,146 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1934	274,677	390,467	665,144
1935	355,697	482,797	838,494

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1935, as compared with 1934, is summarized in the following statement :—

	1934.	1935.
Number of steamships ...	584	663
Net tonnage of steamers ...	1,902,356	2,090,134
Imports—B/L tons	335,645	446,856
Exports ,, ...	386,913	511,565
Passengers landed :		
European	5,977	6,221
Non-European	12,739	13,586
Passengers embarked :		
European	6,083	6,265
Non-European	10,161	11,518

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year as compared with 1934 was as follows :—

	1934.	1935.
Vanga	8,635	8,297
Funzi	8,525	6,435
Mombasa	3,871,465	4,226,808
Kilifi	6,917	6,864
Malindi	15,699	14,193
Lamu	38,454	53,990
Kipini	3,385	3,639

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,120,315 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 849,795 tons, as compared with £1,958,672 and 728,706 tons in 1934.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed a decrease on 1934 figures. In 1935, 481,501 passengers contributed a revenue of £158,289, while in 1934, 484,138 passengers contributed a revenue of £161,541. The following table indicates the numbers of passengers travelling in the various classes as compared with 1934 :—

Passengers carried.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1934	7,739	27,002	449,397	484,138
1935	7,555	27,768	446,178	481,501

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table :—

	1934.	1935.
Earnings...	£119,057	£135,534
Working expenditure	£60,245	£64,896
Tonnage carried	92,116	106,066

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood, and oil fuel on the railway during 1935 as compared with 1934.

	1934.		*1935.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	61,422	66,811	71,156	77,920
Oil	658	1,639	543	1,630
Wood	114,773	37,597	125,021	40,658

On the lake steamers the figures were :—

	1934.		*1935.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	2,945	7,586	3,289	8,746
Wood	7,197	3,370	7,702	3,311

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1935 are shown in the following table :—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,384,923	408,922	2,793,845
Ordinary working expenditure	1,088,185	155,646	1,243,831
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure.	1,296,738	253,276	1,550,014

Aviation.

Civil aviation made considerable progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi, and Mombasa, while the Government has established twelve other landing grounds for regular use. The Government, in addition, maintains a further twenty emergency landing grounds, some of which may in due course, as improvements and enlargements are made, be approved for regular use. Licenses were granted in respect of seven other landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, while a number of unlicensed private landing grounds exist in the Colony.

Kenya is served by the air service between Great Britain and South Africa, operated by Imperial Airways (East Africa), Limited, which calls at Kisumu and Nairobi. A coastal air mail feeder service, linking Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa with Nairobi and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company—Wilson Airways, Limited. Scheduled mail and passenger-carrying services to mining and other areas are operated by local companies, which in addition undertake an increasing amount of taxi flying.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1935 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £282,931.

Of the 28 civil aircraft registered in the Colony, thirteen are owned by commercial companies, while the number of privately-owned machines increased. During the year 39 pilots' licences were issued; ten of the holders of these were trained *ab initio* by the Aero Club of East Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega, and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale, and Kakamega.

Since 1910, the inculcation of thrift has been fostered by the Post Office Savings Bank. This bank is making a growing appeal to Africans, of whom 5,550 are now depositors. Nearly two-thirds of the increase in the number of depositors during the year was African. The sum of £221,720 is now on deposit to the credit of 15,850 persons.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank under the control of Government was formed with a capital of £240,000 which was increased to £500,000 in 1933. The bank makes advances to farmers, repayable over periods up to 30 years on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1935, the Bank had made 428 advances totalling £513,595. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short term loans, and up to 31st December, 1935, 32 such advances totalling £7,170 had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures of the Colony are identical with those in use in Great Britain, namely, the Imperial pound, yard, and gallon.

A total of 20,547 weights, measures and instruments were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year under review, from which was derived revenue amounting to £345. A further total of 1,594 weights, measures and instruments were examined during the course of visits of inspection resulting in prosecutions in certain cases. The standards of accuracy required by the legislation of the Colony are similar to those required in Great Britain.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £265,435, and of this sum £210,663 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads, £22,450 from various extra-departmental sources, and £32,322 from loan. The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £61,162.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £50,306 in direct charges, and of this amount £17,984 was obtained from revenue and £32,322 from loan (exclusive of overhead charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	£
Buildings	6,886
Water and Drainage	1,530
Roads and Bridges	5,386
Miscellaneous Works	4,182

The loan expenditure was :—

	£
Buildings	29,494
Communications	2,828

The new Law Courts at Nairobi, which had been under construction during 1934, were completed in May, the total cost being £136,600.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates; Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and three special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 179, of which 36 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows :—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners, and District Officers.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis, and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created ecial districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the iminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these districts e the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The istrict Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been ven the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme ourt aggregated 174, involving 299 charges against 253 individuals. hese figures compare with 181 cases and 300 charges during 1934.

Of the total 317 charges actually tried during 1935, 315 were ainst males and two against females. There were 144 convictions, acquittals and 76 discharges. The convictions were against one uropean, four Asiatics and 139 natives, and the punishments nposed were :—

Peremptory imprisonment	98
Imprisonment in default of payment of fine or surety ...	1
Whipping with fine or imprisonment or both	12
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	3
Sentenced to death	15
Detained during Governor's pleasure	4
Detention camp	8
To pay compensation	1
Repatriated or committed to House of Detention ...	2

The number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the ar was 378, a decrease of 40 on the number for 1934. Probate d Administration causes numbered 172 as compared with 150 opened 1934, and 42 Bankruptcy petitions were filed as compared with for the previous year. In addition two Trust causes were ened and thirteen Divorce causes were filed.

There were 124 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate urts, 864 criminal revision cases and 567 confirmation cases.

During the year, 51,030 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, a decrease of 4,271 on the figures for 1934. These charges were disposed of as follows: convictions, 46,613; acquittals, 1,482; discharges, 2,935. This includes 706 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 643 convictions and 63 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	12,359
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	12,951
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,362
Fine and detention camp	205
Detention camp	3,914
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	391
Peremptory imprisonment	3,862
Whipping with fine, or imprisonment, or both ...	36
Whipping	252
Whipping with fine, or detention camp, or both ...	1
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	6,711
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,567
Detained pending Governor's orders	2
Committed to prison for failure to find security ...	Nil
Total convictions	46,613

Police.

The Kenya Police.—This is composed of African and a small percentage of Asiatic personnel under the command of European officers and surbordinate police officers. The Force is distributed mainly at police stations throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate. The work of each police station is controlled by a European or Asiatic subordinate police officer and the stations are grouped under the direction of a superior police officer. Police detachments are stationed in the Northern Frontier District. African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of officers of the Administration, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police. The personnel of the Force was increased temporarily during the year by one Assistant Superintendent of Police and 57 African ranks for duty in the Northern Frontier District in connexion with the Italo-Abyssinian situation.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1935 totalled 4,510. Of that number 4,351 were true cases, a decrease of 930 true cases on the total for 1934. Accused persons in 3,120 cases were brought for trial before the Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Court. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs. 306,475 of which Shs. 178,796 or 58 per cent. was recovered.

A small patrol of police continue to be employed to maintain order on the boundaries of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves. The police post of twenty African subordinate officers maintained in the Samburu District by reason of the lawlessness of the Samburu Tribe was increased temporarily by five African subordinate police officers.

Detachments were maintained in the gold mining areas at Kakamega, Gori River, and Lolgorien and at Bondo.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of messengers in the reserves, and through the supervision of communal services, and had proved its usefulness in the past.

By the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, powers were given to the Tribal Police enabling them to make arrests, guard prisoners, and generally act as a Police Force in the native reserves and support the official headmen in maintaining law and order in these areas.

The total strength of the Force in the native reserves now numbers 829 non-commissioned officers and men. In the more progressive reserves the force has achieved a high standard of discipline and efficiency, and from some reserves a small unit is lent to the Kenya Police to assist in the detection of crime in the settled areas.

Prisons.

The penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons are composed of three first-class prisons for the accommodation of long-term prisoners (sentenced to three years or over), five second-class prisons for medium-term prisoners (sentenced to between six months and three years) and twenty third-class prisons at district headquarters (for those sentenced to less than six months imprisonment). There are also 46 detention camps for the accommodation of natives who have not previously undergone more than one term of imprisonment, and who are sentenced to detention for minor offences, usually imposed in default of payment of fine. No sentence of detention may exceed six months.

The total number of persons committed to prisons and detention camps during 1935 was 35,935, representing a decrease of 12 per cent. from the previous year. Of the above total, 6,325 were sentenced to imprisonment, 21,562 were sentenced to detention, 109 were civil debtors, 235 were lunatics, and 7,704 were admitted on remand and subsequently not sentenced to imprisonment. Of the total of 6,325 persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment, four were Europeans, 150 were Goans, Indians, Arabs and Somalis, and 6,171 were Africans. Female and juvenile convicted prisoners numbered 203 and 229 respectively.

The general health of prisoners was good; the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 4·4. The total of 60 deaths during the year was 35 lower than the total for 1934. Pneumonia alone accounted for 29 deaths.

Twenty-two juveniles served terms of imprisonment and these were all confined in Class I and II prisons where there are European officers in charge. Juveniles were segregated from adult prisoners whilst undergoing sentence. A further 201 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total, 33 had been previously convicted.

Release on licence is granted to certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years. During 1935, 126 convicts were released on licence, as compared with 129 in 1934.

The technical training of convicts, which is carried on in the three Class I prisons of the Colony, and consists of tailoring, carpentry, smithing and the manufacture of sisal string, rope and mats, and coir and grass mats and baskets, has made considerable progress. Uniforms for Government departments are made in the prison workshops, while orders for items of uniform for the King's African Rifles and the Kenya Police are obtained annually. The output from prison workshops shows a steady increase. During 1935, £5,807 was expended on raw materials for prison industries. The amount paid into the Treasury as revenue derived from prison industries was £9,593. Of this sum £388 was obtained from the hire of convict labour.

Prison farms showed a marked increase in areas under cultivation with consequent increased yield, viz., maize, $208\frac{1}{2}$ tons; beans, $23\frac{1}{2}$ tons; potatoes, $48\frac{3}{4}$ tons, of an estimated value of £1,129, including £194 from other produce.

The fall in the daily average number of prisoners to be accommodated enabled one of the prison camps, established in 1934 to ease overcrowding, to be closed. The camp for 250 convicts established for quarrying and ballast breaking for the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours continued in being, and provided valuable and productive hard labour for these convicts throughout the year.

The system of periodical review by the Governor of all sentences, including commuted death sentences, of seven years and over was continued in 1935. During the year the cases of 29 convicts were submitted for review. Of these one convict was granted accelerated release, eleven were recommended for release on licence, and the cases of six were deferred for reconsideration at a later date.

The training in the Class II and III Approved Schools established at Kabete in October, 1934, in place of the Kabete Reformatory, continues to be directed mainly to agriculture, animal husbandry and gardening, together with a sound manual training. The total number of commitals to the schools during 1935 was 64, and the daily average of inmates 87. The total number of discharges during the year was 43.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1935. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. 2.—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, effects tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco.

No. 23.—The Sale of Pyrethrum Ordinance, 1935, regulates the cultivation and sale of pyrethrum cinerarifolium and provides for the registration of pyrethrum growers, and for the appointment of agencies for the purchase and resale of pyrethrum.

No. 11.—The Expulsion from Proclaimed Areas Ordinance, 1935, re-enacts the provisions of the Expulsion Proclaimed Areas Ordinance 1933, which expired on the 18th May, 1935. The Ordinance makes provision for the expulsion from certain areas of the Colony of persons whose presence therein is deemed to be undesirable.

No. 24.—The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, makes certain amendments to the Penal Code, which experience has shown to be desirable. The Ordinance embodies in the Penal Code the provisions of the Infanticide Act, 1922 (England), and also the provisions of the Sentence of Death (Expectant Mothers) Act, 1931 (England). These provisions have been modified to suit local conditions.

No. 25.—The Coir Fibre Industry Ordinance, 1935, prohibits the preparation of coir or the manufacture of coir products in a factory unless such factory is licensed. The Governor-in-Council may, in his discretion, refuse to issue a licence to any person on the ground that a sufficient number of licences has already been granted, or on any ground which may appear to him to be sufficient. It is considered that the provisions of the Ordinance will enable a measure of protection to be given to persons who are prepared to devote their capital and enterprise to the preparation of coir, and the production of coir products, and thus foster the development of the coconut industry in the Colony.

No. 26.—The Legislative Council Ordinance, 1935, repeals and replaces the Legislative Council Ordinance (Chapter 24 of the Revised Edition) and all rules made thereunder. The Ordinance provides for the nomination and election of members to the Legislative Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

No. 28.—The Marketing of Native Produce Ordinance, 1935, controls and regulates the marketing of native produce. The

Ordinance is designed to advance and improve the cultivation of produce grown or produced by natives, and to promote the organized marketing of such produce.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to declare any district, or part of a district, to be a "declared area" within which the purchase and sale of native produce may be controlled and regulated. In such areas the purchase of specified classes of native produce may be restricted to holders of licences issued by the District Commissioner. Subject to the approval of the Legislative Council, the Governor-in-Council may, where he is satisfied that the production of any particular kind of specified native produce in any declared area is susceptible of development, or would be stimulated and advanced under technical direction and management or other special control, grant exclusive trading licences for the purchase of such particular kind of specified native produce. Licences and exclusive trading licences are to be issued subject to such conditions as may be necessary, including the power to determine and specify the minimum prices to be paid for specified native produce, and to require that purchases of such produce must be paid for in cash.

No. 34.—The Girl Guides Ordinance, 1935, is designed to protect the Girl Guides Association (which is incorporated by Royal Charter) by prohibiting the formation of girl guides organizations otherwise than under the authority of the Girl Guides Association, and by prohibiting the wearing by unauthorized persons of the uniform, badges, etc., prescribed for Girl Guides, and by controlling the sale of badges, etc.

No. 35.—The Boy Scouts Ordinance, 1935, is designed to protect the Boy Scouts Association (which is incorporated by Royal Charter) and is in similar terms to the Girl Guides Ordinance.

No. 40.—The Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935, repeals and replaces the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1931, and all amendments thereof, and in addition provides for the stricter measures of control over the issue of licences and the operations of licensees.

No. 44.—The Non-Native Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, makes provision for the continuance of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, during the year 1936.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1931	3,066,930	3,216,089
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1935. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.	*Amount of Issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1935.*
	£	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,386,977
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	3,094,349
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98¼	1957–67	250,929
	£17,205,600				£16,732,255

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Allocation of Public Debt and Annual Charges.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
				Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
Total ...	3,953,792	13,251,808	17,205,600	186,184	39,537	225,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,043,252

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

Liabilities.	£	sh.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	sh.	cts.
Deposits	923.591	3	85	Investments ...	562.267	12	77
Drafts	3.750	19	31	Advances	357.092	14	82
Loan Funds, unspent balances.	473.345	1	69	Suspense	1.406	6	08
Excess of assets over liabilities.	258,881	0	10	Loans to local bodies.	31.798	17	64
				Cash	707.002	13	64
	£1.659.568	4	95		£1.659.568	4	95

Main Heads of Taxation and the Yield of each.

1935.	£
Customs Revenue	690.380
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	502.302
Non-Native Poll Tax	70.987
Petrol Tax	58.982
Estate Duty	9.956
European Education Tax	11.820
Asiatic Education Tax	12.973
Entertainment Tax	5.727
	£1.363.127

Excise and Stamp Duties.

1935.	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes...	50,088
Beer, Excise Duty	5,464
Sugar, Excise Duty	12,497
Tea, Excise Duty	3,978
Tobacco, Excise Duty	1,618
Cigarettes, Excise Duty	1,274
	£74.919

Customs Tariff.

In June 1935, legislation was enacted effecting tariff adjustments on an alternative specific or *ad valorem* basis on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at Shs. 12 in

1935, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below :—

Tribe.	*District.*	*Rate.* Shs.
Meru and Tahraka ...	Meru	8
Emberre	Emberre Location, Embu	8
Kamba	Kitui	9
Masai	Masai	10
North Kamasia ...	Baringo	6
South Kamasia ...	,, ...	6
East Suk	,, ...	10
Njemps	,, ...	10
Elgeyo	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Marakwet	,, ,, ...	8
Duruma	Digo	6
Digo	,, ...	10
Giriama	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu, Giriama, Aduwasanye, Dagamra, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District... ...	8
	Elsewhere in Kilifi District	10
Galla Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara...	Tana River	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara ...	Lamu	10
Turkana	Turkana	6
West Suk	,, ...	8

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under Section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A uniform tax at the prescribed rate is paid on each hut (dwelling house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

A poll tax at the prescribed rate is payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 16 years or over who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by the Chiefs. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid. At the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1935 amounted to £502,302.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Blue Book. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies. 10s.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Administrative and Political History of the Masai Reserve. By G. R. Sandford. Crown Agents for the Colonies. 1919. £1.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.

Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial, No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.

Vol. I. Report (H.L. 184). 4s. 6d.

Vol. II. Minutes of Evidence (H.L. 29). £1 10s. 0d.

Vol. III. Appendices (H.L. 29). 4s. 6d.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1934. 11s.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission, Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Land Department, Nairobi. 1922. 1s.

Report on Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. Application for exclusive prospecting licence. By Sir Albert Kitson. 1s.

Geological Reconnaissances in Kavirondo and other districts of Kenya. Final Report by Sir Albert Kitson. 1s.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Loldaika—Ngare Ndare Area. By Murray Hughes. 6d.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Lolgorien Area. By Murray Hughes. 1s.

Geological Survey of Kenya. Notes on the Geological Succession Tectonics and Economic Geology. By Murray Hughes. 2s.

Suggestions to Prospectors. By Murray Hughes. 1s.

Mining Laws. 1934. 6s.

Kenya Law Reports. Annually.

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually.

Liquor Licensing Committee's Report. 1934. 1s.

Licensing Committee's Report. 1934. 1s.

Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of Justice. 1933. Cmd. 4623. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 3s.

Underground Water Resources of Kenya. 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s.

Native Betterment Fund Report. 1933. 2s.

Kenya Water Problems. By Beeby Thomson. 14s.

Non-Native Census Report. 1931. 5s.

Report on Irrigation by Mr. Lewis. 1925. 5s.

Native Reserve Boundaries. 1926. 5s.

Report of Governors' Conference. 1926. 2s. 6d.

Kenya Legislative Council Debates.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne. (Seeley Service, 1925.) 21s.

Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.

Eastern Africa To-day. By F. S. Joelson. "East Africa," 1928. 5s.

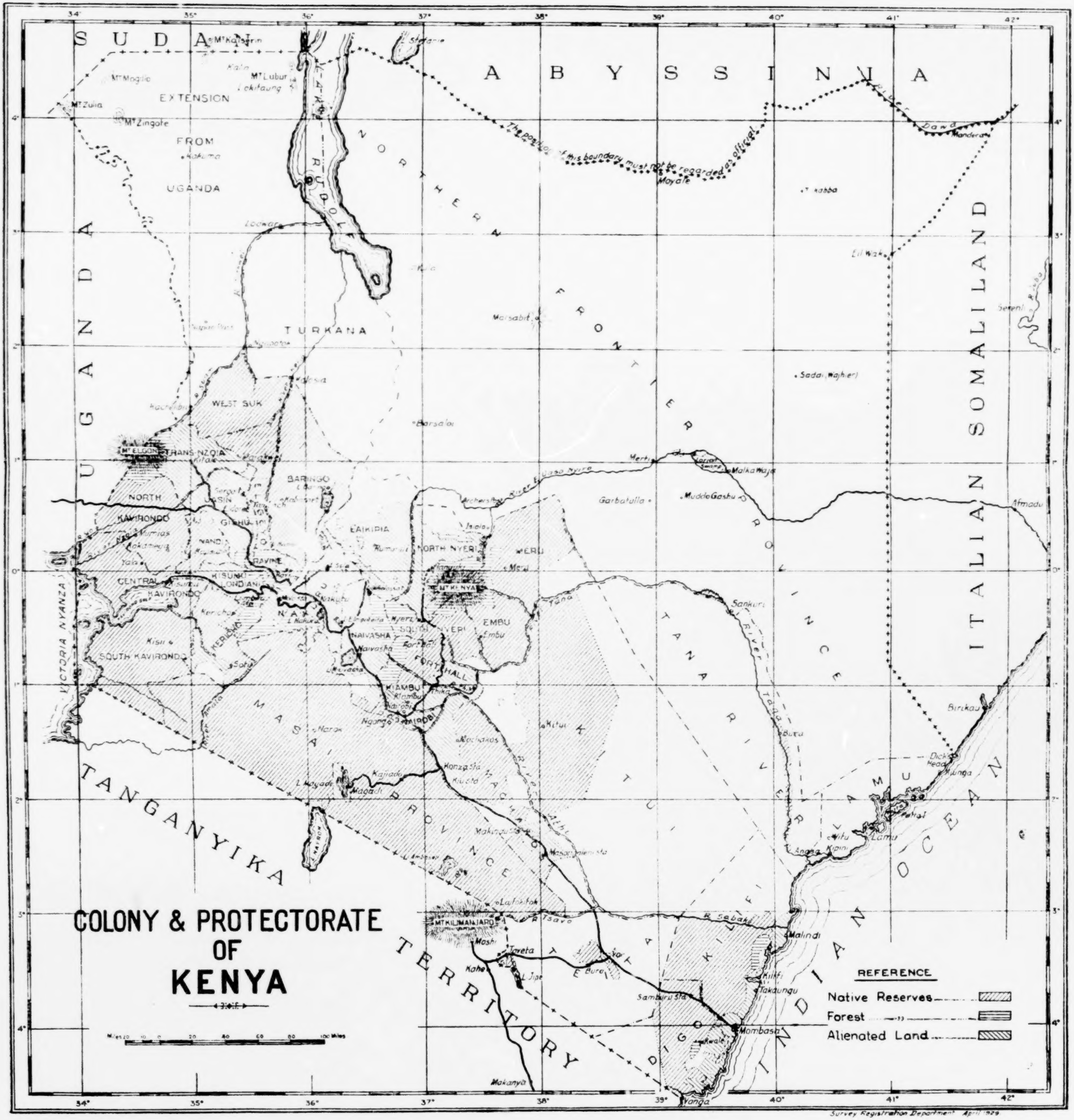
Kenya, its Industries, Trade, Sport and Climate, 1928.

The Kenya Manual, 1930. East African Standard, Ltd., 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.

Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa," 1931. 5s.

White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1935. 2 Vols.



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SUDAN
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ITALIAN SOMALILAND
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
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NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER PROVINCE
MASAI PROVINCE
KITUI
MACHAKOS
DIGO
KILIFI
LAMU
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
TURKANA
WEST SUK
TRANS NZOIA
BARINGO
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
MERU
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Mandera
Takabba
Eil Wak
Serenli
Marsabit
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Kisii
Kericho
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Kajiado
Magadi
Machakos
Kitui
Konza Sta.
Kiu Sta.
Makindu Sta.
Masongaleni Sta.
Laitokitok
Tsavo
Voi
Taveta
Moshi
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Mombasa
Kwale
Vanga
Kilifi
Takaungu
Malindi
Lamu
Kipini
Witu
Buru
Sankuri
Bura
Dicks Head
Kiunga
Birikau
Afmadu
R. Sabaki
R. Tana
R. Athi
River Dawa
River E. Uaso Nyiro
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
34° 35° 36° 37° 38° 39° 40° 41° 42°
4° 3° 2° 1° 0° 1° 2° 3° 4°
Miles 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE
Native Reserves ▨
Forest ▤
Alienated Land ▧
Survey Registration Department April 1929

(38272—48) Wt. 2275—3708 750 10/36 P. St. G. 377/7.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 11*d*.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s*. (5*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s*. (4*s*. 4*d*.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 7*d*.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 8*d*.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 3*d*.).

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is a standard time 2¾ hours fast on Greenwich. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered

comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.-65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. On the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on the 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., left the Colony on the termination of his term of office on the 22nd December. From then until the end of the year the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, A. de V. Wade, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During 1936, two unofficial members so held office, of whom one was an European and more particularly represented native interests, and the second was an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. In addition, in accordance with Article XV of the Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated the 29th March, 1934, by virtue of which Legislative Council is constituted, since no nominated official member has been specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member has been nominated for such a purpose. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1936 to £199,013 (subject to audit), of which £135,279 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 22 per cent.; the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1936, a rate of 1¼ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £24,385 from ratepayers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate, while for the first time a rate on site values was imposed in Eldoret. Nakuru has as yet imposed no assessment rates, but relies on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by a consolidated grant from Government amounting to £1,800 in 1936.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £30,718 in 1936, as compared with £31,070 in 1935, £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931 and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1936, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Council.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 129 of the Laws of Kenya. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (*a*) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor-in-Council, to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (*b*) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils was increased during the year from 20 to 21.

The provision of educational and agricultural facilities occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1936.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table:—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
,, females ...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
,, females ...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
,, females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is:—

	European.	*Asiatic.*
1911-1921	204	203
1921-1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary:—

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is:—

	Europeans. (females to 100 males).	*Asiatics. (females to 100 males).*
1911	57	—
1921	66	48
1926	74	56
1931	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

Europeans.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follow:—

Europeans.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926. *Per cent.*	1931. *Per cent.*	1926. *Per cent.*	1931 *Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children		43		

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1936. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

	Census population. 6th March, 1931.	*Estimated population. 31st December,* 1936.
Europeans	16,812	18,269
Indians	39,644	38,325
Goans	3,979	3,510
Arabs	12,166	12,855
Others	1,346	1,587
Total	73,947	74,546

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1936 was 3,186,976, as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 14 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows:—

Province.	1936.
Central Province	1,301,168
Nyanza Province	1,166,629
Rift Valley Province	236,840
Coast Province	273,408
Masai District	52,333
Northern Frontier District	78,901
Turkana District	77,697
Total	3,186,976

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, a "Local Authority" exists, which to a greater or less extent has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the Health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. During 1936 another Local Authority, the Municipal Board of Eldoret, assumed responsibility for the employment of its own Medical Officer of Health, and other Sanitary staff. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the Native Reserves the authority is vested in the District Commissioner and the Health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority, as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the Native Reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters, and these endeavours continue to meet with considerable success. In concurrence with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff, and he acts in close conjunction with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, the sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities, and on the whole has been effectively carried out. Tentative arrangements were made during 1936 for the extension and improvement of the anti-malaria service in Nairobi. In Kisumu anti-malaria works of major importance were begun, and an Entomological Survey, having as its object the same end, was instituted at Mombasa.

The initial steps have been taken for the provision of a new and adequate water supply for Nairobi, and the preliminary arrangements for a drainage scheme and sewage disposal works have been concluded.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although some measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of missionary societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and the total number of new cases treated in 1936 again exceeded a million. The demand for surgical and maternity relief also continues to increase.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships show little change, since, owing to the trade depression, employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and apart from sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis the health of labourers was satisfactory on the whole.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unchanged. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1935 and 1936 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	Per thousand.	
Crude death-rate, all races	19·78	23·29
Recorded death-rate, all races	13·90	15·92
Recorded death-rate, Europeans	6·14	8·92
Recorded death-rate, Asiatics	12·24	16·18
Recorded death-rate, African	16·47	17·39

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

So far as the reports of District Medical Officers show, the general health of the population of the Colony differs but little from that of previous years. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis continued to occur throughout the year, but the incidence of the disease was lower than in 1935. A number of the cases, however, particularly during the early part of 1936, were of a severe type. No major epidemic outbreak occurred. 32,882 cases of malaria were reported, as compared with 34,322 cases in 1935. 239 cases of plague came to notice, the bulk of the cases occurring in the Keruguya and Fort Hall medical areas of the Central Province. One case of small-pox was reported.

Propaganda.

In addition to a "Health Exhibit" which was staged at the Nakuru Agricultural Show, many exhibits of a less extensive nature were shown at schools and villages throughout the Colony. Large numbers of health pamphlets were distributed during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

Non-Native.

The year 1936 saw what seems certain to be the lowest point in building costs for many years, and during the latter part of the year prices commenced to rise. In consequence, a fair quantity of housing work is in progress. In most areas of the Colony local stone, of a reasonably soft volcanic freestone with a grey or varying colouration, is easily and cheaply obtained, and makes a very satisfactory walling material. In places where this stone is not readily available, bricks, of varying quality, are burnt. In other neighbourhoods timber is plentiful and is used for walling, cedar being popular on account of its resistance to the ravages of white ants. Locally made cement is available for concrete and mortar. For roofing increasing use is being made of local pantiles, having a pleasing colour and texture and which are produced cheaply, but at present only in small quantities.

The public supply of electric power is becoming available in more and more areas of the Colony, though as yet principally in and around the various towns. As a result of these facilities, houses of excellent design are common, largely resembling English homes and fitted with all the usual modern conveniences.

In the rural areas, also, the majority of the new houses are being erected in stone, but as yet there is little evidence of the existing wood and iron, and mud and wattle bungalows being replaced to any great extent by soundly constructed dwellings in permanent materials.

Native.

With one or two notable exceptions, only a minor degree of improvement has taken place in the condition of native housing whether on estates, or in the mining areas, but incessant propaganda has awakened the interest of employers in this matter and many have sought advice regarding the housing of their labour, and have been provided with plans and technical assistance.

Good general progress is taking place in most of the native areas throughout the country. The more enlightened natives are accepting the advice and assistance of Government officers, and the increase in the number of well-constructed mud and wattle, sun-dried, burnt-brick and stone buildings is becoming progressively more noticeable. The provision of improved food stores and water supplies, etc., advances *pari passu* with the general trend of improvement in housing conditions.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land.

The administration of land is combined in one department with that of Local Government, Survey and Registration of Titles, under the general control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement. District Offices are established in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and the collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 10,708 square miles (including 70 square miles in native reserves and 281 square miles of Coast Freehold), with only some 1,465 square miles still available for alienation. Since 1915, grants of land for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 999 years. About half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of 99 years only. Land grants are usually sold by auction and bear rentals of 20 cents per acre revisible in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years. The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted, during 1936, to £70,342 (rents of land, £55,294; land sales, farms £10,090; township plots £4,958). Farm grants, comprising an agregate of 101,091 acres (including an area of 10,492 acres the subject of exchanges), were sold during the year.

Native reserves were proclaimed in 1926, and at present cover 48,345 square miles. The Kenya Land Commission, which submitted its report in 1934, made recommendations for additions to native reserves. When these proposals have been carried out the total area of native reserves will be approximately 51,221 square miles.

In addition there are 119,801 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana and an extension from Uganda, which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, pyrethrum and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being encouraged to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices of almost all the agricultural products produced in the Colony advanced sharply during 1930. The only notable exception was sisal fibre, which remained at about the level to which it rose in 1935.

No agricultural census was taken in 1935 and that for 1936 is not yet completed. The position in regard to some sections is shown in the table of exports on pages 27-29 of this report. Exports of butter increased from 16,287 cwt. in 1935 to 24,983 cwt. in 1936; raw coffee from 357,859 cwt. to 408,239 cwt.; raw cotton from 28,419 centals to 58,152 centals; maize from 1,198,605 cwt. to 1,452,380 cwt.; potatoes from 96,675 cwt. to 103,347 cwt.; sisal from 32,136 tons to 34,746 tons; skins from 1,190,251 to 1,794,060; refined sugar from 83,923 cwt. to 125,656 cwt.; tea from 45,108 cwt. to 67,099 cwt.; wattle bark from 223,138 cwt. to 240,914 cwt.; wattle extract from 101,888 cwt. to 110,272 cwt.; and wool from 12,626 cwt. to 13,026 cwt. On the other hand, hides decreased from 80,684 cwt. to 52,462 cwt., the decrease amounting to 26,023 cwt. in sun-dried and 2,199 cwt. in shade-dried hides.

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products, is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is undertaken mainly by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies, but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area of the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of produce inspection services and organized marketing. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African agricultural instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Central Province, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farm yards. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the improvement of the methods of marketing of native produce. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province; and beans, groundnuts, gram, sesame and maize in Nyanza. Marketing is being restricted to gazetted buying centres and to trading centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils, at which export produce is collected for sale in bulk at export parity prices. Legislation has been passed to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried, as compared with sun-dried hides, is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease at present necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Minerals.

Gold continues to be by far the most important mineral exploited in Kenya, and the output for 1936 is valued at £269,947. This is roughly 65 per cent. greater than the corresponding figure for 1935.

Towards the end of the year the increasing rate of production brought the value of gold exported monthly up to approximately £30,000. At this rate gold is fourth in value among the exports of the Colony and it may confidently be expected to improve its position by more than one place in the near future.

Gold mining is still confined to the Nyanza Province and a small adjacent area in the Masai Reserve. During the year, expenditure on exploration diminished and a large number of claims pegged somewhat wildly during the earlier stages in the history of the field have been abandoned.

Sound progress, however, has been made in underground development work. Two properties have reached levels between 500 and 600 feet in depth, and in these, as in many shallower mines, good values in primary ore have been obtained.

The mining industry provided employment for approximately 400 Europeans, 200 Asians and 11,000 natives during the year, and the consequent circulation of money has naturally been of great benefit to the mining districts. Advices from the Commissioner of Mines show that the following sums have been spent by the industry:—

	£
Prospecting	102,494
Development	356,954
Mining and Milling	164,963

(Approximate figures only.)

Considerable interest has been shown in two areas outside the goldfields. In the Coastal Province, several applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received, and the granting of one has been approved, while another is pending. The minerals in this case are chiefly sulphides of lead, zinc and silver. The other area is some 140 miles inland from the coast near the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours main line. Copper discoveries have been made and applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received.

A Chamber of Mines for East Africa is being formed, and appears to be receiving the support of the most important mining concerns.

During the year two geological survey reports were published in respect of North and Central Kavirondo.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1936 amounted to 131,675.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 10,264 cwt. valued at £8,429.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures:—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951
1934	2	667	66	12,602
1935	5	1,058	81	13,460
1936	3	1,081	118	19,339

In addition to the above, local industries include the manufacture of cement, bricks and pantiles, and boots and shoes. A new tannery has recently been opened at Nakuru. Fruit and vegetable canning is an expanding industry. Proposals are well advanced for the production of sisal bags at a factory near Nairobi, and for the production of meat extract by Liebig's (Kenya) Limited.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory, amounting in value to £668,191 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1936 were valued at £932,553. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1936 amounted to £17,491,130, as compared with £15,129,461 in 1935 and £12,823,087 in 1934. In this connexion, it will be noted that the figures for 1935 and 1934 do not tally with those given in the report for 1935, the reason for this being that the figures which appeared in the previous report were exclusively of Government imports, whereas those given above are in terms of all imports other than specie and present the complete picture. The total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transhipment traffic, were valued at £18,335,626, as against £15,814,079 in 1935 and £13,483,079 in 1934. The value of total imports during the year was £7,377,279, as against £6,641,345 in 1935, an increase of £735,934, or 11·1 per cent. Exports of domestic produce of the territories were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935. Of this total, goods to the value of £3,888,321 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £4,466,453. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £218,925 or £24,491 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, an increase in value of £910,014, or 31 per cent., as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports increased by 50,503 cwt. in quantity and £37,731 in value; maize by 253,775 cwt. and £48,406; sugar by 41,733 cwt. and £22,677; sodium carbonate by 7,826 tons and £35,152; sisal by 2,610 tons and £267,347; tea by 21,991 cwt. and £118,643; cotton by 29,733 centals and £73,463; and gold bullion by 19,243 troy oz. and £113,799. Decreases were recorded in hides, ivory and wheat flour.

The improvement in trade statistics reflected in the report for the year 1935 has been maintained to such an extent that the trade figures for 1936 can justifiably be accepted as evidence of the emergence of the territories from the period of depression and the achievement of a satisfactory standard of agricultural development and resultant commercial activity.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which total imports requirements have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case:—

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*			*Main Items.*
	1934. *Per cent.*	1935. *Per cent.*	1936. *Per cent.*	
United Kingdom	37·66	37·00	38·38	Ale, beer, stout, etc ; biscuits ; confectionery ; provisions ; gin ; whisky ; cigarettes ; cement ; iron and steel and manufactures thereof ; aluminium ; tin and manufactures thereof ; tools ; cutlery ; hardware, etc. ; electrical goods and apparatus ; machinery ; cotton piece goods ; woollen and artificial silk goods ; wearing apparel ; chemicals ; drugs ; paints ; soap ; oils ; stationery, etc. ; bicycles ; motor cars ; lorries and parts ; tyres ; polishes ; books ; brushes ; explosives ; guns and rifles ; cosmetics ; toys, etc.
India	5·37	5·59	5·18	Rice ; wheat flour ; cotton piece goods ; jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1·56	1·64	1·63	Fruit ; coal ; chemicals.
Canada	1·43	1·65	1·63	Motor cars ; lorries and parts and tyres.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	14·59	12·54	9·82	Rice ; ghee ; tobacco and cigarettes ; coffee ; cotton ; hides and skins and seeds and nuts.
Other British Possessions.	0·32	0·58	0·57	Fruit ; provisions, etc.
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	60·93	59·00	57·21	

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.* 1934. *Per cent.*	1935. *Per cent.*	1936. *Per cent.*	*Main Items.*
Germany ...	3·48	4·44	6·27	Beer ; tools ; machinery ; cotton blankets ; stationery, etc. ; cycle parts ; lorries and lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1·68	1·95	2·57	Corrugated iron ; machinery ; cotton blankets.
France	1·10	1·06	0·84	Brandy ; wines ; tyres.
Italy	1·08	0·53	0·19	Wines ; woollen blankets and piece goods ; apparel.
Netherlands ...	1·39	0·91	0·69	Tobacco ; beer ; cotton piece goods and blankets.
Japan	15·00	15·17	15·15	Cotton and silk piece goods ; tyres ; cement ; wearing apparel ; boots and shoes.
Persia	4·14	4·33	3·20	Fuel oil ; petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	6·11	7·64	8·16	Motor vehicles; oil , petrol kerosene ; tyres and machinery.
Dutch East Indies.	1·77	1·42	2·27	Fuel oil ; petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3·32	3·55	3·45	Milk ; matches ; piece goods etc.
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	39·07	41·00	42·79	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1936 the value of cotton textiles imported was £959,236 or 13 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £405,002.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3d. for each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3d. in 1936 as against 1s. 2·6d. in 1935 and 1s. 3·7d. in 1934.

Japan's share of this trade, as in 1935, represents 70 per cent. of the total value as compared with 64 per cent. in 1934. The United Kingdom share shows a reduction to 12 per cent. in comparison with the 1935 and 1934 figures of 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. Assessed on a yardage basis, importations from Japan convert at 91·27 per cent. of the trade.

Germany, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Holland provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting being almost exclusively supplied by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk piece-goods were valued at £84,882 and natural silk goods at £49,905, of which totals Japan supplied £78,734 and £42,674 respectively. The total linear yardage was 4,220,855 in the case of artificial silk and 1,286,871 in the case of natural silk, and of these totals 4,098,138 and 1,179,632 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,009 and imports of natural silk at £383.

Machinery.—Importations under this group at a value of £64,947 in excess of 1935 give a clear indication of agricultural and industrial expansion.

Details in respect of the year under review are as follows:—

Article.	*United Kingdom.*		*Germany.*		*Canada.*		*United States of America.*		*Other Countries.*		*Total.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
Agricultural Machinery...	363	37,390	520	16,450	77	3,805	39	4,121	27	2,296	1,026	64,062
Industrial Machinery ...	2,734	196,191	376	26,823	8	1,043	438	31,156	536	22,008	4,092	277,221
Other Machinery and Parts	—	125,579	—	17,266	—	137	—	15,309	—	14,119	—	172,410
Total	—	£359,160	—	£60,539	—	£4,985	—	£50,586	—	£38,423	—	£513,693

Oils.—The indication mentioned in the preceding paragraph is confirmed under this heading which shows an increase of £22,465 over the 1935 figure.

Article.	*Persia.*		*United States of America.*		*Dutch East Indies.*		*Other Countries.*		*Total.*	
	Imp. gal.	£	*Imp. gal.*	£	*Imp. gal.*	£	*Imp. gal.*	£	*Imp. gal.*	£
Fuel oil ...	10,913,461	134,561	1,335,671	18,889	5,292,280	61,542	11,760	294	17,553,172	215,286
Lubricating oil	—	—	396,178	32,982	87,003	3,782	203,726	20,131	686,907	56,895
Motor spirit ...	4,143,931	85,384	3,250,592	58,419	3,144,537	65,295	69,690	2,423	10,608,750	211,521
Kerosene ...	930,686	15,671	1,862,254	25,697	2,081,096	26,828	649,051	12,513	5,523,087	80,709
Total ...	—	£235,616	—	£135,987	—	£157,447	—	£35,361	—	£564,411

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1936 are as follows :—

Article.	*United Kingdom.*		*Canada.*		*Japan.*		*United States of America.*		*Other Countries.*		*Total.*	
	No.	*Value.* £	*No.*	*Value.* £	*No.*	*Value.* £	*No.*	*Value.* £	*No.*	*Value.* £	*No.*	*Value.* £
(*a*) Vehicles :—												
Bicycles ...	11,818	44,796	—	—	1,867	2,218	2	11	316	653	14,003	47,678
Motor cars ...	581	78,602	222	34,352	1	40	619	96,238	23	2,790	1,446	212,022
Motor car parts	—	14,423	—	7,388	—	485	—	26,767	—	3,595	—	52,658
Motor lorries	204	45,679	436	53,570	—	—	784	108,021	231	75,890	1,655	283,160
(*b*) Tyres :—												
Car covers ...	6,563	10,972	2,455	3,521	417	530	3,455	5,335	2,772	5,333	15,662	25,691
Bicycle covers	88,690	8,629	—	—	17,389	875	—	—	39,482	5,702	145,561	15,206
Lorry covers	3,305	15,590	546	2,534	1,049	2,774	985	4,762	2,159	12,607	8,044	38,267

It will be noted that the United Kingdom portion of this trade remains satisfactory.

Building Materials.—Increases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports increased to 29,654 tons valued at £60,863 of which the United Kingdom supplied 21,426 tons valued at £49,688 and Japan 7,835 tons valued at £10,224.

Cement clinker imported was 10,204 tons valued at £15,329 as compared with 4,974 tons valued at £6,685 in 1935, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 8,638 tons valued at £107,012, Belgium supplying 6,939 tons and the United Kingdom 1,096 tons, valued at £83,819 and £15,916 respectively.

Re-exports, Transit and Transhipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1936 amounted to £2,191,124, or 30 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with £2,807,630 or 31·4 per cent. in 1935. Transit and transhipment traffic was valued at £48,890 and £363,559 respectively, as against £71,300 and £404,968 in 1935.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and gold bullion mined in both territories, and were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935, an increase of 26 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review:—

(A).—KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	*United Kingdom.*	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Mandated Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.*
Maize	138	–	–	1	50	–	10	–	6	–	–	21	–	–	1	–	3	3	233	6
Wheat meal and flour	–	–	–	1	–	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	41	1
Maize meal and flour	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	–
Butter	79	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	97	2
Coffee	322	–	49	–	94	13	–	15	1	5	12	1	–	15	403	3	5	30	968	25
Sugar (refined) ...	64	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	75	2
Tea	289	–	–	5	–	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	23	–	2	336	9
Cotton, raw ...	29	34	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	74	–	–	–	–	5	150	4
Sisal	231	–	2	–	24	1	–	26	268	35	3	35	–	5	39	–	–	21	690	18
Hides	17	–	13	–	–	–	1	17	14	26	1	7	–	2	1	–	–	24	123	3
Skins	23	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	10	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	13	68	2
Wattle bark ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	3	4	1	27	–	–	7	49	1
Wattle extract ...	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	2	13	2	–	–	–	4	64	2
Wool	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	1
Sodium carbonate	–	17	10	–	–	54	1	–	–	–	–	–	101	–	–	–	–	28	211	5
Gold bullion ...	278	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	278	7
Other articles ...	70	14	20	20	2	–	92	7	2	13	4	2	–	1	51	89	3	50	440	12
Kenya Total ...	1,612	66	94	28	170	68	197	83	303	90	22	72	192	27	538	115	15	196	3,888	
Percentage of Kenya domestic exports ...	41	2	2	1	4	2	5	2	8	2	1	2	5	1	14	3	–	5	–	–

(B).—UGANDA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	*United Kingdom.*	*India.*	*Union of South Africa.*	*Zanzibar.*	*Canada.*	*Australia.*	*Tanganyika Mandated Territory.*	*Germany.*	*Belgo-Luxemburg EconomicUnion.*	*France.*	*Italy.*	*Netherlands.*	*Japan.*	*Egypt.*	*United States of America.*	*Italian Somaliland.*	*Mozambique.*	*Other Countries.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.*
Coffee	6	–	101	–	52	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	17	48	–	36	113	381	9
Sugar (refined) ...	55	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	7	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	35	1
Tin ore	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	28	80	2
Cotton (raw) ...	282	1,707	–	–	–	–	–	65	21	9	10	5	1,140	–	–	–	–	88	3,327	74
Sisal	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	11	1	–	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	29	–
Cotton seed ...	240	1	–	–	–	15	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	263	6
Hides	9	–	–	–	–	–	13	5	8	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	45	1
Gold bullion ...	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	2
Other articles ...	60	7	4	7	–	–	7	2	1	6	8	1	1	1	5	1	–	11	122	3
Uganda Total ...	767	1,715	105	7	53	15	79	81	45	27	18	51	1,141	19	59	1	36	248	4,467	–
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports ...	17	38	2	–	1	–	2	2	1	1	–	1	26	1	1	–	1	6	–	–
Kenya and Uganda Total	2,379	1,781	199	35	223	83	276	164	348	117	40	123	1,333	46	597	116	51	444	8,355	–
Percentage of combined domestic exports ...	29	21	2	–	3	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	16	1	7	1	1	5	–	–

Comparative details of the main domestic products are as follow:—

	Unit of Quantity.	1934. Quantity.	1934. Value.	1935. Quantity.	1935. Value.	1936. Quantity.	1936. Value.
			£		£		£
(*a*) *Cotton.*							
Kenya produce	Centals	11,748	28,483	28,419	76,326	58,152	149,789
Uganda produce	,,	1,142,568	2,927,796	1,012,968	2,822,739	1,285,392	3,326,879
(Average value per cental)			£2 11s. 3d.		£2 15s. 8d.		£2 11s. 9d.
(*b*) *Cotton seed.*							
Kenya produce	Ton	291	694	1,202	3,210	1,066	2,867
Uganda produce	,,	35,689	85,947	50,685	135,779	85,762	263,180
(Average value per ton)			£2 8s. 2d.		£2 13s. 7d.		£3 1s. 3d.
(*c*) *Coffee.*							
(1) *Hulled.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt.	117,459	485,521	341,642	916,574	391,556	951,838
Uganda produce	,,	153,556	292,205	125,689	230,950	228,674	381,158
(Average value per cwt.)			£2 7s. 0d.		£2 9s. 1d.		£2 3s. 0d.
(2) *Parchment.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt.	—	—	213	451	336	687
Uganda produce	,,	602	1,004	—	—	—	—
(Average value per cwt.)			£1 13s. 4d.		£2 2s. 4d.		£2 0s. 11d.
(3) *Unhulled (cherry).*							
Kenya produce	Cwt.	9,300	6,238	16,217	12,771	16,683	15,002
Uganda produce	,,	140	104	17	26	109	86
(Average value per cwt.)			£0 13s. 5d.		£0 15s. 9d.		£0 18s. 0d.
(*d*) *Maize.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt.	439,958	104,754	1,198,605	184,965	1,452,380	233,371
Uganda produce	,,	55	14	4	1	—	—

	Unit of Quantity.	1934. Quantity.	1934. Value.	1935. Quantity.	1935. Value.	1936. Quantity.	1936. Value.
			£		£		£
(*e*) *Ghee.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	2,927	7,951	4,532	11,638	3,965	11,367
Uganda produce	,, ...	19	53	3	7	7	24
(*f*) *Sugar (refined).*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	72,735	57,511	83,923	52,017	125,656	74,694
Uganda produce	,, ...	294,685	240,593	253,951	168,358	180,652	90,127
(*g*) *Tea.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	22,115	112,062	45,108	217,047	67,099	335,690
Uganda produce	,, ...	247	1,427	338	1,894	736	4,087
(*h*) *Tobacco (unmanufactured).*							
Kenya produce	Lb. ...	3,364	73	438	8	—	—
Uganda produce	,, ...	912,346	26,307	479,220	15,705	228,284	8,058
(*i*) *Timber.*							
Kenya produce	Cub. ft. ...	76,098	15,015	89,019	16,333	106,649	21,105
Uganda produce	,, ...	31,611	8,204	17,816	4,556	23,578	4,637
(*j*) *Sesame seeds.*							
Kenya produce	Ton ...	1,529	16,162	1,959	20,917	2,407	27,856
Uganda produce	,, ...	1,375	14,264	1,620	17,629	1,551	19,227
(*k*) *Sisal.*							
Kenya produce	Ton ...	24,016	311,371	32,136	423,112	34,746	690,459
Uganda produce	,, ...	—	—	574	8,746	1,451	29,179

(*l*) *Hides* (*dry and dry salted*).							
(1) *Sun-dried.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	80,618	125,428	54,340	86,111	28,317	57,944
Uganda produce	,, ...	13,432	22,705	12,070	22,542	19,024	40,543
(2) *Shade-dried.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	20,033	43,122	26,344	57,427	24,145	65,536
Uganda produce	,, ...	2,604	4,590	2,006	3,655	1,918	4,368
(*m*) *Skins* (*sheep and goat*).							
Kenya produce	No. ...	979,585	26,089	1,190,251	35,849	1,794,060	67,137
Uganda produce	,, ...	83,399	1,937	132,797	4,642	413,907	14,172
(*n*) *Ivory.*							
Kenya produce	Cwt. ...	368	10,393	328	10,377	270	7,954
Uganda produce	,, ...	453	12,736	588	18,440	661	19,372
(*o*) *Gold bullion.*							
Kenya produce	Oz. troy	14,759	69,422	27,556	164,997	46,799	278,796
Uganda produce	,,	6,621	36,618	6,012	34,905	14,725	94,527

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1936, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £213,108, as compared with £167,356 in 1935 and £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, coconut oil and aluminium hollow-ware. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £196,769, as compared with £167,745 in 1935.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1936 amounting to £932,553 (including specie valued at £236,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £153,131. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £206,082 (including specie to the value of £143,410) the Customs duty involved being £14,551. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £668,191.

Air Traffic.

Considerably increased use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows:—

Year.	*Landed.*				*Shipped.*			
	No. of craft.	*No. of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Included bullion value.*	*No. of craft.*	*No. of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Included bullion value.*
			£	£			£	£
1933	477	500	18,692	11,681	460	491	109,572	89,981
1934	577	572	21,480	12,819	517	541	172,942	158,867
1935	969	956	20,720	1,479	899	791	262,211	250,904
1936	1,104	1,080	75,807	63,283	1,001	775	490,944	483,539

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the

Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Shs.	*Cts.*
Sugar	1	00 per cwt.
Tea	0	10 per lb.
Cigarettes	1	25 ,,
Manufactured tobacco ...	1	25 ,,
Beer	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 66,075 lb. (Kenya 20,731 lb., Uganda 45,340 lb.) and the total amount realized was £20,444 (Kenya £6,772, Uganda £13,672).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows:—

	Range. *Shs. per month.*	*Average.* *Shs. per month.*
Cooks	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	15 to 50	18
Dhobies	20 to 50	25
Kitchen boys	8 to 25	14
Garden boys	8 to 25	14
Nurses	20 to 60	34
Chauffeurs	25 to 100	30

The above figures refer to estimated ruling rates in 1934. There are no data available for 1936, but there is no reason to believe that wages have declined. Further and more definite figures will be available when an analysis of the Special Labour Return for October, 1936, has been completed. The figures are inclusive, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1936, of a number of the more common commodities:—

		Shs.	*C.s.*
Bread ...	per lb.		35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)..	,,		33
Flour, 1st ,, (local)	,,		22
Tea (imported)	,,	3	53
Tea, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	90
Tea, 2nd ,, ,,	,,	1	60
Tea, 3rd ,, ,,	,,	1	40
Sugar, white (local) ...	,,		12
Jam (imported)	,,	1	37
Jam (local) ...	,,	1	35
Dried fruit ...	,,	1	70
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	45
Coffee, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,	,,		95
Condensed milk (imported)...	per 14 oz. tin		80
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	1	60
Butter (farm)...	,,	1	40
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	,,	1	15
Eggs (native)...	per doz.		60
Eggs (European)	,,	1	43
Milk, fresh ...	per pint		30
Beef (average price)	per lb.		96
Pork (average price)...	,,		96
Mutton (average price)	,,		92
Sea fish	,,		78
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	,,		51
Bacon (average price)	,,	1	55

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding houses is £6 10s. per month.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 per mensem. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, &c., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its Administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(i) The Administration, which controls all Government schools, carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa and near Kisumu.

(ii) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 60 European Education Officers and 13 Matrons.

(iii) In the Government Indian schools there are two European principals employed in the secondary schools and 110 Indian Education Officers.

(iv) The Arab schools at the Coast are staffed by four European Education Officers and 26 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(v) In the Government African Schools and training institutions there are 28 European Education Officers, 13 European Technical Instructors and 135 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1936 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	11,244
European Education	46,529
Indian and Goan Education	37,341
Arab Education	5,194
African Education	70,154
Extraordinary	50
Total	170,512

Included in this expenditure were grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to £47,350. Revenue amounted to £25,879, reducing the total net expenditure on education to £144,633.

Twenty Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £13,658 and they received a total fee revenue from the Government Schools of £690.

Organization.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab and African Education respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee. In African Education nine District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school in 1936 was:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government Primary schools ...	10	431	429	860
Government Secondary schools ...	2	134	120	254
Private schools	22	307	424	731
Total	34	872	973	1,845

Of the above pupils, 960 were boarders, 495 in Government schools and 465 in private schools.

The two Government secondary schools are the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, for boys and the Girls Secondary School, Nairobi. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales School and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1936 was as follows:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government	13	2,805	589	3,394
Aided	51	1,188	2,128	3,316
Unaided	9	438	79	517
Total	73	4,431	2,796	7,227

Of these, two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1936 was 273 (138 boys and 135 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 357 pupils (159 boys and 198 girls).

Arab Education.

Five schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a village school at Mambrui and a night school at Lamu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 493 (473 boys and 20 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools and institutions in 1936:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys and men.*	*Girls and women.*	*Total pupils.*
Jeanes School	1	49	36	85
Native Industrial Training Depot	1	335	—	335
Primary schools	11	1,305	—	1,305
Village schools	38	2,717	78	2,795
Total	51	4,406	114	4,520

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boarders with the exception of 137 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Elementary schools	1,397	62,467	30,912	93,379
Primary schools	40	1,895	192	2,087
Secondary schools	2	176	—	176
Total	1,439	64,538	31,104	95,642

The two secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu and the Catholic High School, Kabaa, both of which prepare pupils for the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda.

Thirty-five of the schools included in the above figures were girls' boarding schools with a total average roll of 1,331 boarders.

Examinations.

The following pupils from Kenya schools passed external examinations in 1936:—

Cambridge Junior.

	Europeans.		*Goans and Indians.*		*Arabs.*	
Year.	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
1936	46	34	205	107	4	1
*Cambridge School Certificate.**						
1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
1936	36	29	5	2	—	—
London Matriculation Examination.						
1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—
1936	1	—	79	13	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Two Kenya African students passed the School Certificate Examination at Makerere College.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. A scheme is under consideration for utilizing and extending the training facilities so as to enable local probationers to work for a certificate.

The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue to function successfully. Valuable service of a charitable and social nature is carried out by such bodies as the League of Mercy, the British Legion, the Salvation Army and the East Africa Women's League.

A seaside holiday camp for European children is held annually at Mombasa and is financed by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provides telegraphic and telephonic communications by land line, cable and wireless and mail services, internal, overseas and air for the extensive areas which fall within the East African Postal Administration.

Financial.

The financial operations of the Department have again been satisfactory, the excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure in respect of Kenya being £64,849. The cash revenue amounted to £198,877 and the recurrent expenditure to £134,028.

Mail Matter.

The volume of mail matter dealt with in Kenya amounted to 13,531,600 articles (letters, postcards, book and sample packets, circulars, etc.), as compared with 13,366,000 in 1935, and includes air mail postings. Details of the latter class of business for the past two years are as follows:—

	Number of letters and postcards.
1935	1,159,300
1936	1,251,800

The increase is almost entirely in respect of air mail letters despatched to places in the British Empire.

Operation of Mail Services.

Internal Surface.—Throughout the year, these services were carried out in an efficient manner, delays being negligible. A new motor mail service between Kisumu and Kitale was operated from the 16th November.

Overseas, Ocean.—Mail services by this means of transmission were maintained efficiently. The number of mail despatches remained the same as for 1935, viz., 70, and the number received amounted to 56. The average time in transit between Mombasa and London was one day longer than in 1935, being 19 days.

Air Mails.—With the exception of certain unavoidable delays due to adverse climatic conditions during the last three months of the year, the Trans-African air mail service was operated with satisfactory regularity by Imperial Airways, Ltd. Additional services to other countries in Africa, east and west of Khartoum, became available during the year through the same company and the Ala Littoria Company (Italian).

Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd., maintained a regular coastal feeder service between Nairobi-Mombasa-Tanga-Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam and also a service in the Victoria Nyanza area—Lolgorien-Kisumu-Musoma-Mwanza and Geita, to and from Nairobi.

Subsidiary services—Air.—The air mail service is used not only for the transport of correspondence but in addition for parcels and money orders. During the year 5,915 parcels were posted in the Colony for internal, Empire or South African destinations and 3,993 were received. The air mail money order service was extended to South Africa on the 1st January, 1936, the existing services with Great Britain and India being continued as hitherto. The total volume of business substantially increased compared with 1935. The figures for 1936 were as follows:—

Number of Orders issued	3,954, value £31,783
Number of Orders paid	195, value £1,530

Parcels.

The number of parcels of all types handled, ordinary, cash on delivery and air mail, was 151,242, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with the previous year's total. The number of cash on delivery parcels handled was 9,425.

Money Orders.

This service, which is conducted through the medium of the surface and air post and also by telegraph, showed increases in number and value of orders issued and paid compared with 1935, the comparative position being:—

	Issued.		*Paid.*	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		£		£
1936	26,471	144,099	17,188	78,967
1935	23,679	127,076	16,246	73,592

Postal Orders.

In this class of business, a slight increase was also reflected. The figures are as follows:—

	Issued.		*Paid.*	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		£		£
1936	76,127	43,618	29,[illegible]08	15,083
1935	75,408	42,985	29,088	13,754

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Traffic.—Inland telegrams transmitted showed a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year, 315,900 being handled as compared with 284,000, in 1935, an increase of 11 per cent. External telegrams numbered 124,300 and telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 51,100, of which 41,100 were transmitted by the Kenya Radio. Inland Greetings telegrams containing standard texts were introduced, at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram, as from the 15th October.

Telephones.—The number of trunk calls made during 1936 was 122,460 as compared with 121,000 in the previous year.

Engineering Section.

Telephones.—Work was begun on three new trunk services, viz.:—

Nakuru—Kisumu.
Kisumu—Kisii.
Kisumu—Kakamega.

The following short trunk circuits from the Nairobi Exchange were built and brought into service during the year:—

Nairobi—Kabete.
Nairobi—Kiambu.
Nairobi—Ngong.

The radio telephone service to Great Britain from all telephone exchanges connected to the main trunk system in Kenya was inaugurated during the year and later extended to the continent of Europe. The service represents the successful outcome of considerable preparatory work by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

There has been a steady demand for telephones during the year. The number in use at the end of 1936 was:—

Direct Exchange connections	1,913
Internal Extensions	1,020
External Extensions	342
Private Wires	61

Telegraphs.—The internal routes in Kenya were subjected to considerable overhauling, and on certain sections wooden poles were replaced by iron.

The main cable between Mombasa and the main land at Likoni was again repaired by replacing a faulty section with a completely new length of cable.

Overseas telegraph communication is carried out by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., by means of a submarine cable from Mombasa and the wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England. At Mombasa a 24 hours' service is operated by the company from the Coast wireless station.

Land-line communication with South Africa is also available.

The pole route mileage in the Colony, carrying telephone and telegraph wires, is 2,767 miles and the length of wire is 16,724 miles.

Broadcasting.

The local broadcasting service, operated from the capital, Nairobi, by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., under licence and without cost to the Colony, maintained regular daily lunch time and evening programmes. The station transmits on wavelengths of 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously.

Satisfactory results were also obtained by listeners to many programmes broadcast from overseas.

The number of current licences at the end of the year was 1,917 and the total fees collected on behalf of the operating company amounted to £3,325. Of this sum the Department retained £278. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 1,568, £2,784 and £252. There were 68 dealers' licences, as compared with 53 in the previous year.

Roads.

Although it became evident that the depression of the past few years was giving place to a brighter outlook there was no expansion possible in the programme of work for 1936. All roads were, however, maintained in very fair condition, and as is usual, a fair amount of improvement was effected in certain areas. In certain cases the provision of extra funds was necessitated to make good the damage caused by the abnormal rainfall which occurred in the early months of the year. In other cases roads were temporarily closed under the Roads Protection Ordinance.

The policy of maintaining main roads through the agency District Councils was extended during the year in three more districts. There are now four District Councils undertaking maintenance of main roads, and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the main roads out of Nairobi to be similarly dealt with.

As it is evident that the use of only locally obtainable materials for the hard-surfacing of roads must give way to the use of other more durable materials, further experiments on asphaltic strip construction were made during the year. It is obvious that with such a large mileage of roads the cheapest feasible means of obtaining a durable running surface must be found.

Funds for the construction of roads in mining areas were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund, and construction on five of these roads was in progress at the end of the year.

The various statutory Local Government bodies are responsible for roads in the main towns and in the greater portion of the settled areas. The remaining roads are under direct control of the Public Works Department, whose recurrent expenditure on this item amounted to £56,828, an increase of £535 on the expenditure in 1935, with capital expenditure of £4,951 from revenue, £1,219 from loan funds and £32,895 from Colonial Development Fund.

Harbours.

The total tonnage (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1935 and 1936 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-line, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1935.	1936.
92,146 tons.	91,641 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	Imports. B/L tons.	Exports. B/L tons.	Total. B/L tons.
1935	355,697	482,797	838,494
1936	404,896	592,487	997,383

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1936, as compared with 1935, is summarized in the following statement:—

	1935.	1936.
Number of steamships	663	701
Net tonnage of steamers	2,090,134	2,192,588
Imports—B/L tons	446,856	486,603
Exports	511,565	603,857
Passengers landed:—		
European	6,221	6,704
Non-European	13,586	15,247
Passengers embarked:—		
European	6,265	6,770
Non-European	11,518	12,831

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1935, was as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
Vanga	8,297	7,383
Funzi	6,435	8,559
Mombasa	4,226,808	4,454,912
Kilifi	6,864	5,053
Malindi	14,193	22,710
Lamu	53,990	65,732
Kipini	3,639	3,925

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,244,245 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 960,507 tons, as compared with £2,120,315 and 849,795 tons in 1935.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1935 figures. In 1936, 521,297 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £170,227, while in 1935, 487,419 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £158,962. The following table indicates the number of passenger journeys in the various classes, as compared with 1935:—

Passenger journeys.

Year.	*1st Class.*	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Season Tickets.*	*Total.*
1935 ...	7,555	27,768	446,178	5,918	487,419
1936 ...	8,144	30,139	475,794	7,220	521,297

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

	1935.	1936.
Earnings	£135,534	£143,677
Working expenditure	£64,896	£65,513
Tonnage carried	106,066	134,468

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during 1936, as compared with 1935:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	71,156	77,920	85,564	92,284
Oil	543	1,630	503	1,672
Wood	125,021	40,658	132,003	42,039

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

	1935.		1936.	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	3,289	8,746	3,623	9,534
Wood	7,702	3,311	8,470	3,574

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1936 are shown in the following table:—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,527,158	459,433	2,986,591
Ordinary working expenditure ...	1,142,276	179,387	1,321,663
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure	1,384,882	280,046	1,664,928

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and twelve landing grounds are established for regular use. In addition, nineteen emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points, some of which are fit for use by all types of aircraft. There are seven licensed landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, and approximately ten unlicensed privately owned landing grounds also exist.

Kenya is served by a twice-weekly air service between Great Britain and South Africa, operated by Imperial Airways (East Africa) Limited, which calls at Kisumu and Nairobi. A coastal air mail feeder service, linking Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa with Nairobi and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company, Wilson Airways, Limited. Scheduled mail and passenger-carrying services to mining and other areas are operated by local companies, which in addition undertake an increasing amount of taxi flying.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1936 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £566,751, including bullion.

Of the thirty civil aircraft registered in the Colony, twenty-one are owned by commercial companies. During the year twenty-one pilots' " A " licences were issued, eleven of the holders of which were trained " *ab initio* " under a subsidy scheme operated by the Aero Club of East Africa with some financial assistance from Government. Nineteen pilots' " A " licences were renewed during the year, eight of which were held by persons trained under the subsidy scheme.

On the 31st December, 1936, the following licences were current:—

Pilots " A " licences	43
Pilots " B " licences	13
Ground Engineers licences	9
Aerodrome licences	7
Certificates of Registration	30
Certificates of Airworthiness	30

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kakamega.

Since 1910, the inculcation of thrift has been fostered by the Post Office Savings Bank. This bank is making a growing appeal to Africans, of whom 7,886 are now depositors. The increase in the number of African depositors during the year represented 60 per cent. of the increase in the total number of all classes of depositors. The sum of £422,611 is now on deposit to the credit of 19,723 persons.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank was inaugurated in terms of the Land Bank Ordinance, 1930, with a capital of £240,000. This capital was increased to £500,000 in 1933 and in 1936 a further £250,000 was provided, of which latter a sum of £100,000 was earmarked for administration under the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1936, the Land Bank acting as agents for the Government in carrying out the decisions of the Farmers' Conciliation Board appointed under that Ordinance. The Land Bank makes advances to farmers for specified purposes repayable over periods up to thirty years, on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1936, the Bank had made 516 advances, aggregating £631,260. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short-term loans and up to 31st December, 1936, 64 such advances aggregating £13,825, had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver), with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs.10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures legislation has application to the whole Colony and Protectorate, but in practice the staff now available confines technical supervision to the larger business centres. Any extension of such activities would necessitate an appreciable increase in the net cost of the services.

The pound, yard and gallon, identical with those used in Great Britain, are the standard weights and measures of the Colony, while the degrees of accuracy prescribed by enactment are similar to those required in the United Kingdom.

Weights, measures and instruments totalling 17364, were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year. In addition, approximately 7,000 weights, measures and instruments were examined during visits of inspection. Prosecutions for infringements of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance were instituted in a number of instances, while revenue collected in fees for stamping and adjusting amounted to £400.

In order to provide for the introduction of a half-bushel measure of volume in Native Reserves, all Administrative and Agricultural Officers, with the exception of those stationed in the Coast Province, were appointed deputy inspectors under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, and distribution throughout the Reserves of measures verified and stamped under their supervision is being effected.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £300,418. Of this sum £216,022 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads; £67,293 from various extra-departmental sources and £17,103 from loan.

The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £70,356.

The total expenditure on capital works undertaken by the Department amounted to £97,101 in direct charges, and of this amount £29,576 was obtained from revenue, £50,422 from the Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary votes, and £17,103 from loan (inclusive of overhead charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	£
Buildings	10,569
Water and drainage	6,415
Roads and bridges	4,951
Miscellaneous works	7,641
	£29,576

The expenditure on Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary was:—

	£
Colonial Development Fund:	
Roads in mining areas	32,895
Perkerra Irrigation Scheme	382
Royal Air Force:	
Buildings, Nairobi Aerodrome	5,034
Military Extraordinary:	
Coast Defences, Mombasa	11,274
Parliamentary Grant:	
Athi River low-level bridge	837
	£50,422

The loan expenditure was:—

	£
Buildings	15,884
Communications	1,219
	£17,103

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates; Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 219, of which 56 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officers.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these Districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 164, involving 227 charges against 209 individuals. These figures compare with 174 cases and 299 charges during 1935.

Of the total of 218 charges actually tried during 1936, 209 were against males and nine against females. There were 129 convictions, 42 acquittals and 47 discharges. The convictions were against four Europeans, two Asiatics and 123 natives, and the punishments imposed were:—

Fined	1
Peremptory imprisonment	59
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both	16
Whipping	4
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	4
Sentenced to death	35
Detained during Governor's pleasure	3
Detention camp	1
Repatriated or committed to House of Detention	6

The number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the year was 314, a decrease of 64 on the number for 1935. Probate and Administration causes numbered 183, as compared with 172 opened in 1935, and 45 Bankruptcy petitions were filed, as compared with 42 for the previous year. In addition two Trust causes were opened and 35 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 173 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 86 criminal revision cases and 707 confirmation cases.

During the year, 54,606 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 3,576 on the figures for 1935. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	50,072
Acquittals	1,820
Discharges	2,714

This includes 574 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 536 convictions and 38 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	15,522
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	15,190
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,906
Fine and detention camp	138
Detention camp	2,722
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	554
Peremptory imprisonment	3,520
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both	50
Whipping	213
Whipping, with fine or detention camp, or both ...	10
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	6,007
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,233
Detained pending Governor's orders	6
Committed to prison for failure to find security	1
Total convictions	50,072

Police.

The Kenya Police.—The Kenya Police, composed of Africans, with a small percentage of Asiatic personnel, under the direction of European officers and subordinate officers, is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate.

Units of the Police Force, operating in certain municipal and district areas, are under the control of superior police officers or senior subordinate police officers, while, subsidiary to these units, there are police stations in settled and urban areas in charge of European or Asiatic subordinate officers.

African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of Administrative Officers, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police, to whom reference is made below. In addition, detachments of the Kenya Police Force are stationed in the Northern Frontier District; and a temporary increase of one Assistant Superintendent and 57 African ranks, sanctioned in 1935 in view of the additional duties in that district arising from the Italo-Abyssinian situation, was maintained throughout 1936.

Police detachments in the gold mining areas of the Colony at Kakamega, Gori River, Lolgorien and Bondo remained unaltered, and the police patrol, consisting of 18 African ranks established to preserve order on the borders of the Kisii-Lumbwa Native Reserves continued to operate throughout the year.

By reason of a tendency to lawlessness evinced by some of the Samburu tribesmen it was found necessary during the year to augment further the police post in the Samburu Reserve by a special police levy force, consisting of one European Assistant Inspector and 15 African ranks. This levy force was withdrawn at the close of the year.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1936 totalled 4,609. Of that number, 4,458 were true cases, an increase of 107 true cases on the total of 1935. In 3,030 cases accused persons were charged with offences before Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Courts. In 2,701 cases convictions were recorded. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs.270,529, of which Shs.95,587, or 35 per cent. was recovered.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of messengers in the reserves, and through the supervision of communal services, and had proved its usefulness in the past.

By the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, powers were given to the Tribal Police enabling them to make arrests, guard prisoners, and generally act as a Police Force in the native reserves and support the official headmen in maintaining law and order in these areas.

The total strength of the Force in the native reserves now numbers 829 non-commissioned officers and men. In the more progressive reserves the force has achieved a high standard of discipline and efficiency, and from some reserves a small unit is lent to the Kenya Police to assist in the detection of crime in the settled areas.

Prisons.

The penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons comprise the following three divisions:—

(1) The prisons of the Colony and Protectorate, numbering 28;

(2) Detention camps, numbering 52;

(3) Approved schools for juveniles, numbering 2.

Details of committals during the year to the above establishments are as follows:—

Prisons:	
Convicts ...	7,193
Remand prisoners ...	8,644
Civil debtors ...	187
Lunatics ...	265
Total ...	16,289
Detention camps Total ...	23,759
Approved schools Total ...	39
	40,087

The total increase in the number of committals amounted to 4,088, distributed as follows:—

Prisons: an increase of ...	1,916
Detention camps: an increase of ...	2,197
Approved schools: a decrease of ...	25

The nationalities of the 7,193 convicted persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment were as follows:—

Europeans ...	9
Eurasian ...	1
Seychellois ...	2
Goans ...	6
Indians ...	51
Arabs ...	46
Somalis ...	19
Africans ...	7,059
	7,193

Of the above, females numbered 314 and juveniles 230. Of the latter, one was sentenced to five years, twelve to between one and five years, five to between three and twelve months, ten to three months and less, and 202 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total of juvenile offenders, sixteen had been previously convicted.

Seven cases of commuted death sentences came under the review of His Excellency the Governor, in three of which a recommendation that his clemency should be exercised was approved. As a consequence one convict is to be released after eleven years of imprisonment, one is to be released after seven years of imprisonment and the third on account of old age and infirmity was ordered to be released immediately. This latter order was made effective during February, 1937.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 4·6. Despite the very considerable increase in the number of commitals, the total number of deaths dropped from 60 in 1935 to 58 in 1936. Of these deaths, 38 were caused by pneumonia.

Administration.

Prisons.—The policy of concentrating all but very short-term convicts in the first and second class prisons, staffed by European officers of the Department, has been steadily pursued. As an outcome of this centralization it was possible to make arrangements with the Public Works Department to supply convict labour for work on the Fixed Defences at Mombasa. The convict establishment housed at the Railways and Harbours Quarry Camp near Nairobi was increased from 250 to 350 and that of the Nairobi Prison was kept up to full strength throughout the year by a system of transfers of short-term convicts from outlying stations in the Central Province. The new prison van was operated on this service.

Amongst other improvements brought into effect during the year were:—

(*a*) The special enlistment of African warder clerks and warder artisans;

(*b*) The introduction of convict overseers in the first class prisons of the Colony.

These overseers were personally selected by Superintendents and amongst other privileges were entitled to wear special convict uniform, live apart from the other convicts in a convict overseers mess, and earn 10 cents a day, which was credited to them and would be administered for their benefit on release by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee.

(*c*) The formation of this latter committee.

The output of the Prison Industries was again increased, with a corresponding increase in revenue which for the first time exceeded £10,000. This is largely the outcome of the introduction of more rapid methods of production and more efficient control. The clerical side of the various industries was overhauled and brought up to date. Side by side with this, increased attention was paid to the desirability of obtaining employment for released convicts in the trades which they acquired during their incarceration.

Detention Camps.—During the year a scheme for the reorganization of the African staff was introduced into certain of the larger detention camps, with a view to the exercise of a more effective control over those detained. In consequence it was hoped that detention might be somewhat more of a deterrent and that at the same time the labour available might become more efficient and economic. By the end of the year the reorganization had been completed in nine camps and reports which have been received indicate that the scheme, within the limits of the small staffs at present available, has proved a success.

Approved schools.—The administration of the combined [illegible] and III approved schools at Kabete has progressed satisfactorily and the application of Borstal principles to African juvenile offenders shows promise of good results. The fundamental principle on which the Kenya approved schools are conducted is that " it is impossible to train men for freedom in a condition of captivity ".

In September the purchase by Government of fifty acres at Dagoretti, with excellent buildings, was completed, and the site was gazetted as a class II approved school. After certain alterations have been made this school will be occupied early in 1937. The school at Kabete will then become a class III school only and the two institutions will be run separately, although the closest liaison will be maintained.

The number of inmates on the 31st December was 109. The average age of boys committed was 13·7 years, somewhat lower in fact than in the previous year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1936. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. VII.—The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932, into line with international legislation regarding the importation and exportation of Indian hemp, resin obtained from the plant *cannabis sativa,* or any products of which *cannabis sativa* forms the base.

No. VIII.—The British and Colonial Probates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, amends the British and Colonial Probates Ordinance so as to provide for the recognition and resealing in Kenya, without any condition as to reciprocity, of probates and letters of administration obtained in any other part of the Empire.

No. IX.—The Specific Loan Ordinance, 1936, makes provision for raising a loan of £625,000 and such further sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of issue.

No. XI.—The Control of Fugitive Belligerents Ordinance, 1936, establishes an internment camp for the fugitives of belligerent forces entering Kenya from across the frontier.

No. XV.—The Ferries Ordinance, 1936, empowers the Director of Public Works to enter into an agreement with any person for the operation of a ferry-boat service, and to prohibit any person, without the consent of the Director, operating a ferry-boat service within such area or areas as may be prescribed by the Director.

No. XVIII.—The Farmers Assistance Ordinance, 1936, makes provision for a system of short term agricultural relief in the Colony and follows, to a limited extent, the procedure adopted in New Zealand.

No. XIX.—The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1936, provides for the enforcement in the Colony of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the Colony, and for facilitating the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the Colony.

No. XXIII.—The Alteration of Time Ordinance, 1936, introduces, with effect from the 1st January, 1937, a standard time of two and three-quarter hours fast on Greenwich mean time. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

No. XXIX.—The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, replaces the existing legislation on the subject with a Bill drafted by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the system of savings banks established in the Colonies.

No. XXX.—The Evidence Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, amends the law of evidence consequent upon the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Woolmington versus the Director of Public Prosecutions.

No. XXXI.—The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936 (*a*) repeals the section of the Penal Code which established the presumption that killing is murder; and (*b*) brings the law of the Colony into line with that of the United Kingdom and into conformity with the rules contained in an International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeit Currency signed at Geneva in 1929.

No. XXXII.—The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1936, is based on a model submitted by the Secretary of State and replaces the existing system of registration of designs under which registration in the Colony was dependent upon registration in England.

No. XXXIII.—The Fugitive Offenders (Pursuit) Ordinance, 1936, enables the police of adjoining British territories in hot pursuit of an offender to cross the frontier and arrest the offender within certain areas to be defined by the Governor-in-Council. It is anticipated that the power given by this Ordinance will be particularly useful in regard to cattle thefts near the Kenya-Tanganyika border.

No. XXXV.—The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, gives effect to the provisions of a draft convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1935.

No. XXXVII.—The Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, excludes from the operation of the Money Lenders Ordinance, 1932, all chattels transfers in which the interest provided for is not in excess of 9 per cent. per annum, and mortgages and charges upon immovable property, irrespective of whether or not the transactions referred to are effected with a money lender or not. It further provides that a money lender and a company must take out a licence in respect of every address at which he or it carries on business, and that not more than one partner in a firm of money lenders, consisting of two or more partners, need pay a licence fee in respect of that firm.

No. XXXIX.—The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, legalizes the importation of bullion of a fineness exceeding that which is produced by gold mines in the Colony, in order to meet the demand among certain classes of the Indian community for refined gold to be wrought into ornaments—a form both of saving and adornment, with in some cases religious significance.

No. XLIV.—The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, increases the period during which mining locations are tenable from five to ten years and reduces the renewal fee. The Wardens Court has been abolished and the Court of the Commissioner substituted therefor. The opportunity has also been taken to make verbal and phraseological amendments in the interests of clarity and in order to bring the Ordinance into closer relationship with actual conditions in the goldfields.

No. XLVI.—The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936: (*a*) gives effect to the recommendation contained in the report of the special Commissioner, Sir Alan Pim, that natives under the age of eighteen years should not be required to pay Poll Tax; (*b*) makes it clear that, if a native has more wives than huts he must pay a tax in respect of each wife, and if he has more huts than wives, he must pay a tax in respect of each hut; and (*c*) gives to the court power to remit the whole or any portion of the tax due if the defaulter proves that he is without sufficient means to pay.

No. XLIX.—The Education and Poll Taxes (Repeal) Ordinance, 1936, provides for the repeal of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 52 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) which was due to revive on the expiry at the end of 1936 of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, and also for the repeal of the European and Asiatic Education Tax Ordinance of 1926. This Ordinance anticipates the passing of Ordinance No. L, to which reference is made below, and other legislation to be enacted early in 1937, introducing alternative means of raising revenue.

No. L.—The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1936, provides for the payment of an annual poll tax by non-natives, and makes provision for the collection of such tax.

No. LI.—The Traders Licensing Ordinance, 1936, reduces the fees for trading licences to figures more in keeping with those in force before the enactment of the Licensing Ordinance, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Year.	*Revenue.*	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381

The above are gross figures. The nett figures are obtained by deducting a sum approximating to 33⅓ per cent. of the expenditure total from both sides. This sum mainly consists of reimbursements from neighbouring territories in respect of joint services, from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in respect of loan interest and from other sources on account of services which are not a charge against the local revenues of the Colony. In consequence the annual accounts for 1936 show an actual net local revenue of £2,362,984 and an actual nett local expenditure of £2,216,976.

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.		*Amount of issue.*	*Rate of Interest.*	*Price of Issue.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December, 1936.*
		£	*Per cent.*	*per cent.*		£
1921	...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927	...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	5,000,000
1928	...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,410,176
1030	...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	3,113,853
1933	...	305,600	3½	98½	1957–67	275,230
1936	...	375,000	3	100	1956–61	183,741
		£17,580,600				£16,983,000

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the 1936 Loan commence in October, 1939.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	*Capital Debt.*			*Annual Charges.*						*Total Annual Charges.*
	Kenya Colony.	*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*	*Total Public Debt.*	*Kenya Colony.*			*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*			
				Interest.	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936 ...	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Total	4,328,792	13,251,808	17,580,600	197,434	43,287	240,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,058,252

* Commences October, 1939.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Liabilities.	£	Shs.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	Shs.	cts.
Deposits ...	1,024,168	2	62	Investments ...	724,595	16	20
Drafts	3,728	15	30	Advances ...	356,815	13	97
Loan Funds, unspent balances	597,600	7	42	Suspense ...	372	14	05
Excess of assets over liabilities	404,888	19	52	Cash	948,602	0	64
	£2,030,386	4	86		£2,030,386	4	86

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THE YIELD OF EACH.

1936.

	£
Customs Revenue	775,011
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	544,897
Non-Native Poll Tax	75,091
Petrol Tax	62,791
Estate Duty	11,108
European Education Tax	11,378
Asiatic Education Tax	13,783
Entertainment Tax	5,753
	£1,499,812

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

1936.

	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes	60,659
Beer, Excise Duty	5,801
Sugar, Excise Duty	11,906
Tea, Excise Duty	5,037
Tobacco and Cigarettes, Excise Duty	4,884
	£88,287

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs and Excise Management and Tariff legislation during the year.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at Shs.12 in

1936, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below:—

Tribe.	*District.*	*Rate. Shs.*
Meru and Tharaka	Meru	8
Emberre	Emberre Location, Embu. District	8
Kamba	Kikumbulio Location, Machakos District	9
Kamba	Kitui	9
Masai	Masai	10
North Kamasia	Baringo	6
South Kamasia	Baringo	6
East Suk	Baringo	10
Njemps	Baringo	10
Elgeyo	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Marakwet	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Duruma	Digo	6
Digo	Digo	10
Giriama	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu Giriama, Aduwasanye, Dagamra, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District	8
	Elsewhere in Kilifi District	10
Galla, Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara.	Tana River	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara.	Lamu	10
Turkana	Turkana	3
West Suk	Turkana	8
Ndigiri, Il Mwesi, Mukogodo	North Nyeri	8

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A tax at the prescribed rate is payable on each hut (dwelling house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

The age of liability for payment of poll tax was raised from 16 to 18 years by the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936. A poll tax at the prescribed rate is now payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 18 years or over who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by the Headmen. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid; at the same time, the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers. During 1936 a system was introduced, designed to assist individuals to accumulate their tax by means of stamps, known as Kodi Stamps. Revenue stamps, similar in size and shape to postage stamps, have been printed. They bear a special design and are of the denomination of Sh.1. These stamps are for sale at all post offices, Administrative offices and certain other centres, and are purchasable in bulk by large employers of labour. At the time of the tax census, natives liable to pay are issued with a tax stamp collection card which is endorsed with the native's name and certain particulars. The design of the card provides separate spaces for affixing twelve stamps, representing a sum equivalent to one hut or poll tax. At any time at which a contributor has completed his total of twelve stamps, or when he is prepared to hand in a sum of money representing the cash difference between the number of stamps already affixed and the amount due on the card, he is entitled to a tax receipt in respect of one hut or poll.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1936 amounted to £544,897.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Blue Book. Annually. 10s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of Kenya Colony. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.

Geological Report No. 4 (1936)—
  Survey of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Geological Report No. 5 (1936)—
  Preliminary Report of No. 1 Area, North and Central Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.
  Vol. I.—Report (H.L.184). 4s. 6d.
  Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence (H.L.29). £1 10s.
  Vol. III.—Appendices (H.L.29). 4s. 6d.

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.

Kenya Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Kenya Legislative Council Debates. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Kenya without prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa." 1931. 5s.

Law Relating to Customs (Revised up to 30th June, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Law Relating to Water (September, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.

Mining Laws, 1934. 6s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.

Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon allegations of abuse and hardship in the collection of Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax and of Native Hut and Poll Tax. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory. By Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance. Government Printer, Nairobi. 1s.

Report of the Commission Appointed to Enquire into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. H.M. Stationery Office and Government Printer, Nairobi. 9s.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Transport in the Colony (August, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Committee on Reorganisation of Defence Forces of the Colony (July, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1934. 11s.

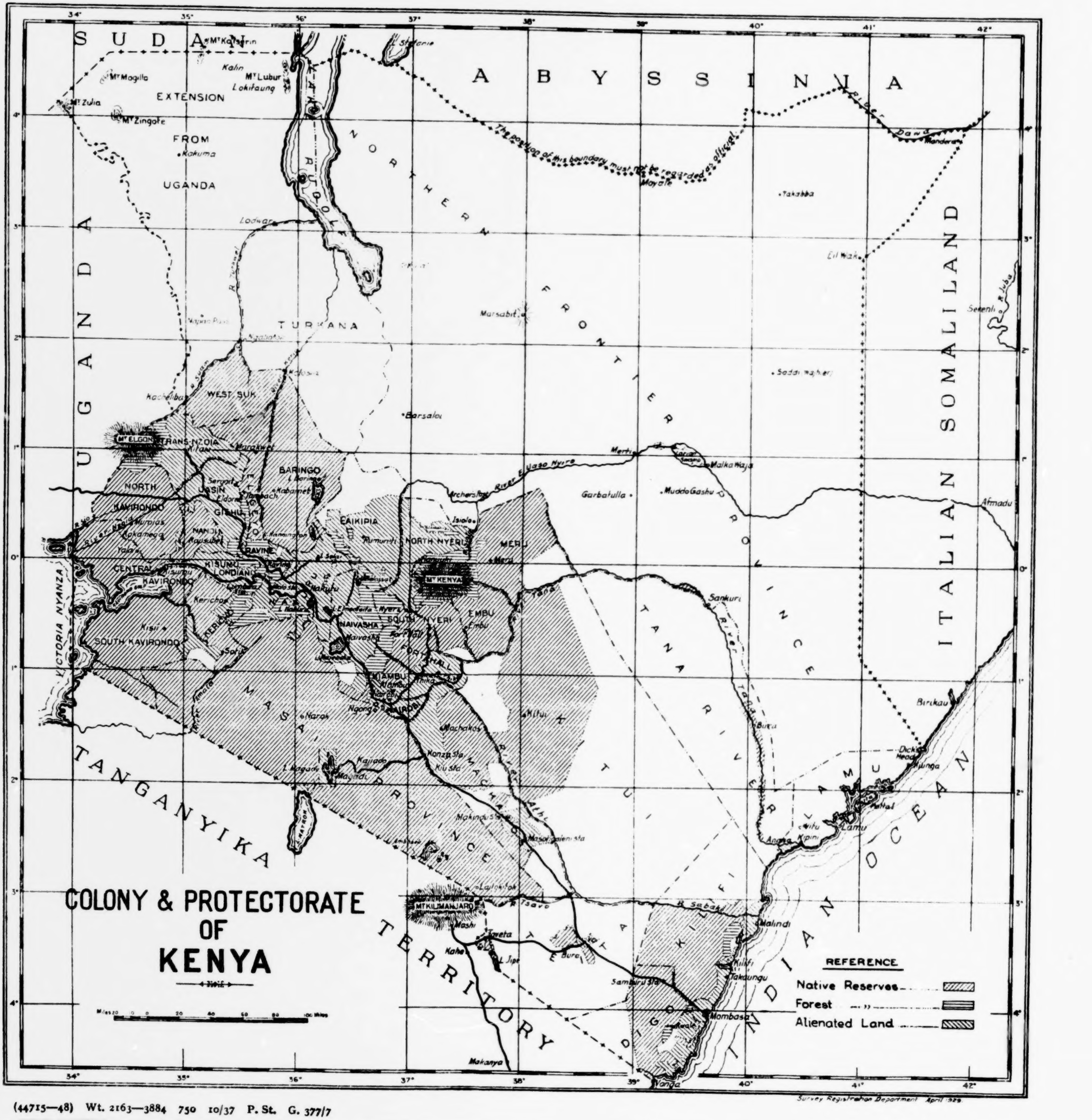
Report on Native Taxation. By G. Walsh, C.B.E., and H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G. 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Seeley Service, 1925). 21s.

Underground Water Resources of Kenya. 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1935. 2 Vols.



COLONY & PROTECTORATE
OF
KENYA
REFERENCE
Native Reserves
Forest
Alienated Land
Miles 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
UGANDA
ITALIAN SOMALILAND
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
INDIAN OCEAN
EXTENSION FROM UGANDA
NORTHERN FRONTIER PROVINCE
TANA RIVER PROVINCE
MASAI PROVINCE
MACHAKOS
KITUI
TEITA
DIGO
LAMU
TURKANA
WEST SUK
TRANS NZOIA
BARINGO
NORTH KAVIRONDO
UASIN GISHU
NANDI
CENTRAL KAVIRONDO
KISUMU LONDIANI
SOUTH KAVIRONDO
KERICHO
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
SOUTH NYERI
MERU
EMBU
NAIVASHA
FORT HALL
KIAMBU
NAIROBI
RAVINE
NAKURU
Mt Elgon
Mt Kenya
Mt Kilimanjaro
Mt Kaisarin
Mt Magila
Mt Zulia
Mt Zingote
Mt Lubur
Kalin
Lokitaung
Kakuma
Lodwar
L. Rudolf
L. Stefanie
Mayale
Takabba
Mandera
River Dawa
El Wak
Marsabit
Serenli
R. Juba
Saddi
Barsaloi
Merti
River E. Uaso Nyiro
Malka Waja
Garbatulla
Muddo Gashu
Archers Post
Isiolo
Afmadu
Kacheliba
Kitale
Marakwet
L. Baringo
Kabarnet
Eldoret
Mumias
Kakamega
Kapsabet
Kisumu
Kericho
Kisii
Sotik
Nakuru
Naivasha
Rumuruti
Nyeri
Meru
Embu
Fort Hall
Thika
Kiambu
Nairobi
Ngong
Narok
Machakos
Kitui
Kajiado
L. Magadi
Magadi
L. Natron
Konza Sta.
Kiu Sta.
Makindu Sta.
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R. Athi
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Sankuri
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Bura
Birikau
Dick's Head
Kiunga
Witu
Kipini
Lamu
Faza
Malindi
R. Sabaki
R. Tsavo
Voi
Kilifi
Takaungu
Samburu Sta.
Mombasa
Kwale
Vanga
Taveta
L. Jipe
Moshi
Kahe
Makanya
34° 35° 36° 37° 38° 39° 40° 41° 42°
4° 3° 2° 1° 0° 1° 2° 3° 4°
The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official.
Survey Registration Department April 1929.

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Continued on page 3 of cover

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1937

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}°$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is a standard time of $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours fast on Greenwich. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Naukuru, Naivasha and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.-65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastural areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession of the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. On the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on the 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Up to the 6th April the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Armigel de Vins Wade, C.M.G., O.B.E. From that date until the end of the year it was administered by His Excellency Sir Henry Robert Moore Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During the greater part of 1937 four unofficial members so held office, of these three were Europeans of whom one more particularly represented native interests, and the fourth was an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. In addition, in accordance with Clause XV of the Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated the 29th March, 1934, by virtue of which Legislative Council is constituted, since no nominated unofficial member has been specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member has been nominated for such a purpose. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners, who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure

of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi (including Kiambu and Thika), Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own chairman, with the exception of Bombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1937 to £198,569, of which £133,163 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 29 per cent. the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1937 a rate of 1¼ per cent. on unimproved site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £24,807 from rate payers; in Mombasa a rate of 1 per cent. on unimproved site values and 7/20ths of 1 per cent. on improvements yielded £15,030; and in Eldoret a rate of ⅝th of 1 per cent. on unimproved site values yielded £383. Nakuru has not yet imposed a rate, and continues to rely on municipal fees and charges supplemented by a consolidated grant from Government which amounted in 1937 to £1,800.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas the executive functions of the six District Councils are mainly confined to roads, the funds for which are derived solely from Government grants. In 1937 these grants amounted to £34,956, to the judicious use of which the good condition of the majority of district roads bears eloquent witness.

Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. The Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu District Councils do, however, levy a small hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital, which the Trans-Nzoia District Council acquired in 1932, and the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the Uasin Gishu District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation and provision is made for their establishment in the Native Authority Ordinance, 1937, which consolidates earlier legislation on the subject. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, the establishment and regulation of markets, agriculture and livestock, the regulation of drying and cleaning of hides and skins, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, measures for dealing with soil erosion, the regulation of payment of marriage dowries, minor communal services, etc.

The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils are derived from two main sources:—

(*a*) the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor-in-Council, to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; and

(*b*) the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, market dues, etc., levied within those areas.

The number of Councils was increased during the year from 21 to 22.

The provision of educational, agricultural and medical facilities and of communications occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1937.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table:—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
,, females ...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
,, females ...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total, males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
,, females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage of increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is:—

	Europeans.	*Asiatics.*
1911-1921	204	203
1921-1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population of Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary:—

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is:—

	Europeans. (females to 100 males).	*Asiatics. (females to 100 males).*
1911	57	—
1921	66	48
1926	74	56
1931	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

Europeans.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follows:—

Europeans.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,141	961	1,452
Retired, married women and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926.	1931.	1926.	1931
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1937. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

	Census population. 6th March, 1931.	*Estimated population. 31st December, 1937.*
Europeans	16,812	19,211
Indians	39,644	42,368
Goans	3,979	3,658
Arabs	12,166	13,660
Others	1,346	1,605
Total	73,947	80,502

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1937 was 3,253,689, as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 16 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows:—

Province.	1937.
Central Province	1,360,946
Nyanza Province	1,182,996
Rift Valley Province	236,638
Coast Province	275,651
* Masai District	39,507
Northern Frontier District	79,268
Turkana District	78,683
Total	3,253,689

* Owing to a miscalculation an excessive figure (52,333) was shown in 1936. The 1937 figure is the result of a careful count and reflects a reasonable natural increase on that for 1935.

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In accordance with generally established practice, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health in Kenya rests with the Central Government. In the last few years, however, a successful extension of local control has proceded, and a varying degree of responsibility is now vested in a " Local Authority " in every area of the country, under general State supervision.

In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the Health staff is now employed by the Local Authority, and from 1936 the Municipal Board of Eldoret assumed similar responsibility. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the Native Reserves, authority is vested in the District Commissioner and the Health staff is employed by Government. Where, in the smaller towns, there is a Municipal Board, the Board is, in effect though not in law, the Local Health Authority, as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority.

In the native reserves the endeavours made in recent years to interest the Local Native Councils have met with a considerable response, and the part played by these Councils in local health matters is becoming increasingly prominent.

The Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff, and he acts in close conjunction with both the Commisioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

The sanitary work and administration in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret is almost completely a function of the representative local authorities, and in general has been effectively performed.

In Nairobi the anti-malarial service was augmented, and progress was made with construction work for increasing the water supply and extensions of the drainage scheme and sewage disposal works.

Considerable progress has been made with the extensive anti-malarial works in Kisumu, and an Entomoligical survey, part of a similar scheme in Mombasa, was completed during the year.

Medical Relief.

Medical relief for Europeans is provided at Government hospitals in the towns of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, and in addition full use is made by the European population of the non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes established in some of the larger centres.

In the native reserves medical facilities are mostly provided directly by the State, and the greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service. A further measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of several missionary societies. There is a continuous demand for an increase in medical treatment, and the total number of cases treated during the year exceeded that for 1936 by over 130,000. Surgical operations show an increase, and the popularity of the maternity services is such that the available accommodation is rapidly becoming inadequate.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work and for the treatment of venereal disease have been established at a number of native centres. There has been a steady and significant progress in this branch of medical work, and the figures for 1937 show a very great increase over those of previous years.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Some progress has been made in labour conditions, especially on the larger estates, where employers are increasingly providing improved housing, feeding and medical care of labour. Otherwise there has been little change, but the provision of the best possible living conditions is widely realised as an important factor in the relations between employer and labour.

The health of labourers was satisfactory, and there was a decrease in the incidence of major infectious diseases.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The general application of registration of births and deaths is still impossible. Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1936 and 1937 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

	1936.	1937.
	Per thousand.	
Crude death-rate, all races	23·29	23·01
Recorded death-rate, all races	15·92	16·96
Recorded death-rate, Europeans	8·92	6·99
Recorded death-rate Asiatics	16·18	16·47
Recorded death-rate, African	17·39	18·75

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

From the information furnished in the reports of District Medical Officers it would appear that there was no marked change in the general health of the population as compared with previous years. The incidence, however, of both cerebro-spinal meningitis and plague decreased, and neither showed a tendency at any time to assume epidemic proportions.

An epidemic wave of malaria affected practically the whole country during and after the rainy season, 43,624 cases being recorded, as against 32,882 in 1936. Many of these were of unusual severity, the cerebral type being not uncommon.

Small-pox, imported into the country by Abyssinian refugees, was confined to the Northern Frontier District. The medical care of these refugees presented a problem which was efficiently dealt with before and after their eventual establishment at Isiolo.

Propaganda.

At the annual show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, held in Nairobi, a successful health exhibit, which embraced a variety of subjects, was staged. In addition, during the year, much intensive health propaganda was carried on throughout the whole country by the Medical and Inspectorate staff.

V.—HOUSING.

Non-Native.

The rise in building prices due to the increased cost of imported articles and of both skilled and unskilled labour continued. Despite this factor, however, a considerable number of houses were completed or in course of erection during the year.

With the exception of those in the Coast and Lake areas the houses erected are generally of European design. In Mombasa and Nairobi the roof covering is usually of tiles either imported or locally manufactured. In the districts beyond Nairobi owing to the high cost of transport of roofing tiles, galvanized corrugated iron is employed mostly for roof covering, but shingle roofing is sometimes used. The standard of building and finish is remarkably good, taking into consideration the fact that the skilled labour is non-European.

Native.

There has been some advance in housing for employed labour, particularly on larger estates; and there is no doubt that employers are now fully alive to the importance of this subject and a good deal of minor improvement is taking place. Much propaganda is produced dealing with this subject, and advice and assistance is freely given to employers.

In the general housing campaign which has been carried out in the native reserves, marked progress has been noticeable, and increasing practical interest is being shown in the provision of well-constructed houses, especially by more prosperous and enlightened natives. The housing campaign embraces such factors as the improvement of water supplies, food storage, markets, etc., in all of which directions work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Land.

The administration of land is combined in one department with that of Local Government, Survey and Registration of Titles, under the general control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement. District Offices are established in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and the collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 10,918 square miles (including 86 square miles in native reserves and 276 square miles of Coast freehold), with only some 1,466 square miles still available for alienation. Since 1915 grants of land for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 999 years. Nearly half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of only 99 years. Many grants of land, particularly in the vicinity of Nairobi, were made on freehold title under this Ordinance. Apart from the ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme of 1919 land grants during the period 1912 to the end of 1936 were usually sold by auction. Leases under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, carry rentals of 20 cents per acre, revisable in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter. For some time, in view of the diminishing amount of land available, the unsuitability of public auction as a method of alienating land had been recognized. During 1937 the method of disposing of Crown Land farms by way of direct grant to approved applicants was introduced.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years. The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted, during 1937, to £81,349 (rents of land, £57,980; land sales, farms £11,811; and township plots £11,558). Farm grants comprising an aggregate of 151,621 acres (including an area of 741 acres the subject of exchanges) were sold during the year.

Native reserves were proclaimed in 1926, and at present cover 48,345 square miles. The Kenya Land Commission, which submitted its report in 1934, made recommendations for additions to native reserves. When these proposals have been carried out the total area of native reserves will be approximately 51,221 square miles.

In addition there are 119,797 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana and an extension from Uganda, which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, pyrethrum and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being encouraged to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, various kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets and miscellaneous root crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses and pyrethrum and the production of animal products, is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. Coffee is produced partly by companies but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

Much European-grown produce is marketed through co-operative marketing societies. Cereals are marketed mainly through the Kenya Farmers' Association. The marketing of pyrethrum is in the hands of the Pyrethrum Growers' Association, which employs the Kenya Farmers' Association as agents, and a similar arrangement is being made in regard to passion fruit juice, which is now being produced on a commercial scale. Coffee is marketed by individuals through the ordinary commercial channels, though there is in existence one co-operative society which undertakes marketing.

The latest statistical information relating to agricultural production by Europeans is that contained in the Agricultural Census Report, 1936. At the date of the census there were 4,580,029 acres in occupation by 1,807 Europeans, of which area 502,497 acres were under cultivation. The chief crops, with the area and production of each in 1935-6, are given below:—

	Area.	*Production.*	
Maize ...	117,848	1,011,863	Bags of 200 lb.
Wheat ...	52,135	152,964	,,
Coffee ...	101,234	386,827	Cwt. (clean coffee).
Tea	11,654	6,777,154	Lb.
Sisal	128,565	32,185	Long tons.
Pyrethrum ...	3,794	8,933	Cwt.
Sugar cane ...	11,568	258,453	Cwt. (crystallized sugar).

The greater part of the maize, coffee, tea, sisal and pyrethrum is exported from the Colony; most of the wheat and sugar is consumed locally. The local market for maize and for tea is important.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area of the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of produce inspection services and organized marketing. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African agricultural instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Central Province, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the livestock kept in the farmyards. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the improvement of the methods of marketing native produce. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province; and beans, groundnuts, gram, sesame and maize in Nyanza. Marketing is being restricted to gazetted buying centres and to trading centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils, at which export produce is collected for sale in bulk at export parity prices. Legislation is in existence to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process.

Livestock.

EUROPEAN AREAS.

The census of 1936 showed that there were 267,361 cattle, 241,615 pure-bred and grade sheep, and 16,514 native sheep in the possession of Europeans, while 150,246 cattle and 248,558 sheep and goats were kept by native squatters on European-owned land. Dairy produce is the main interest in the cattle raising districts and much attention is given to the improvement of the herds by the importation of pure-bred stock and by milk recording. During 1937, 124 pure-bred cattle were imported. Most dairy farmers deliver their milk or cream to the Kenya Co-operative Creamery Ltd. which processes and markets butter and cheese locally and abroad. The Creamery has at present five factories in operation. A large quantity of the milk which is produced is sold as such in the towns. Most of the cheese and ghee is sold in Kenya while the greater part of the butter is exported. A co-operative society is in operation dealing with cattle, sheep and pigs for slaughter.

Livestock produce sold during the year ending 28th February, 1936, included the following:—

Milk	995,329 gal.
Butterfat	1,676,023 lb.
Butter	274,654 ,,
Cheese	153,132 ,,
Ghee	57,958 ,,
Wool	1,132,453 ,,

In certain districts, such as Laikipia and the Rift Valley, the raising of woolled sheep is an important industry, the value of wool exported in 1937 exceeding £53,000.

NATIVE AREAS.

Progress is being made in the hides and skins and dairy industries.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues and encouragement is given by the premium offered for shade-dried as compared with sun-dried hides. The value of hides and skines exported from Kenya during 1937 was over £300,000.

In some reserves the dairy industry has reached considerable proportions, while in others it is only beginning. Surplus milk is brought to the field dairies, which are nearly all owned by individual natives or by the Local Native Councils, and is there separated, the skim milk returned to the owner, and the cream converted into ghee. Supervision and control is exercised by the Veterinary staff of the reserve. Production in the Nyanza Province alone for 1937 reached a total value of over £40,000.

There are five Veterinary Training Centres in native reserves. The pupils are given instruction in the treatment of animal disease, the various branches of cattle management, and the preparation of ghee, hides and skins. As inoculations are carried out in the districts, the pupils, under supervision, are given practical instruction in the immunisation of cattle. The necessity of taking steps to preserve soil fertility and to prevent soil erosion is also impressed on the pupils.

The need for strict administration of quarantine regulations, controlling the movement of stock from native reserves, does not interfere unduly with the requirements of normal trade.

A factory for the manufacture of beef products has been erected by Messrs. Liebigs, and by providing a permanent outlet, should be of assistance in measures designed to control overstocking and to utilize surplus cattle.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Colony are of three kinds; the sea fisheries on the Coast, the fresh water fisheries of Victoria Nyanza and trout fishing in the highland streams. Other fresh water fisheries could be developed on Lakes Rudolf and Baringo.

A preliminary survey of the sea fisheries of the Colony was made by Dr. C. Von Bonde in 1928. An abundant supply of edible fish of at least fifty varieties is available but the industry has yet to be developed. Fishing, mainly with hand lines, is done by native fishermen who sell most of their catches to Arab middlemen for distribution, often after sun-drying, to the local and up-country markets. The only organization is that of one company which possesses its own motor craft, refrigerating plant and sales facilities. The only considerable export of fish consists of the revictualling of ships. No accurate figures are available of the quantity or value of fish caught.

As a result of a survey of the fresh water fisheries of Victoria Nyanza by Mr. Michael Graham of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1927-8, fishing on the Lake is governed by regulations concerning the mesh of nets used and the registration of boats and fishermen. To enforce these regulations and control the fisheries a Fisheries Patrol is maintained on the Lake. Fishing in which nets are used is done by native fishermen, who now own the majority of the boats in use, the remainder of which are owned by Indians. The market for European consumption locally and elsewhere in the Colony is mainly in the hands of Indian middlemen, but there is a large native market locally for both fresh and dried fish which is supplied direct by native fishermen. The local value of fish, almost all of which were of the species *tilapia esculenta*, caught in 1937 was approximately £66,000 of which just over half was accounted for by the catches of native-owned boats. Two hundred and eighty-four tons of fish to the value of approximately £8,000 were exported by rail from Kisumu to other parts of the Colony.

Trout fishing is confined to the highland streams whose temperature is sufficiently low to enable the fish to breed plentifully. Eighty-seven rivers and streams in the Colony are stocked with brown or rainbow trout and there are over 900 miles of fishing water. Trout fishing is a sporting amenity of the Colony and the sale of trout is prohibited by law. Revenue from trout fishing licences in 1937 amounted to £1,004.

Forest Resources.

The total area of permanent Forest Reserves is 5,347 square miles. In addition it is estimated that there are in the Colony a further 800 square miles of high forest on Crown and Native lands which will in due course be demarcated for permanent preservation. During the year 116 square miles were added to the forest reserves and agreement was reached regarding the demarcation of a further 64 square miles of native-owned forests.

The above-mentioned areas include practically all the existing forests of the Colony with the exception of about 100 square miles on private lands and the scrub and thorn forests of the arid country. The proclaimed forest reserves constitute about 2·4 per cent. of the total area of the Colony but they form about 7 per cent. of the non-arid habitable portion in which they occur.

The forest reserves comprise Crown forests 4,976 square miles and Native forests 371 square miles.

On account of shortage of Survey Staff little progress was made in further demarcation but the local forest officers managed to complete four blocks of about 30 square miles in the Marakwet hills and four small blocks totalling six square miles in the Digo native reserve on the coast.

It is estimated that in the forest reserves there are approximately 1,380 square miles of merchantable forest. There are other areas of good timber at present inaccessible which may become exploitable in the future, but for the most part the remaining forests are of poor quality though valuable from the point of view of climate and water conservation.

About 680 square miles (not all merchantable) are the subject of sawmilling licences. Replanting by the department has followed sawmilling operations fairly closely, and as growth in plantations is remarkably rapid it can be said that these will be supplying all the Colony's timber needs long before the exhaustion of the virgin forests is in sight.

There are no statistics available of the total timber output or consumption in the Colony but probably not more than 10 per cent. of the total is cut outside forest reserves. In the forest reserves the department sold 961,217 cubic feet of timber in the log, the comparable figure for the previous year being 847,887 cubic feet. The increase was due to improved internal trade conditions as the result of the recovery in the export markets for agricultural produce. It is estimated that the resulting output of sawn timber would be about 75 per cent. of these figures.

The proportions of the various kinds of timber cut were approximately as follows:—

Softwoods.	*Per cent.*
Podocarpus	58
Cedar	16
Cypress (plantation)	2
	76
Hardwoods.	
Kenya olive	6
Camphor	2
Muna	2
Other hardwoods	6
	16

All production is done by private enterprise on licence from the Forest Department. There are twenty sawmills working in the forest reserves, independently owned by individuals or private companies but for marketing purposes they are practically all combined in the East Africa Timber Co-operative Society, Ltd. Cutting rights are normally sold by tender and are granted over areas of about 2,000 acres for periods of ten years.

Royalties are paid on the logs which are measured by the department in the forest after felling. Single trees are occasionally sold to farmers and others for their own use or to native pitsawyers where planting areas are being cleared.

Nearly all timber is consumed locally. There is as yet little export overseas except for cedar pencil slats but there is some export to Uganda and Tanganyika. Exports amounted to 18 per cent. of the total production (allowing for conversion to round timber) and were made up as under:—

Cedar pencil slats	48,880 cubic ft., value	£18,250
Other timber	73,935 ,, ,, ,,	£11,602

Timber production is mainly in the hands of European-owned sawmills but there are a number of small Indian-owned mills. There are no native-owned sawmills but natives are showing increasing enterprise in endeavouring to build up timber businesses by pitsawing.

Minerals.

Approximately 200,000 square miles of the colony's territory await mineral and geological survey.

The total area of the known goldfields in Western Kenya is estimated at 8,000 square miles, of which mining locations cover approximately 31 square miles, exclusive prospecting licences 1,524 square miles and leases 1·2 square miles.

Outside the goldfields an area of 204 square miles was under mineral exploration by means of locations or exclusive prospecting licences.

During 1937 areas in the goldfields amounting to 653 square miles were geologically surveyed and mapped in detail.

Gold was again the most important mineral exploited in Kenya. Production for 1937 is valued at a sum exceeding £400,000 as compared with £270,000 for 1936, an increase of approximately 43 per cent., a highly satisfactory rate of progress. Gold, despite keen competition from other products, maintained its place as fourth in value among the exports of the Colony. The bulk of the production was from reef or lode gold, alluvial production being responsible for less than 6 per cent. of the year's total.

An average of 53 mills were operating as compared with 40 for the preceding year.

Development in depth continued normally. Two mines have reached levels between 600 and 700 feet in depth, while promising discoveries made by diamond drilling proved extensions of values at approximately 1,300 feet in vertical depth. No reason is seen to doubt that mineralization extends well below the weathering zone.

A feature of the year has been the discovery of several extremely rich surface finds giving immediate returns to the discoverers.

The tendency to consolidate discoveries by pegging locations to cover the more promising areas previously held under exclusive prospecting licence has been well maintained.

Prices asked for properties were more reasonable, working costs were reduced and more effective methods of treatment employed.

During the year the mining industry provided employment for approximately 250 Europeans, 150 Asians and 10,000 Africans.

Other minerals such as asbestos, mica, corundum, sapphire, vermiculite, magnesite, beryl and quartz of optical quality continue to be investigated, while sodium carbonate of the export value of £187,000 was exported during the year. Deposits of diatomite estimated at several million tons await exploration.

Oil exploration licences granted to well known interests were cancelled by mutual consent. At the close of the year, however, an application for a licence to cover exploration of an area of 3,308 square miles was under consideration.

The East African Chamber of Mines came into being in February, 1937. It has already shown considerable activity in obtaining better conditions for mining generally, and has proved its value in providing a unified and responsible body, which Government can consult on matters concerning the mining industry.

Manufacturers.

Beer and stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1937 amounted to 131,733.

Sugar.—There are six licensed factories. The production in 1937 was 15,965 tons.

Tea.—Fourteen factories were licensed—the production of prepared tea during the year was 10,809,046 lb.

Soap.—This is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the Coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 5,760 cwt. valued at £5,920.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures:—

	Imports.		*Exports of Local Manufacture.*	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951
1934	2	667	66	12,602
1935	5	1,058	81	13,460
1936	3	1,081	118	19,339
1937	4	1,310	143	24,031

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs and for this reason an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya.

The principal imports of Kenya and Uganda during 1937 consisted of cotton piece goods, motor vehicles and oils, machinery and building materials—the principal exports were cotton, coffee, sisal, tea, carbonate of soda, and gold bullion.

The year 1937 may be regarded as a year of progress for both Kenya and Uganda, and the satisfactory state of trade which existed during the year can be gauged by the record attained in respect of domestic exports and the fact that trade imports were the highest since 1929.

(1) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS FOR KENYA AND UGANDA, 1933-1937.

	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £	1937. £
Imports	4,898,722	5,708,025	6,641,345	7,377,279	10,832,573
Domestic exports	5,711,609	5,683,637	6,608,836	8,354,774	9,656,791
Re-exports ...	1,595,687	1,821,505	2,087,630	2,191,124	2,495,948

(2) PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH TOTAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS HAVE ORIGINATED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*				
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	38·28	37·66	37·00	38·38	41·19
India	6·50	5·37	5·59	5·18	4·23
Union of South Africa	2·44	1·56	1·64	1·63	1·04
Canada	1·90	1·43	1·65	1·63	1·49
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	13·14	14·59	12·54	9·82	8·70
Other British Possessions	1·16	0·32	0·58	0·57	1·05
Total British Empire	63·42	60·93	59·00	57·21	57·70
Germany	3·13	3·48	4·44	6·27	5·46
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·85	1·68	1·95	2·57	2·65
France	1·24	1·10	1·06	0·84	0·67
Italy	1·13	1·08	0·53	0·19	0·71
Netherlands	3·43	1·39	0·91	0·69	0·79
Japan	12·92	15·00	15·17	15·15	14·67
Persia	2·97	4·14	4·33	3·20	3·56
United States of America	4·34	6·11	7·64	8·16	9·02
Dutch East Indies	1·83	1·77	1·42	2·27	1·12
Other foreign countries	3·74	3·32	3·55	3·45	3·65
Total Foreign Countries	36·58	39·07	41·00	42·79	42·30

(3) PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS CONSIGNED TO THE PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS DESTINATIONS.

Country.	*Percentage of Domestic Exports.*					*Main Items.*
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	
British possessions—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
United Kingdom	35·67	22·41	25·14	28·48	26·61	Tea, coffee, sisal, gold bullion, sugar, cotton, cotton seed.
India	32·13	37·24	41·00	21·32	31·80	Cotton, sodium carbonate.
Union of South Africa...	1·94	2·48	2·10	2·38	2·12	Coffee, hides, sisal.
Canada	1·36	1·78	3·95	2·67	3·93	Maize, coffee, sisal.
Australia	1·21	0·60	0·55	1·00	0·67	Sodium carbonate, coffee.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	3·50	4·68	4·18	3·30	3·66	Sugar, tobacco, flour, maize, tea.
Other British possessions	2·18	1·82	2·09	2·22	1·72	Coffee, tea.
Total British Empire	77·99	71·01	79·01	61·37	70·51	
Foreign countries—						
Germany	1·48	1·95	1·89	1·96	1·14	Cotton, sisal, hides.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	3·06	2·58	3·25	4·16	3·51	Sisal, cotton, hides.
France	0·64	1·25	1·49	1·39	1·17	Sisal, hides, coffee, cotton.
Italy	0·89	0·99	0·76	0·48	0·50	Coffee, sisal, cotton.
Netherlands	1·06	1·64	1·47	1·48	1·61	Tin ore, sisal, hides.
China	0·40	0·58	0·18	0·78	0·71	Cotton, wattle bark.
Japan	7·88	12·18	1·92	15·97	12·72	Cotton, Sodium carbonate, wattle extract.
United States of America	1·65	3·74	5·04	7·14	3·20	Coffee, sisal, skins.
Other foreign countries	4·95	4·08	4·99	5·27	4·93	Coffee, sisal, hides, skins, tin ore, cotton.
Total foreign countries	22·01	28·99	20·99	38·63	29·49	

(4) QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OTHER THAN BULLION AND SPECIE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS INDICATING PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Article.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*		*Principal Sources of Supply.*
		1936.	*1937.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	
				£	£	
Rice	Cwt.	163,264	215,365	101,550	122,385	Tanganyika Territory and India.
Tobaccos	Lb.	1,228,162	1,693,074	144,817	164,607	United Kingdom.
Coal	Ton	98,570	148,766	84,024	234,603	United Kingdom and Union of South Africa.
Iron and steel manufactures	Value	—	—	505,899	810,270	United Kingdom, Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and Germany.
Electrical goods	,,	—	—	91,801	160,657	United Kingdom.
Industrial machinery	,,	—	—	277,221	300,504	United Kingdom.
Other machinery	,,	—	—	236,472	338,883	United Kingdom and Germany.
Cotton textiles	,,	—	—	959,236	1,292,151	Japan.
Bags and sacks	Doz.	577,142	609,209	146,159	153,494	India.
Artificial silk piece goods	Lin. yd.	4,220,855	8,127,252	84,882	159,371	Japan.
Apparel	Value	—	—	114,139	184,883	Japan.
Oils	,,	—	—	564,411	749,547	Persia, United States of America, and Dutch East Indies.
Paper manufactures	,,	—	—	127,688	177,745	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Motor cars and parts	,,	—	—	264,680	318,678	United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.
Motor lorries and parts	,,	—	—	304,977	389,793	United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom.
Bicycles and parts...	,,	—	—	81,769	210,449	United Kingdom and Japan.

(5) (*a*) QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	Unit of Quantity.	*1936.*		*1937.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Maize	Cwt.	1,452,380	233,371	728,373	198,832
Coffee, raw ...	,,	637,358	1,348,771	531,842	1,153,179
Sugar, refined ...	,,	306,308	164,821	300,979	167,417
Tea...	,,	67,835	339,777	83,197	474,599
Cotton, raw ...	Cental	1,343,544	3,476,668	1,424,755	4,460,801
Sisal fibre	Ton	34,254	690,091	29,835	654,914
Cotton seed ...	,,	86,828	266,047	104,330	395,440
Hides	Cwt.	73,404	168,391	79,953	280,384
Sodium carbonate	Ton	46,549	211,051	41,330	187,429
Gold bullion ...	Troy oz.	61,524	373,323	88,876	540,680

(*b*) QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL RE-EXPORTS FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	Unit of Quantity.	*1936*		*1937.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Coffee, raw ...	Cwt.	212,357	396,212	218,958	393,386
Cotton, raw ...	Cental	55,876	151,640	41,254	110,774
Iron and steel manufactures ...	Value	—	59,010	—	74,617
Machinery... ...	,,	—	91,833	—	91,268
Cotton textiles ...	,,	—	166,700	—	224,545
Oils	,,	—	445,571	—	499,484
Motor cars and parts	,,	—	61,211	—	88,077
Motor lorries and parts	,,	—	53,452	—	44,965

(6) IMPORT AND EXPORT OF COIN AND NOTES.

Notes Imported into Kenya.

	From London.	*From Uganda.*	*From Tanganyika.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£
1933	75,000	—	—	75,000
1934	475,000	33,214	25,000	533,214
1935	300,000	58,014	—	358,014
1936	450,000	47,408	—	497,408
1937	412,500	54,285	—	466,785

Notes Exported from Kenya.

	To Uganda.	To Tanganyika.	Totals.
	£	£	£
1933	137,500	45,000	182,500
1934	75,000	—	75,000
1935	37,500	—	37,500
1936	15,000	2,500	17,500
1937	43,750	—	43,750

Coin Imports into Kenya and Uganda.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold coin	—	—	—	2,514	766
Silver coin	46,228	66,18[illegible]	25,501	140,929	727,902
Nickel coin	—	—	11,931	11,532	10,743
Other coin	17,579	28,000	54,977	41,550	39,627

Coin Re-Exports from Kenya and Uganda.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold coin	2,480	1,220	1,125	—	—
Silver coin	214,469	291,941	109,850	223,427	249,050
Nickel coin	—	—	76	—	—
Other coin	7,878	2,074	4,890	12,095	11,751

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the external trade referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, the interchange of imported and locally produced goods was as follows:—

Kenya to Uganda.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£
Imported goods... ...	1,704,567	1,956,410	2,827,645
Local produce	167,356	213,108	278,368

Uganda to Kenya.

	£	£	£
Imported goods... ...	26,513	30,752	40,652
Local produce	96,274	63,279	99,949

Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika Territory.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£
*Imported goods	743,997	932,553	1,121,546
Local produce	276,321	275,430	353,241

* Including specie value £102,165, £236,045 and £257,173 respectively.

Tanganyika Territory to Kenya and Uganda.

	£	£	£
*Imported goods	80 660	206 082	826,212
Local produce	833,067	724,500	942,515

* Including specie value £25,125 £143,410 and £728,519 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise Duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Shs.	*Cts.*	
Sugar	1	00	per cwt.
Tea	0	10	per lb.
Cigarettes	1	25	,,
Manufactured tobacco	1	25	,,
Beer	40	00	per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 59,098 lb. (Kenya 14,180 lb., Uganda 44,918 lb.) and the total amount realized was £22,105 (Kenya £5,597, Uganda £16,508).

VIII.—LABOUR.

Numbers Employed.

The average number of adult natives in employment each month in 1937 was 183,000. The highest number in any one month being 186,661 in December, a record figure for the Colony. It is not possible to state exactly the number of natives employed monthly in the various industries but the following is an approximate estimate, which includes juveniles, of those engaged in some of the more important ones:—

Sisal	27,500
Railway	16,500
Tea	12,000
Pyrethrum	10,000
Mines	7,500
Sugar	5,000

The coffee and maize growers are by far the biggest employers of agricultural workers but as their requirements fluctuate to such a great extent, according to whether their crops are good, fair or poor, it is impossible to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the numbers of workers employed by them.

Supply and Demand.

The increased demand for labour which occurred in 1936 was more than maintained in 1937. The supply during the first nine months of the year fell somewhat below demand but the position then improved. At no time, however, was there an acute shortage of labour in the Colony except in two comparatively small districts, in which the main crop was coffee, where employers, owing to their having been particularly badly hit by the years of depression and more recently by disease in their plantations, were unable to offer such atractive terms of employment as were obtainable elsewhere. By the end of the year when a record number of natives were in employment, the labour position had improved to such an extent that it was generally satisfactory.

Recruiting.

As a result of the insistent demand for labour throughout the year recruiting activities were greater than in 1936. The bulk of these were carried out by private recruiters, i.e., European, Asian and Native employees of estates. Almost all the labour so obtained was not on written contracts of service but engaged on verbal undertakings to work from three to six 30-day tickets, and although such contracts are not enforceable in law beyond a period of 42 days, i.e., the maximum time allowed to complete a ticket, they were in the majority of cases observed. On the other hand, all labour recruited by professional recruiters was indentured on written contracts of service, usually for six 30-day tickets; but in spite of the increased activities of these agents the number of natives so indentured was approximately the same as in 1936, i.e., about 9,000, most of whom worked in the Central (Nairobi) and Coast (Mombasa) Provinces.

Applications to recruit Kenya labour were received from employers in Tanganyika and Uganda, but in view of the labour situation in the Colony the policy of 1936 was maintained and permission was refused.

Conclusion.

Whilst labour was not plentiful during the first nine months of 1937, no acute shortage occurred and by the end of the year the position was satisfactory. It was noteworthy that employers who were well-known to take a personal interest in their employees and to feed and house them well obtained labour with ease.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis of all natives in employment on the 31st October, 1936, was compiled during the first half of the year, and for all purposes the comprehensive tabulations then obtained held good at the end of the year, as there was no indication that native wages had appreciated to any extent.

There are indications, however, which point to the labour supply not being equal to the demand, and, in consequence, that fact, coupled with a freer flow of money, may cause native wages to rise in the near future.

The following schedule reflects the average wages earned by men employed in the various callings enumerated. Where previous tabulation existed for the same occupations, comparative figures have been furnished:—

SCHEDULE.

Average rates of wages (including value of rations) paid to natives employed by all races of employers in October, 1936, as compared with November, 1930.

Domestic Servants.		
Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
House boys	20/—	27/—
Personal servants ...	26/50	
Cooks	27/—	35/—
Kitchen boys	15/—	13/50
Waiters	24/—	34/50
Dhobies	24/—	31/—
Syces	13/—	15/50
Nurse boys	15/—	21/—
Motor car boys	18/50	26/50
Garden boys	12/—	17/—
Hotel porters and liftmen	19/—	29/—
Bar and billiard boys ...	19/—	41/50
General house boys ...	14/—	—
Hospital ward attendants	19/—	22/50
Sweepers	17/—	20/50
Fuel boys	12/—	14/50
Stewards	26/—	—

Skilled Workmen.		
Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Masons and bricklayers	26/—	25/—
Carpenters	27/—	35/—
Fitters and mechanics	25/—	47/50
Motor mechanics ...	23/—	30/—
Motor drivers... ...	29/—	51/50
Lorry and Tractor drivers	24/50	52/—
Engine drivers (mobile)	19/—	27/50
Engine drivers (stationary)	25/50	
Blacksmiths and farriers...	33/—	45/—
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers ...	35/—	48/—
Leather workers ...	23/—	70/—
Tailors...	22/50	37/50
Armourers	70/—	—
Painters	35/—	57/—
Sail and tent makers	13/50	—
Motor boat drivers ...	59/—	—
Compositors	42/—	47/—
Machinists	26/—	
Book binders	34/50	
Printers' hands ...	12/—	
Butchers and slaughtermen	16/50	28/50
Bakers' and confectioners' assistants ...	25/50	28/—

Indoor Workers.		
Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Clerks	40/—	54/—
Telephone operators ...	47/—	
Office boys	23/50	31/50
Shop and store boys ...	17/50	26/—
Caretakers and watchmen	19/50	41/—

Agricultural Workers, Specialised Labour.		
Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Coffee factory hands...	11/—	16/—
Coffee pruners, pickers and nursery attendants	10/50	12/50
Sisal factory hands ...	18/50	16/—
Sisal cutters and cultivators	10/50	15/50

Indoor Workers.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Teachers...	27/—	19/—
Dispensers and dressers	26/—	30/—
Technical instructors ...	49/50	—
Storekeepers	17/—	—
Clergymen and lay preachers	24/—	—

Agricultural Workers, Specialised Labour.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Tea factory hands ...	17/50	16/—
Tea pickers and cultivators	13/—	14/—
Sugar mill hands ...	16/—	16/50
Cane cutters and cultivators	15/—	14/50
Coconut plantation labour	8/—	21/50
Fruit pickers and packers	12/50	16/50
Jam boilers	17/—	
Dairy workers ...	19/50	16/50

Unskilled Labour.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Headmen	22/—	14/—
Labourers	11/—	
Safari porters	15/50	—
Animal transport drivers	12/50	16/50
Garage attendants ...	20/50	—
Saw-mill labour ...	12/—	16/—
Flour-mill labour ...	13/—	16/—
Electric power labour...	21/—	—
Fuel cutters	12/—	—
Herds and cattlemen ...	10/50	13/—
Boat attendants ...	19/—	39/—

Mining and Prospecting.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Oct., 1935.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Not specified	14/50	10/—

Miscellaneous Workers.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
Not specified	25/—	46/—

Cost of Living.

NON-NATIVE.

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding houses is £6 10s. per month.

NATIVE.

The staple foodstuff of the native is maize meal, the average consumption being approximately 2 lb. per day, at a total cost of approximately sh.3 per mensem. Other foodstuffs including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly sh.3

per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in the native reserves who, however, normally produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, though during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

Detailed figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 to 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following are the approximate retail prices of some of the more common commodities in Nairobi in December, 1937:—

Section 1.—Groceries.

Commodity.	*Cents of a shilling.*	*Sales unit.*
Bread, white (European bakery) ...	35	1 lb.
Flour, superfine	29	1 ,,
Jam, plum	88	1 ,,
Oatmeal	161	3 lb.
Rice, Mwanza	23	1 lb.
Sugar, best	16	1 ,,
Beer	120	bottle
Coffee, best quality ground ...	133	1 lb.
Tea, best quality	199	1 ,,
Soap, blue mottled...	26	1½ ,,
Soda, washing—Magadi	16	1 ,,

Section 2.—Dairy Produce.

Commodity	Cents	Unit
Butter, creamery	143	1 lb.
Butter, best farm	138	1 ,,
Cheese, local cheddar	118	1 ,,
Eggs, European farm—new laid ...	149	doz.
Bacon, average	172	1 lb.
Milk, fresh—Grade "A"	25	pint

Section 3.—Meat and Fish.

Commodity	Cents	Unit
Beef grade—average	90	1 lb.
Mutton grade—leg	90	1 ,,
Pork grade—leg	113	1 ,,
Lard	110	1 ,,
Suet	82	1 ,,
Fish, Kisumu—lake	60	1 ,,
Fish, Mombasa—sea	90	1 ,,

Note.—The price quoted for fresh milk is that charged when delivered to the customer in sealed bottles.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(*i*) The administration, which controls all Government schools carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa and near Kisumu.

(*ii*) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 63 European Education Officers and 15 Matrons.

(*iii*) In the Government Indian schools there are two European Principals employed in the secondary schools and 119 Indian Education Officers.

(*iv*) The Arab schools at the Coast are staffed by four European Education Officers and 26 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(*v*) In the Government African schools and training institutions there are 28 European Education Officers, 13 European Technical Instructors and 135 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1937 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	11,395
European Education	49,255
Indian and Goan Education	39,140
Arab Education	5,251
African Education	77,193
Extraordinary	2,081
Total	184,315

Included in this expenditure were grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to £50,043. Revenue amounted to £26,337, reducing the total net expenditure on Education to £157,978.

Twenty Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £15,724 and they received a total fee revenue from the Government schools of £686.

Organization.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab, and African Education respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee.

In African Education nine District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school in 1937 was:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government Primary schools	9	523	289	812
Government Secondary schools	2	148	137	285
Private schools	21	353	534	887
Total	32	1,024	960	1,984

Of the above pupils 1,073 were boarders, 556 in Government schools and 517 in private schools.

The two Government Secondary schools are the Prince of Wales' School, Kabete, for boys, and the Girls' Secondary School, Nairobi. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales' School and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1937 was as follows:—

	No.of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government	13	3,034	667	3,701
Aided	51	1,348	2,243	3,591
Unaided	9	287	42	329
Total	73	4,669	2,952	7,621

Of these two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1937 was 308 (160 boys and 148 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 455 pupils (202 boys and 253 girls).

Arab Education.

Five schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a village school at Mambrui and a night school at Lamu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 530 (499 boys and 31 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools in institutions in 1937:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys and men.*	*Girls and women.*	*Total pupils.*
Jeanes School	1	58	25	83
Native Industrial Training Depot	1	330	—	330
Primary schools	13	1,193	25	1,218
Village schools	39	3,040	135	3,175
Total	54	4,621	185	4,806

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boarders with the exception of 137 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

	No. of Schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Elementary schools	1,367	61,440	29,034	90,474
Primary schools	36	5,745	2,394	8,139
Secondary schools	2	273	—	273
Total	1,405	67,458	31,428	98,886

The two secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, and the Catholic High School, Kabaa, both of which prepare pupils for the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda.

Twenty-one of the schools had girls boarding sections with a total average roll of 1,330 boarders.

Examinations.

The following pupils from Kenya schools passed external examinations in 1937:—

	Europeans.		*Goans and Indians.*		*Arabs.*	
Year.	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
Cambridge Junior.						
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
1936	46	34	205	107	4	1
1937	42	34	215	102	8	4
*Cambridge School Certificate.**						
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
1936	36	20	5	2	—	—
1937	37	26	5	3	—	—
London Matriculation Examination.						
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—
1936	1	—	79	13	—	—
1937	4	—	89	48	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. A scheme is under consideration for utilizing and extending the training facilities so as to enable local probationers to work for a certificate.

A seaside holiday camp for European children is held annually at Mombasa and is financed by voluntary contributions.

The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue to function successfully.

Valuable service of a charitable and social nature is carried out by such bodies as the League of Mercy, the British Legion, the Salvation Army and the East African Women's League.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provides telegraphic and telephonic communications by land line, cable and wireless and mail services, internal, overseas and air, for the extensive areas which fall within the East African Postal Administration.

Financial.

The financial operations of the Department have again been satisfactory, the excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure in respect of Kenya being £64,463. The cash revenue amounted to £207,368 and the recurrent expenditure to £142,905.

Mail Matter.

The volume of mail matter dealt with in Kenya amounted to 15,391,000 articles (letters, postcards, book and sample packets, circulars, etc.) as compared with 13,531,600 in 1936. These figures include air mail postings.

Operation of Mail Services.

The most outstanding event of the year was the inauguration of the Empire Air Mail Service between Great Britain and countries on the African route. Except for delays due to adverse climatic conditions, the service was satisfactorily maintained.

Internal Services.—These services were efficiently maintained throughout the year.

Overseas, Ocean.—The number of mail despatches to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 69 and the number received to 59, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being 18 days.

Parcels.

The number of parcels handled, including cash on delivery, was 159,793, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with 1936. Ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven cash on delivery parcels were dealt with having a value of £30,744.

Money Orders.

The volume of Money Order business during the year showed a considerable increase over the previous year, the comparative position being:—

	Issued.		*Paid.*	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		£		£
1936	26,471	144,099	17,188	78,967
1937	29,595	168,480	20,030	95,272

Postal Orders.

Postal Orders issued and paid amounted to 117,822 in number and £62,972 in value, the increase over 1936 being 11,787 and £4,271 respectively.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Traffic.—The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 381,600, an increase of 21 per cent. over 1936. External telegrams numbered 126,300 of which 47,600 were to or from Great Britain. The inland "greetings" telegram service introduced in October, 1936, proved popular with the public, and 7,000 telegrams of this class were transmitted during the year.

Telephones.—The number of trunk calls made during 1937 was 180,000 as compared with 122,500 in 1936. Local calls totalled 4,305,700, an increase of 672,800 over the previous year's figures.

Engineering Section.

Telephones.—There has been an increased demand for telephone services throughout the Colony during the year. The number of telephones in use at the end of 1937 was:—

Direct Exchange connections ...	2,219
Extensions	1,470
Private Wires	66

The construction of the Kisumu-Kakamega and Nakuru-Kisumu trunk lines begun in 1936 was completed and a new trunk line was erected between Nairobi and Machakos.

Telegraphs.—Reconstruction work over approximately 85 miles of telegraph route was carried out during the year.

Overseas communications operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, were satisfactorily maintained.

The mileage of pole routes carrying telegraph and telephone lines was increased to 2,822 miles and wire mileage to 17,694 miles.

Broadcasting.

The local broadcasting service operated by Cable and Wireless, Limited, was satisfactorily maintained. The number of current licences at the end of the year was 2,051 and the total fees collected on behalf of the operating Company amounted to £3,584. Of this sum the department retained £291. There were 56 dealers' licences current at the end of the year.

Roads.

All roads were maintained in fair condition although, due to abnormal rains, a considerable amount of storm damage occurred, necessitated the provisions of additional funds.

The heavy rains demonstrated the inability of many of the roads in adverse climatic conditions to cope with the more speedy and heavily loaded transport that now forms the bulk of the traffic. During the course of the year experimental lengths of bitumen strip and carpet construction were laid down in order to test the possibilities of such a form of construction as a substitute for the laterite or soft stone that is at present used, the supply of which is every year becoming more costly owing to the necessity of going further and further from the roads as the supplies close to the roads are exhausted. Owing to the fast-moving traffic, the laterite corrugates badly, involving frequent grading and consequent loss, and in addition a large amount is blown or washed away. The cost of maintaining such roads is high, and it is likely that the maintenance costs of a road on which bitumen carpet has been laid will be less costly.

The whole question of road improvements was referred to a sub-committee of the Central Roads and Traffic Board, but the report had not been completed before the end of the year.

Considerable progress was made on the roads in mining and tea areas, funds for the construction of which were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund.

Roads in the main towns and most of the settled areas are maintained by Local Government bodies, and the remaining roads of the Colony are directly controlled by the Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department expenditure amounted to £65,869 on maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges, an increase of £9,041 on the 1936 expenditure; on capital works £134,527 from Revenue, £20,862 from Loan funds, and £51,032 from Colonial Development Fund.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (imports and exports) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1936 and 1937 are given below. The figures for 1936 do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Company's pipe-lines nor soda exported from the then Magadi Company's jetty from which no revenue accrued to the Port Administration. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1936.	*1937.*
91,641 tons.	148,401 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1936	404,896	592,487	997,383
1937	491,941	608,659	1,100,600

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1937, as compared with 1936, is summarized in the following statement:—

	1936.	*1937.*
Number of steamships	701	738
Net tonnage of steamers	2,192,588	2,253,183
Import —B/L tons	486,603	627,494
Exports	603,857	573,245
Passengers landed :—		
European	6,704	7,642
Non-European	15,247	19,197
Passengers embarked :—		
European	6,770	6,882
Non-European	12,831	13,347

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1936, was as follows:—

	1936.	*1937.*
Vanga	7,383	10,701
Funzi	8,559	9,203
Mombasa	4,454,912	4,589,135
Kilifi	5,053	6,079
Malindi	22,710	19,315
Lamu	65,732	77,562
Kipini	3,925	3,591

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,400,697 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 1,008,128 tons, as compared with £2,244,245 and 960,507 tons in 1936.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1936 figures. In 1937, 771,471 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £191,413, while in 1936, 521,297 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £170,227. The following table indicates the number of passenger journeys in the various classes, as compared with 1936:—

Passenger journeys.

Year.	*1st Class.*	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Season Tickets.*	*Total.*
1936 ...	8,144	30,139	475,794	7,220	521,297
1937 ...	8,764	37,688	716,809	8,210	771,471

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

	1936.	*1937.*
Earnings	£143,677	£157,243
Working expenditure	£65,513	£69,977
Tonnage carried	134,468	153,293

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during 1937 as compared with 1936:—

	1936.		*1937.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	85,564	92,284	92,988	1[illegible],934
Oil	503	1,672	605	1,579
Wood	132,003	42,039	172,584	58,736

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

	1936.		*1937.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	3,623	9,534	4,226	10,931
Wood	8,470	3,574	8,875	3,583

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1937 are shown in the following table:—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,715,524	513,241	3,228,765
Ordinary working expenditure	1,261,278	199,487	1,460,765
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure ...	1,454,246	313,754	1,768,000

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year, Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi, and Mombasa, and twelve landing grounds are established for regular use. In addition, nineteen emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points, some of which are fit for use by all types of aircraft. There are seven licensed landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, and approximately ten unlicensed privately owned landing grounds also exist.

Kenya is served by a thrice-weekly air service between Great British and Kisumu, and a twice-weekly air-service between South African (Durban) and Kisumu, both operated by Imperial Airways (Africa) Limited, which calls at Kisumu and Nairobi. An air mail feeder service, linking Kakamega, Kitale, Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, with Nairobi and Kisumu and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company, Wilson Airways Limited. This company also operates a twice-weekly shuttle service between Kisumu and Nairobi and a Central African Service once weekly, connecting Kisumu with Nairobi, Moshi, Dodoma, Mbuga, Mpika, Broken Hill, and Kusaka, and a gold fields service connecting Kisumu with Nairobi, Logorien, Musoma, Mwanza and Geita. The company also undertakes an increasing amount of instructional and charter-flying. South African Airways also operates a weekly service between Germiston and Kisumu on the Central African Route.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1937 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £897,999, including bullion.

Of the thirty civil aircraft registered in the Colony, fourteen are owned by commercial companies. During the year eleven pilots " A " licences were issued, seven of the holders of which were trained " *ab initio* " under a subsidy scheme operated by the Aero Club of East Africa with some financial assistance from Government. Thirty pilots " A " licences were renewed during the year, fourteen of which were held by persons trained under the subsidy scheme.

On the 31st December, 1937, the following licences were current:—

Pilots "A" licences	42
Pilots " B " licences...	14
Ground engineers licences	9
Aerodrome licences	7
Certificates of registration	29
Certificates of airworthiness	23

AIR TRAFFIC.

The following are statistics of air traffic for the year 1937:—

	No. of craft.	*No. of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Including bullion value.*
			£	£
Landed	1,642	1,385	166,981	140,676
Shipped	1,642	1,399	731,018	707,976

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department, on services administered by it, amounted to £359,734 of which £256,084 was on account of revenue services provided under Public Works Heads, £82,788 from various extra-departmental sources, and £30,862 from loan.

The revenue collected by the department, mostly arising out of water supplies, amounted to £64,835.

The total expenditure on capital works undertaken by the department amounted to £134,527 in direct charges, of which £43,381 was obtained from revenue, £70,284 from the Colonial Development Fund, a Parliamentary Grant, the Air Ministry and the Military Extraordinary votes, and £20,862 from loan (inclusive of overhead charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	£
Buildings	21,560
Water and drainage	4,646
Roads and bridges	2,713
Miscellaneous	14,462
	£43,381

The expenditure on Colonial Development Fund, Parliamentary Grant, Air Ministry and Military Extraordinary was:—

	£
Colonial Development Fund—	
Roads in Mining and Tea Areas, Water Supplies, etc.	51,032
Air Ministry—	
Buildings—Nairobi Aerodrome	9,102
Royal Air Force, Aerodrome, Eastleigh, Nairobi...	6,869
Military Extraordinary—	
Coast Defences, Mombasa	780
Parliamentary Grant—	
Tana Bridge	2,501
	£70,284

Many works were completed or in progress during the year, the most important of which were Boarding Blocks for the Girls Secondary and the Boys Primary Schools at Nairobi, Direction Finding and Wireless Stations at Kisumu and Mombasa for the Empire Air Mail Scheme, European and Asian Housing at Kisumu, Kitui Water Supply, a Suspension Bridge over the Tana River on the Embu-Kitui Road, the Kisumu-Kakamega Road, and the Lumbwa-Kericho Road.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates; Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court of Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika and His Britannic Majesty's Court of Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and two special sessions. The total number of appeals filed was 195 of which 42 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officers.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 180, involving 231 charges against 208 individuals. These figures compare with 164 cases and 227 charges during 1936.

Of the total of 209 charges actually tried during 1937, 203 were against males and six against females. There were 121 convictions, 29 acquittals and 59 discharges. The convictions were against two Europeans, seven Asiatics and 112 Natives and the punishments imposed were:—

Fined	1
Peremptory imprisonment	83
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment or both	6
Sentenced to death	25
Detained during Governor's pleasure	3
Detention Camp	1
Repatriated or committed to House of Detention	2
	121

The number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the year was 288, a decrease of 26 on the number for 1936. Probate and Administration causes numbered 204 as compared with 183 opened in 1936, and 58 Bankruptcy petitions were filed, as compared with 45 for the previous year. In addition four Trust causes were opened and 29 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 172 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 341 criminal revision cases and 855 confirmation cases.

During the year, 55,264 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 658 on the figures for 1936. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	50,552
Acquittals	1,882
Discharges	2,830
	55,264

This includes 839 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 772 convictions and 67 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	20,464
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	9,804
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,520
Fine and detention camp	176
Detention camp	3,299
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	631
Peremptory imprisonment	3,981
Whipping	303
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment or both	36
Whipping, with fine or detention camp, or both... ...	2
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	8,041
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	2,292
Detained pending Governor's orders	2
Committed to prison for failing to find security ...	1
Total convictions ...	50,552

Police.

The Kenya Police.—The Kenya Police, composed of Africans, with a small number of Asiatic personnel, under the direction of European superior and subordinate officers is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony.

Units of the Force, operating in municipal and district areas, are under the control of superior police officers or senior subordinate police officers, while, subsidiary to these units, there are police stations in settled and urban areas in charge of European or Asiatic subordinate officers.

African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves of Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of administrative officers, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the native reserves is the responsibility of the local Tribal Police, to whom reference is made below. In addition, detachments of the Kenya Police Force are stationed in the Northern Frontier District, while the temporary increase of one Assistant Superintendent and 57 African ranks, sanctioned in

1935 in view of the additional duties in that district arising from the Italo-Ethiopian situation, was maintained throughout the year. The Force was also increased during 1937 by two Assistant Inspectors and 150 African ranks for duties in connection with the Ethiopian Refugee Camp at Isiolo.

Police detachments in the gold mining areas of the Colony at Kakamega, Gori River, Logorien and Bondo remained unchanged and the police patrol, consisting of 18 African ranks established to preserve order on the borders of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves, continued to operate throughout the year.

Cognisable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1937 totalled 5,283. Of that number, 5,106 were true cases, an increase of 648 true cases on the total of 1936. In 3,345 cases accused persons were prosecuted for offences before Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Courts. Convictions were recorded in 2,991 cases. The total stated value of property stolen was £17,860, of which £4,610 or 25·8 per cent. was recovered.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of messengers in the reserves, and through the supervision of communal services, and had proved its usefulness in the past.

By the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, powers were given to the Tribal Police enabling them to make arrests, guard prisoners, and generally act as a Police Force in the native reserves and support the official headmen in maintaining law and order in these areas.

The total strength of the Force in the native reserves now numbers 829 non-commissioned officers and men. In the more progressive reserves the force has achieved a high standard of discipline and efficiency, and from some reserves a small unit is lent to the Kenya Police to assist in the detection of crime in the settled areas.

Prisons Department.

The Penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons comprise the following three divisions:—

(1) 28 Prisons.
(2) 53 Detention camps.
(3) Three Approved schools for juveniles (one of these is non-penal.)

Details of committals to these establishments during 1937 are as follows:—

Prisons :	
On conviction	7,317
On remand...	5,262
Civil debtors	87
Lunatics	275
	12,941
Detention camps, Total	18,714
Approved schools, Total	56
Total committals	31,711

There was a decrease in the total number of committals as compared with 1936, as follows:—

Prisons ; a decrease of	55
Detention camps ; a decrease of	5,045
Approved schools ; an increase of	17

The nationalities of the 7,317 convicted persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment were as follows:—

Europeans	7
Eurasians	1
Seychellois	3
Goans	6
Indians	59
Arabs	105
Baluchi	6
Somalis	71
Africans	7,059

The number of female and juvenile convicted prisoners increased in 1937 as compared with 1936 from 314 to 587, and 230 to 289, respectively.

Of these, 548 females were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, not exceeding 3 months, 36 were sentenced to between 3 and 12 months' imprisonment and 3 to more than 12 months' imprisonment.

Of the juveniles, 259 were sentenced to punishments of caning only.

Under the system whereby all sentences of seven years and over are brought up for review at intervals of four years during the currency of the sentences, the case of 38 prisoners were submitted to His Excellency the Governor for consideration and ten of these prisoners were granted accelerated release, conditional upon continued exemplary behaviour.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 3·9, the lowest figure since 1933. The number of deaths, however, rose to 83, an epidemic of influenza in the early months of the year in

Nairobi Prison caused a marked rise in the number of deaths there. Of the 83 deaths which occurred, 46 prisoners died from pneumonia.

Administration.

Prisons.—A reorganization of the III Class Prisons, numbering twenty, of the Colony was undertaken. By this reorganization all the III Class Prisons, except those at Meru, Eldoret and Lamu, became District Prisons with staffs recruited from the local tribe by the District Commissioner, who is also Superintendent of the Prison. A number of regular prison warders elected to resign and join the staff of the prison situated at the headquarters of their home district.

By this reorganization a saving of £1,600 per annum is being effected in African staff salaries and transport.

The Ngong River Prison Camp established in connection with the quarry and concrete works of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration was maintained at a daily average population of 350 throughout the year. The work undertaken at this camp provides hard labour for those convicts who are passed as medically fit to undergo it.

The production of prison industries again showed a large increase and the revenue derived from industries alone amounted to £12,805 as compared with £10,790 in 1936 and £9,593 in 1935.

Discharged Prisoners Aid Committees, similar to the committee established in Nairobi in 1936, were introduced at Mombasa and Kisumu in July, 1937. The total number of prisoners interviewed by these three committees prior to discharge, during the year amounted to 518. The Salvation Army has a European representative upon each committee, and its officers were very active in their endeavours to aid prisoners on discharge.

Detention Camps.—The scheme which was introduced in 1936 for seconding prisons non-commissioned officers and warders to detention camps in order to improve the discipline in these camps, to increase the deterrent effect of detention, and to make detainee labour more efficient and productive by better supervision, was extended to further camps during the year.

There is no doubt that considerable improvements have been effected in the camps to which it has been possible to post trained prison staff in this way, and it is hoped in the future to extend the number of camps affected by this scheme.

Approved Schools.—A Class II Approved School (for juvenile offenders up to the age of 16) was established at Dagoretti in September, when 31 inmates of the combined Classes II and III Approved School at Kabete were transferred to the new school.

The number of committals to these schools increased during the year and the daily average population throughout the year increased by 31 as compared with 1936.

The average age of the boys committed during the year was 13·33 years, which is lower than that of the previous years.

A Class I Approved School for juvenile vagrants, or those suffering from ill-treatment or neglect or found in circumstances likely to lead them into a criminal life, was established in January in conjunction with the Salvation Army.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-two Ordinances were passed during the year 1937. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. I.—The Distress for Rent Ordinance, 1937, prescribes the law relating to distress in the Colony. The Ordinance is modelled on the law in England and embodies provisions contained in Acts of Parliament from 1689 to 1923.

No. II.—The Native Authority Ordinance, 1937, makes provision in regard to the powers and duties of native official headmen and local native councils and provides for matters incidental thereto. The Ordinance re-enacts most of the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 129 of the Revised Edition). The principal alteration made is the establishment of a fund into which surplus balances of local native councils may be paid for the purpose of investment by trustees.

No. IV.—The Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force) Ordinance, 1937, provides for the establishment of a regiment to be known as the Kenya Regiment (Territorial Force), the main function of which is to train officers, non-commissioned officers and instructors to take their places as such in the event of external aggression.

No. V.—The Kenya Defence Force Ordinance, 1937, makes provision for the establishment of a force to be known as the Kenya Defence Force, the principal function of which is to provide military training for all European citizens with a view to defending the Colony in the event of internal disturbance.

No. VI.—The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (*a*) makes an alteration to the Kenya law by following closely the provisions of section 42 of the Finance Act, 1933 (of England); and (*b*) provides for the exemption from stamp duty of instruments used in connection with the Savings Bank.

No. VII.—The State Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, opens the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Provident Fund to the pensionable staff of the High Commissioner for Transport.

No. XI.—The Passion Fruit Ordinance, 1937, regulates and controls the passion fruit industry and provides facilities for the preparation for export and the marketing of the products of passion fruit. Provision is made for the appointment of an agency which shall have the sole right to purchase, prepare and export all passion fruit and its products grown in the Colony.

No. XII.—The Income Tax Ordinance, 1937, imposes a tax on incomes and regulates the collection thereof.

No. XIII.—The Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, provides that powers of attorney given by trustees and executed in the Colony shall be registered within thirty days after execution and that powers executed out of the Colony shall be registered within thirty days of first arrival in the Colony.

No. XIV.—The Public Trustee's (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, provides (*a*) for the grant to the Public Trustee of probate or letters of administration instead of an order to administer; (*b*) for the administration of estates of persons dying outside but leaving assets within the Colony; (*c*) for the Public Trustee to deal with individual property owned by natives who die in native reserves; (*d*) that the Public Trustee may be appointed a sole trustee in cases where by law two trustees are required; and (*e*) that the Public Trustee may act as custodian trustee of any trust.

No. XVI.—The Evidence (Banker's Books) Ordinance, 1937, amends the law of evidence with respect to Bankers' Books on the lines of the English Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1879.

No. XIX.—The Stamp (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1937, (*a*) provides that, in order to assist inter-territorial trade, every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made in Uganda or Tanganyika and accepted and paid or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated in Kenya, and which has previously been duly stamped in Uganda or Tankanyika shall be deemed to be duly stamped in Kenya; and (*b*) gives discretion to the Revenue Authority to charge a discount of five per centum when making refunds for spoiled or misused stamps, subject to a maximum discount of sh.10 in respect of any one instrument.

No. XXII.—The Tea Cess Ordinance, 1937, imposes a cess on tea manufactured in the Colony. The proceeds of such cess will be used to promote the welfare of the tea industry.

No. XXIV.—The Plant Protection Ordinance, 1937, makes better provision for the prevention of the introduction and spread of disease destructive to plants.

No. XXV.—The Mombasa Shop Assistants' Employment Ordinance, 1937, regulates the hours of employment of shop assistants in Mombasa. Special legislation is necessary as the Shop Hours Ordinance, 1925, which has been applied to various centres in the Colony, is unsuitable for application to Mombasa.

No. XXVIII.—The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1937, provides for the registration of trade unions in the Colony.

No. XXX.—The Resident Labourers Ordinance, 1937, makes better provision for regulating the employment of resident labourers on farms.

No. XXXI.—The Shop Hours (Amendment) Ordinance, makes certain amendments to the Principal Ordinance which experience has shown to be desirable. The more important of these amendments is that made by clause 2 which provides, *inter alia,* that, subject to certain exceptions, a shop assistant shall not be required to work for more than nine hours, inclusive of meals, on any one day or for more than fifty hours in any one week or on any weekly half holiday, Sunday or public holiday.

No. XXXV.—The Coffee Industry (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (*a*) gives effect to the decision to withdraw trade representation from the Coffee Board; (*b*) provides for the transfer of a coffee plantation licence where a plantation is transferred during the validity of the licence; and (*c*) provides for the registration of all coffee millers.

No. XXXVII.—The King's African Rifles Reserve of Officers (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, provides that all officers of the Reserve of Officers, irrespective of their experience, shall, when called out for active service, receive the King's African Rifles rates of pay for officers of their rank in the King's African Rifles.

No. XXXVIII.—The Game Ordinance, 1937, consolidates and amends the law relating to Game. Game Birds have been included in the Ordinance instead of being governed by a separate Ordinance as was the case before the enactment of the Ordinance.

No. XXXIX.—The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (*a*) defines " dentistry " for the purposes of the Principal Ordinance; and (*b*) provides for certain exemptions in respect of practising dentistry.

No. XL.—The Transport Licensing Ordinance, 1937, provides for the co-ordination and control of transport, other than air transport, in the Colony.

No. XLII.—The Mineral Oil Ordinance, 1937, declares specifically that all deposits of mineral oil, save where such mineral oil is expressly dedicated by the Crown in any conveyance, grant, lease or licence or in any certificate issued under the Land Titles Ordinance, has always been, and remains, vested in the Crown.

XV.— BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony: —

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kakamega.

During the past two years a considerable amount of propaganda work amongst Africans has been undertaken by the Colony's Savings Bank with very satisfactory results. At the close of 1937 there were 10,623 African depositors compared with 7,886 in 1936. The total number of all classes of depositors and the amount to their credit at the close of the year amounted to 24,158 and £509,917 respectively.

In 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank was inaugurated in terms of the Land Bank Ordinance, 1930, with a capital of £240,000. This capital was increased to £500,000 in 1933 and in 1936 a further £250,000 was provided, of which latter a sum of £100,000 was earmarked for administration under the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1936, the Land Bank acting as agents for the Government in carrying out the decisions of the Farmers' Conciliation Board appointed under that Ordinance. The Land Bank makes advances to farmers for specified purposes repayable over periods up to thirty years, on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1937, the Bank had made 607 long term advances, aggregating £754,450. Under the amending Ordinance of 1934, provision was made for short-term loans and up to 31st December, 1937, 100 such advances, aggregating £23,023, had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver), with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations.—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures legislation has application to the whole Colony and Protectorate, but in practice the staff now available only permits of supervision in the larger business centres. Any extension of such activities would necessitate an appreciable increase in the cost of the services.

The pound, yard and gallon, identical with those used in the United Kingdom, are the standard weights and measures of the Colony, while the prescribed degrees of accuracy are similar to those required in Great Britain.

Weights, measures and instruments numbering 22,427 were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year. In addition approximately 6,000 weights, measures and instruments were examined during visits of inspection. Revenue collected for stamping and adjusting amounted to £510. Prosecutions for infringements of the Weights and Measures Ordinance were instituted in a number of cases.

All Administrative and Agricultural officers are deputy inspectors under the Weights and Measures Ordinance in order to permit verification and stamping under their supervision of half-bushel measures of volume which have been introduced in native reserves.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for five years ended 31st December, 1937.

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381
1937	3,667,393	3,565,976

The above are gross figures. The net figures are obtained by deducting reimbursements from neighbouring territories in respect of joint services from Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in respect of loan interest and from other sources on account of services which are not a charge against the local revenues of the Colony. In consequence the annual accounts for 1937 show an actual net local revenue of £2,492,643, and a net local expenditure of £2,391,226.

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937. PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Public Debt.

Floated.		*Amount of issue.* £	*Rate of Interest. Per cent.*	*Price of Issue. per cent.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December.* £
1921	...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927	...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	5,000,000
1928	...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,416,706
1930	...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	3,185,334
1933	...	305,600	3½	98½	1957–67	276,913
1936	...	375,000	3	100	1956–61	289,742
		£17,580,600				£17,168,695

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the 1936 loan commence in October, 1939.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	*Capital Debt.*			*Annual Charges.*						*Total Annual Charges.*
	Kenya Colony.	*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*	*Total Public Debt.*	*Kenya Colony.*			*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*			
				Interest.	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 ...	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936 ...	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Total	4,328,792	13,251,808	17,580,600	197,434	43,287	240,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,058,252

* Commences October, 1939.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Liabilities.	£	Shs.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	Shs.	cts.
Deposits ...	1,233,840	18	20	Investments ...	835,761	9	30
Drafts	5,201	14	00				
Loan Fund, unspent balances	393,383	16	04	Advances ...	355,760	11	19
Reserve Central Agricultural Advances ...	45,000	00	00	Suspense ...	244	9	50
Excess of assets over liabilities	505,306	3	82	Cash	991,966	2	16
	£2,183,732	12	15		£2,183,732	12	15

MAIN HEAD OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH.

1937.

	£
Customs Revenue	897,888
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	532,895
Non-Native Poll Tax	44,664
Petrol Tax	59,237
Estate Duty	11,834
Income Tax	18,161
Entertainment Tax	5,954
	1,570,633

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

1937.

	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue Purposes	58,413
Beer Excise Duty	5,756
Sugar Excise Duty	18,496
Tea Excise Duty	5,714
Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duty	4,999
	£93,378

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs and Excise Management and Tariff legislation during the year.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at shs.12 in 1937, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below:—

Tribe.	*District.*	*Rate Shs.*
Meru & Tharaka	Meru	8
Emberre	Emberre Location, Embu District	8
Kamba	Kikumbuliu Location Machakos District	9
Kamba	Kitui	9
Kamba	Kilifi and Digo	10
Masai	Masai	10
North Kamasia	Baringo	6
South Kamasia	Baringo	6
East Suk	Baringo	10
Njemps	Baringo	10
Elgeyo	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Marakwet	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Duruma	Digo	6
Digo	Digo	10
Giriama	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu Giriama, Adewasanye, Dagamra, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District	8
	Elsewhere in Kilifi District	10
Galla, Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara.	Tana River	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara.	Lamu	10
Turkana	Turkana	3
West Suk	Turkana	8
Ndigiri, Il Mwesi, Mukogodo	North Nyeri	8
Korokoro, Malakote, Malulu, Galla and Boni.	Garissa, Northern Frontier District	8

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A tax at the prescribed rate is payable on each hut (dwelling house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

The age of liability for payment of poll tax was raised from 16 to 18 years by the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936. A poll tax at the prescribed rate is now payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 18 years who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and Poll Tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by Headmen. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut and poll tax ticket for each tax paid; at the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers. During 1936 a system was introduced, designed to assist individuals to accumulate their tax by means of stamps known as *Kodi* stamps. Revenue stamps, similar in size and shape to postage stamps, have been printed. They bear a special design and are of the denomination of sh.1. These stamps are for sale at all post offices, administrative offices and certain other centres, and are purchasable in bulk by large employers of labour. At the time of the tax census, natives liable to pay are issued with a tax stamp collection card which is endorsed with the native's name and certain particulars. The design of the card provides separate spaces for affixing twelve stamps, representing a sum equivalent to one hut or poll tax. At any time at which a contributor has completed his total of twelve stamps, or when he is prepared to hand in a sum of money representing the cash difference between the number of stamps already affixed and the amount due on the card, he is entitled to a tax receipt in respect of one hut or poll. Provision was made in the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, for the payment of tax by means of these *Kodi* stamps and for the payment of wages partly in *Kodi* stamps if both employer and employee agree to this course.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1937 amounted to £532,895.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Blue Book. Annually. 10s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of Kenya Colony. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.

Geological Report No. 4 (1936)—
 Survey of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Geological Report No. 5 (1936)—
 Preliminary Report of No. 1 Area, North and Central Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.
 Vol. I.—Report (H.L. 184) 4s. 6d.
 Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence (H.L. 29) £1 10s.
 Vol. III.—Appendices (H.L. 29) 4s. 6d.

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.

Kenya Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Kenya Legislative Council Debates. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa." 1931. 5s.

Laws relating to Customs (Revised up to 30th June, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Laws relating to Water (September, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 3d.

Mining Laws, 1934. 6s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Papers relating to the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.

Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into and Report upon Allegations of Abuse and Hardship in the Collection of Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax and of Native Hut and Poll Tax. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory. By Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance. Government Printer, Nairobi. 1s.

Report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. H.M. Stationery Office and Government Printer, Nairobi. 9s.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Transport in the Colony (August, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Committee on Reorganization of Defence Forces of the Colony (July, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (three Vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Report of Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1934. 11s.

Report on Native Taxation. By G. Walsh, C.B.E., and H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G. 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Seeley Service, 1925). 21s.

Underground Water Resources of Kenya. 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, 1935. Two vols.

Coffee in Kenya, 1937. By J. McDonald. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Guide to Court Procedure and Fees. 1937. By N. D. Mehta. 3s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

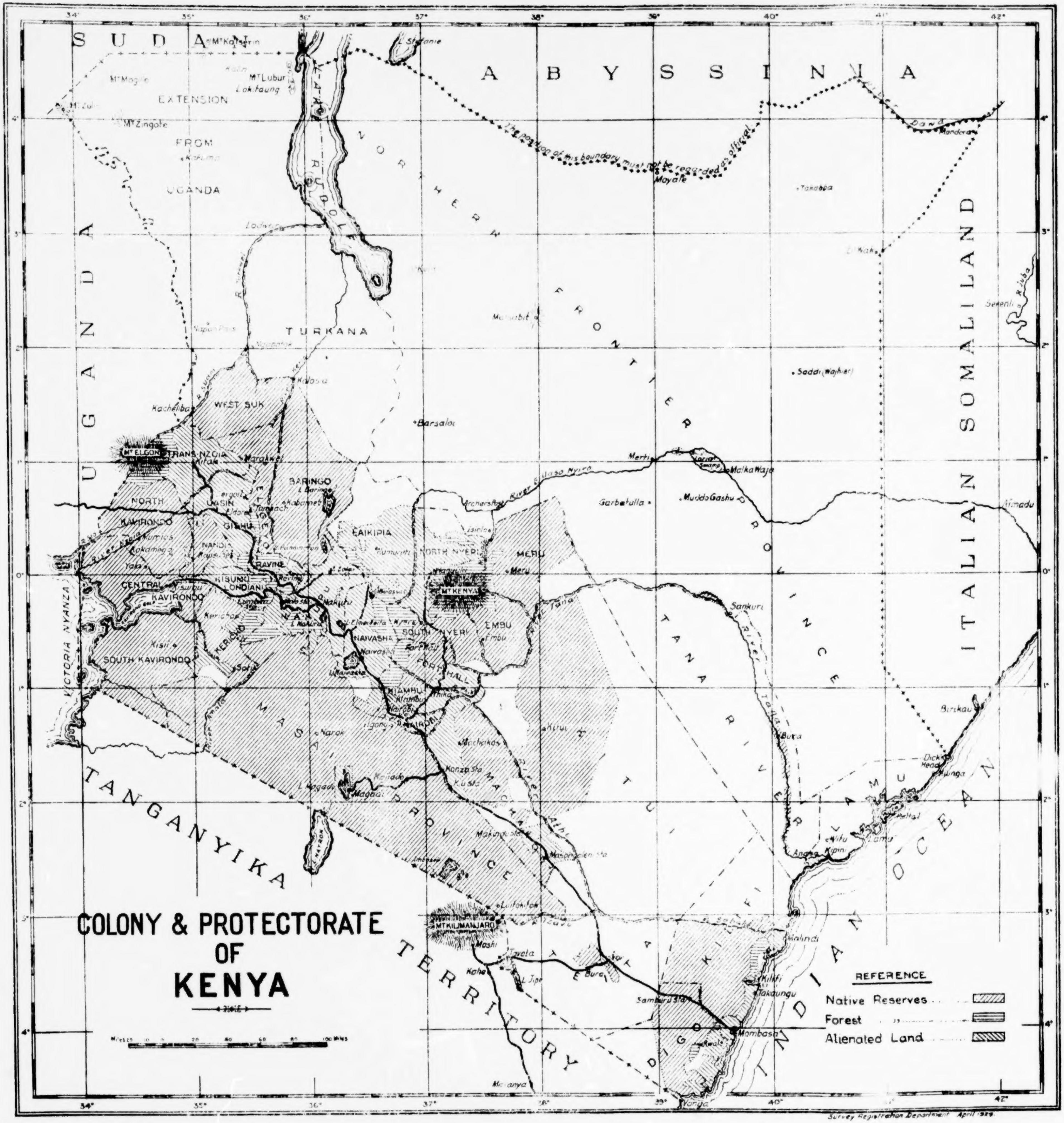
Report of the Meat and Livestock Inquiry Committee, 1937. 3s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Coryndon Memorial Committee's Report, 1937. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Interim Report of the Agricultural Indebtedness Committee's Report, 1936. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

African Education Syllabus for Primary Schools, 1936. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

African Education Syllabus for Elementary Schools, 1937. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.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NANDI
LAIKIPIA
NORTH NYERI
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Saddi (Wajhier)
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Lodwar
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The position of this boundary must not be regarded as official
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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND SYSTEM OF TAXATION OF KENYA
Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 116] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF NORTHERN RHODESIA
Report of the Commission [Colonial No. 145] 7s. (7s. 6d.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN NORTHERN RHODESIA
Report by Major G. St. J. Orde Browne, O.B.E.
[Colonial No. 150] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

NYASALAND. FINANCIAL POSITION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
Report of Commission [Colonial No. 152] 10s. (10s. 6d.)

PITCAIRN ISLAND
Reports by Mr. J. S. Neill and Duncan Cook, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
[Colonial No. 155] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE SYSTEM OF APPOINTMENT IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL SERVICES
Report of Committee [Cmd. 3554 (1930)] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS FOR THE COLONIAL SERVICE
Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730 (1934)] 9d. (10d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS
Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

Lists are issued showing schedules of Offices in the following Colonial Services with the names and brief biographical records of the holders. Each list includes the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State relating to the Service concerned :—

Colonial Administrative Service List	[Colonial No. 147] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
Colonial Agricultural Service List	[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
Colonial Forest Service List	[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)
Colonial Legal Service List	[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)
Colonial Medical Service List	[Colonial No. 159] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1920

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1938

(For Report for 1936 see No. 1806 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for Report for 1937 see No. 1858 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1938-39

Statement to accompany the Estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services, 1939 [Cmd. 6023] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

NUTRITION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Economic Advisory Council. Report of Committee.

1st Report—Part I. [Cmd. 6050] 3s. (3s. 4d.)

1st Report—Part II. Summary of Information regarding Nutrition in the Colonial Empire [Cmd. 6051] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1936 [Colonial No. 149] £1 7s. 6d. (£1 8s. 2d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939 [Cmd. 6062] 9d. (10d.)

LOCAL LEGISLATURES IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Return showing the composition, etc. [H. of C. 169, 1937/38] 6d. (7d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

HIGHER EDUCATION IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies [Colonial No. 142] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE INTRODUCTION OF PLANTS INTO THE COLONIAL DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A Summary of Legislation as at the end of December, 1936 [Colonial No. 141] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

EAST AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATION, AMANI

Eleventh Annual Report [Colonial No. 167] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

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Continued on page 3 of cover

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1938

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line 37½° East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is a standard time of 2¾ hours fast on Greenwich. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony;

(2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River, which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 55° F-65° F. in the highland areas.

A recent analysis of the rainfall statistics shows that the territory can be divided into three distinct zones in which the seasonal distribution of rainfall differs in a marked degree. The first is the Lake region. This region may be considered to extend about 100 miles from the Lake shore. Rain falls heavily in every month of the year with two comparatively dry periods in January and June. The second is the Plateau region comprising the Laikipia Plateau, Kitale, Eldoret and Equator. Here the rains extend from March to late September with a slight decrease in June.

The third zone is the East of Rift, Northern Frontier and Coastal region. It is only in this region that the so-called " long " and " short " rains are clearly defined with marked dry periods intervening. The long rains extend from March to May and the short rains October to November.

The annual average rainfall varies from 10″ in the Northern Frontier Province to 75″ in the Lake area. The annual average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 20″ to 70″.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498 Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa, which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829 Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887 Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession of the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889 a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892 the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895 a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902 the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903 there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905 the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transfered to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923 this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. On the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioners for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Sir Henry Robert Moore Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., administered the Government throughout the year.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council, or four *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During 1938 four unofficial members so held office; of these three were Europeans, of whom one more particularly represented native interests, and the fourth was an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, a nominated unofficial member to represent the interests of the Arab community, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Chief Secretary is the Chief Executive officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners, who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled Areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi (including Kiambu and Thika), Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1938 to £212,077, of which £139,594 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 30 per cent., the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1938 a rate of 1¼ per cent. on unimproved site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £25,595 from rate payers; in Mombasa a rate of 1 per cent. on unimproved site values and 7/20ths of 1 per cent. on improvements yielded £14,975; and in Eldoret a rate of ⅝ of 1 per cent. on unimproved site values yielded £395. Nakuru has not yet imposed a rate, and continues to rely on municipal fees and charges supplemented by a consolidated grant from Government which amounted in 1938 to £2,300.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas the executive functions of the six District Councils are mainly confined to roads, the funds for which are derived solely from Government grants. In 1938 the basic road grants amounted to £43,162, to the judicious use of which the good condition of the majority of district roads bears eloquent witness. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. The Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu District Councils do, however, levy a small hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital, which the Trans-Nzoia District Council acquired in 1932, and the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the Uasin Gishu District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Board.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation and provision is made for their establishment in the Native Authority Ordinance, 1937, which consolidates earlier legislation on the subject. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance and regulation of food and water supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, the establishment and regulation of markets, agriculture and livestock, the regulation of drying and cleaning of hides and skins, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, measures for dealing with soil erosion, the regulation of payment of marriage dowries, minor communal services, etc.

The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils are derived from two main sources:—

(*a*) the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor-in-Council, to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; and

(*b*) the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, market dues, etc., levied within those areas.

Twenty-two Councils have been established.

The provision of educational, agricultural and medical facilities and of communications occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1938.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table:—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
,, females ...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
,, females ...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total, males	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
,, females	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage of increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is:—

	Europeans.	*Asiatics.*
1911-1921	204	203
1921-1931	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population of Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary:—

	1911.		*1921.*		*1926.*		*1931.*	
	Number.	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*	*Number*	*Per cent.*	*Number.*	*Per cent.*
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is:—

	Europeans. (*females to* 100 *males*).	*Asiatics.* (*females to* 100 *males*).
1911	57	—
1921	66	48
1926	74	56
1931	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

Europeans.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

Asiatics.

Age.	1921.	1926.	1931.
0-9	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follows:—

Europeans.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	559	607	991
Commerce	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	182	310	343
Retired, married women and children	1,350	1,830	2,215

Asiatics.

	1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	498	755	640
Industry	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	1,141	961	1,452
Retired, married women and children	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

	European.		*Asiatic.*	
	1926.	1931.	1926.	1931
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Agricultural	18	15	2	1
Industrial	5	6	12	11
Commercial	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal ...	10	10	8	5
Professional	6	7	1	1
Personal	2	2	2	3
Retired	49	4	56	54
Married women and children ...		43		

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1938. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

	Census population. 6th March, 1931.	*Estimated population. 31st December, 1938.*
Europeans	16,812	20,894
Indians	39,644	44,635
Goans	3,979	3,734
Arabs	12,166	14,077
Others	1,346	1,774
Total	73,947	85,114

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1938 was 3,280,774, as compared with an estimate in 1928 of 2,838,022, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 14·5 per cent. No reliable figures of births, deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows:—

Province.	1938.
Central Province	1,348,149
Nyanza Province	1,202,059
Rift Valley Province	261,911
Coast Province	273,686
Masai District	39,623
Northern Frontier District	77,445
Turkana District	77,901
Total	3,280,774

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the Public Health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, a " Local Authority " exists, which to a greater or less extent has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the Health Staff is now employed by the Local Authority. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the Native Reserves the Authority is vested in the District Commissioner and the Health Staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority, as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the Native Reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters, and these endeavours continue to meet with considerable success. In concurrence with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff to a degree commensurate with the extent of the sanctioned Estimates, and he acts in close conjunction with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, the sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities, and on the whole has been effectively carried out.

Considerable progress was made with anti-malarial works at Kisumu, where control measures against Aedes aegypti have reduced its incidence to a low level.

Anti-malarial works, assisted by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, were commenced at Mombasa.

A new and adequate water supply, delivered through an up-to-date filtration apparatus, was provided for Nairobi; and work on the new sewage disposal works is well advanced.

As far as the reports of district Medical Officers show, the general health of the population of the Colony and Protectorate remains good.

No major epidemic outbreak occurred. 35,551 cases of malaria were reported as compared with 43,624 cases in 1937. Twenty-seven cases of plague were notified, the bulk of the cases occurring in the Keruguya and Fort Hall areas of the Central Province. No case of smallpox was reported.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the Native Reserves, although some measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of Missionary Societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The increasing demand for medical relief is an indication of the Native's appreciation of, and growing confidence in, European medicine.

There was a very marked increase in the number of maternity cases treated, and in spite of increased provision, existing facilities were insufficient to meet the demand.

With financial assistance from the Local Native Council, it was possible to increase the medical facilities for the Masai, particularly in regard to the treatment of venereal disease. It is hoped to expand the work among this particular tribe during the coming year.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates show little change, since, owing to the trade depression, many employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and apart from sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis the health of labourers was satisfactory on the whole.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unchanged. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1937 and 1938 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

	1937.	1938.
	Per thousand.	
Crude death-rate, all races	23·01	19·96
Recorded death-rate, all races	16·96	13·9
Recorded death-rate, Europeans	6·99	5·8
Recorded death-rate Asiatics	16·47	13·9
Recorded death-rate, Africans	18·75	15·3

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the Native Reserves as a whole.

Propaganda.

In addition to a " Health Exhibit " which was staged at the Nakuru Agricultural Show, many exhibits of a less extensive nature were shown at various centres in the Native Reserves. Large numbers of pamphlets dealing with different aspects of health matters were distributed throughout the year, and the " Book of Health " was in steady demand from many sources.

V.—HOUSING.

Non-Native.

The new buildings erected during the year show a marked advance in general design and construction and the great majority of those in Townships are being erected in permanent materials. The use of wood and iron is fast disappearing.

The activities of Government were for the most part restricted to the replacement of quarters that have been condemned either from the structural point of view or on account of health measures.

A considerable number of new houses were erected throughout the Colony by settlers for their own use and by business concerns for the accommodation of staff.

Native Housing.

In Nairobi the Municipal Council completed the erection of 175 houses, with shops and ancillary buildings, in stone; designed to accommodate persons removed owing to the demolition of a temporary village.

Further extensions are the subject of close consideration; while the Railway administration has also greatly increased accommodation for Native employees, and provided an excellent type of permanent building.

In the Native Reserves great progress is being made in the campaign to improve housing and living conditions generally.

The very marked improvement in housing which is now noticeable has been accompanied by improvement in other important directions. For example, in addition to the provision of an increasing number of permanent dwellings, or sound and hygienic dwellings of a semi-permanent nature, there is a substantial advance in the provision of hygienic food stores, protected water supplies and clean villages.

Housing improvement, therefore, may be regarded as a part of the movement arising from a desire on the part of the Native for improvement of his general economic status.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

Land.

The administration and survey of land and the registration of titles are under the general control of the Commissioner of Lands and Settlement. There are District Offices at Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 11,037 square miles (including 69 square miles in native reserves and 276 square miles of coast freehold), with only some 1,346 square miles surveyed available for alienation. Since 1915 grants of land surveyed for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 999 years. Nearly half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of only 99 years. Many grants of land, particularly in the vicinity of Nairobi, were made on freehold title under this Ordinance. Apart from the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme of 1919, land grants during the period 1912 to the end of 1936 were usually sold by auction. Leases under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, carry rentals of 20 cents per acre, revisable in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter. For some time, in view of the diminishing amount of land available, the unsuitability of public auction as a method of alienating land had been recognized. During 1937 the method of disposing of Crown Land farms by way of direct grant to approved applicants was introduced.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years.

The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted during 1938 to £81,180 (rents of land, £62,304; land sales, farms £13,372, and township plots £5,504). Farm grants comprising an aggregate of £83,772 (including an area of 5,179 acres the subject of exchanges) were sold during the year.

The Kenya Land Commission which submitted its report in 1934 made recommendations that the Native Reserves should be increased and should be proclaimed as Native Lands.

On the 31st December, 1937, Native Reserves covered an area of 48,345 square miles. With the passing of the Native Lands Trust Ordinance (Ordinance 28 of 1938) an area of 49,755 square miles was proclaimed Native Lands. This total is made up of the following Land Units:—

	Square miles.
Kavirondo	7,192
Nandi	736
Lumbwa	990
Kerio	6,462
Kamba	8,264
Masai	14,983
Kikuyu	6,151
Coast	4,858
North Pokomo	119

In addition 2,084 square miles of Crown Lands are reserved for native occupation. These comprise Native Reserves, 877 square miles, Temporary Native Reserves, 507 square miles, and a Native Leasehold Area, 700 square miles. Thus, the grant total of native areas is 51,839 square miles.

Further, there are 119,097 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana and an extension from Uganda which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat and pyrethrum are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now growing both Arabica and Robusta coffee in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, various kinds of beans, potatoes and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets and miscellaneous root crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, pyrethrum and passion fruit, and the production of animal products, is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. Coffee is produced partly by companies, but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

Much European-grown produce is marketed through co-operative marketing societies. Cereals are marketed mainly through the Kenya Farmers' Association. The marketing of pyrethrum is in the hands of the Pyrethrum Growers' Association, which employs the Kenya Farmers' Association as agents, and there is a similar arrangement for the marketing of passion-fruit juice, which is now being produced on a commercial scale. Coffee is marketed by individuals through the ordinary commercial channels, though there is in existence one co-operative society which undertakes marketing.

The latest statistical information relating to agricultural production by Europeans is that contained in the Agricultural Census Report, February, 1938. At the date of the census there were 5,053,448 acres in occupation by 1,890 Europeans, of which area 546,602 acres were under cultivation. The chief crops, with the area and production of each in 1937-8, are given below:—

	Area. Acres.	*Production.*	
Maize ...	113,103	968,076	Bags of 200 lb.
Wheat ...	57,174	185,731	,,
Coffee ...	93,772	308,398	cwt. (clean coffee).
Tea	13,564	11,023,511	lb.
Pyrethrum ...	6,670	19,742	cwt.
Wattle ...	19,662	716	tons, dry bark.
,,		3,724	tons, green bark.
Sisal	166,517	31,817	tons.
Sugar ...	15,544	317,720	cwt. crystallized sugar.
Passion fruit	982		

The greater part of the maize, coffee, tea, sisal and pyrethrum, and of the wattle and passion fruit products, is exported from the Colony; most of the wheat and sugar is consumed locally. The local market for maize and for tea is important.

Crops which are not at present produced in any appreciable quantity, but in which interest is now being aroused, are flax, both for the production of pedigree seed and fibre, kweme or oyster nuts (*Telfairea pedata*), derris root, cascara bark and tobacco for nicotine production. Mixed farming is becoming more general in those areas suited to it.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area of the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Province. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops and produce sufficient animal products to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improved cultural methods, through improvement, by breeding, selection and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, and by means of produce inspection services and organized marketing. In the Central Province especially much progress has recently been made in mixed farming. The prevention of soil erosion and the reclamation of already eroded areas in the reserves receive considerable attention, and the native cultivator is gradually being educated to realize their importance. The successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives. Attention was also given to the improvement of water supplies.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality, and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and are extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African agricultural instructors.

Native agricultural schools are established near Nairobi, mainly for the Central Province, and at Bukura in the North Kavirondo District, mainly for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the livestock kept in the farmyards. Instruction is given in the prevention of soil erosion.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the methods of marketing native produce. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province; and beans, groundnuts, gram, sesame, cotton and maize in Nyanza. Marketing is being restricted to gazetted buying centres and to trading centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils at which export produce is collected for sale in bulk at export parity prices. Legislation is in existence to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process. Very few such licences have, however, been issued. The improvement in the standard of produce marketed has been very marked in the last few years.

Livestock.

EUROPEAN AREAS.

The census of 1938 showed that there were 307,091 cattle, 280,729 pure-bred and grade sheep, 16,673 native sheep, 1,689 goats, 13,192 pigs and 58,851 poultry in the possession of Europeans, while 190,387 cattle and 266,547 sheep and goats were kept by native squatters on European-owned land. Dairy produce remains the chief interest in the cattle-raising districts. During 1938 the number of pure-bred cattle imported into Kenya decreased to 84 as compared with 124 during 1937. Most dairy farmers dispose of their milk or cream to the Kenya Co-operative Creamery, Ltd., which manufactures butter and cheese for sale locally and abroad. A considerable amount of whole milk is sold as such in the towns. Most of the butter produced is exported, while the greater part of the cheese and ghee is sold in Kenya. A co-operative society is in operation dealing with cattle, sheep and pigs for slaughter.

During 1938 two consignments of bacon were exported to the United Kingdom, favourable reports being received in each case.

Livestock produce sold during the year ending 28th February, 1938, included the following:—

Whole milk	... ...	1,318,156 gallons.
Butterfat ...	... ...	2,201,588 lb.
Butter ...	... ...	272,464 ,,
Cheese ...	... ...	119,331 ,,
Ghee ...	... ...	68,703 ,,
Wool ...	... ...	1,146,245 ,,

The raising of woolled sheep is chiefly carried on in the districts of Laikipia and the Rift Valley. The value of wool exported during 1938 was over £51,000.

NATIVE AREAS.

Progress in the hide and skin industry was not fully maintained during the period under review, the chief causes, no boubt, being the uncertainty of overseas markets and the lowered prices of agricultural produce, both resulting in a decreased consumption of meat. Fewer serious outbreaks of animal disease also contributed to the decrease in hides available. Nevertheless the value of hides and skins exported during 1938 was £187,457.

The dairy industry on the whole made fairly satisfactory progress. In the drier areas, the prolonged dry weather caused a reduction of supplies. Production in the Nyanza Province in which the industry has reached its highest development showed a value of £40,940 during 1938.

The five Veterinary Training Centres continued in full work during 1938, instruction and demonstration following the lines found successful in 1937. A sixth Centre was provided for the Coast districts but is still mainly in the stage of construction.

Continued interest is shown in questions of disease control and animal husbandry by the Local Native Councils, and increasing financial assistance is being made to help in the work of livestock improvement.

A factory for the manufacture of beef products erected by Messrs. Liebigs commenced operations during the year, and purchased 14,718 cattle.

Fisheries.

The fisheries of the Colony are of three kinds: the sea fisheries of the Coast, the fresh water fisheries of Victoria Nyanza and trout fishing in the highland streams. Lakes Rudolf and

Baringo also held commercial potentialities, but have not so far been developed owing to lack of accessibility.

A preliminary survey of the sea fisheries of the Colony was made by Dr. C. von Bonde in 1928. An abundant supply of edible fish of at least fifty varieties is available, but the industry has yet to be developed. Fishing, mainly with hand lines, is done by native fishermen who sell most of their catches to Arab middlemen for distribution, often after sun-drying, to the local and up-country markets. One organization possesses its own motor craft, refrigerating plant and sales facility in Nairobi. Sea fish is shipped to various large centres in the Colony, but owing to lack of cold storage equipment on the Railway this trade has not progressed as it should. The approximate weight of sea fish sold in Nairobi is 83 tons 17 cwt. per year of an approximate value of £6,103, retail. A certain amount of fresh sea fish is used for revictualling ships. There are no figures available of the total quantity or value of salt-water fish caught off the coast-line of Kenya.

As a result of a survey of the fresh-water fisheries of Victoria Nyanza by Mr. Michael Graham of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1927-8, fishing on the Lake is governed by regulations concerning the mesh of nets and the registration of boats and fishermen. To enforce these regulations and control the fisheries a Fisheries Patrol is maintained on the Lake. Fishing in which nets are used is done by native fishermen, who now own the majority of the boats in use, the remainder of which are owned by Indians. The market for European consumption locally and elsewhere in the Colony is mainly in the hands of Indian middlemen, but there is a large native market locally for both fresh and dried fish which is supplied direct by native fishermen. The local value of fish, almost all of which were of the species *Tilapia esculenta,* caught in 1938, was approximately £31,978 of which just over half was accounted for by the catches of native-owned boats. 334 tons of fresh fish of the approximate value of £6,556 were railed from Kisumu to Nairobi, whilst 37 tons of fresh fish of the value of £1,031 were sent to Eldoret and mining areas. The income derived from fishermen's licences, registration of boats, etc., was £2,278.

Trout fishing is confined to the highland streams whose temperature is sufficiently low to enable the fish to breed plentifully. Eighty-seven rivers and streams in the Colony are stocked with brown or rainbow trout and there are over 2,000 miles of fishing water. Trout fishing is a sporting amenity of the Colony and the sale of trout is prohibited by law. Revenue from trout-fishing licences in 1938 amounted to £1,117.

Forest Resources.

The total area of permanent Forest Reserve is 5,322 square miles. In addition it is estimated that there are in the Colony a further 800 square miles of high forest on Crown and Native lands, which will in due course be demarcated for permanent preservation. During the year, 15 square miles were added to Forest Reserve mostly in the Coast Division, and 41 square miles were excised. The excisions were those recommended by the Carter Land Commission. Agreement was reached regarding the demarcation of further areas of native-owned forests.

The above-mentioned areas include practically all the existing forests of the Colony with the exception of about 100 square miles on private lands and the scrub and thorn forests of the arid country. The proclaimed forest reserves constitute about 2·4 per cent. of the total area of the Colony, but they form about 7·0 per cent. of the non-arid habitable portion in which they occur.

The Forest Reserves comprise Crown Forests 4,928 square miles and Native Forests 394 square miles.

There is still a shortage of official Survey staff, but local forest officers managed to survey certain small areas.

It is estimated that in the forest reserves there are approximately 1,385 square miles of merchantable forest. There are other areas of good timber at present inaccessible which may become exploitable in the future, but for the most part the remaining forests are of poor quality though valuable from the point of view of climate and water conservation.

About 680 square miles (not all merchantable) are the subject of sawmilling licences. Replanting by the department has followed sawmilling operations fairly closely, and as growth in plantations is remarkably rapid it can be said that these will be supplying all the Colony's timber needs long before the exhaustion of the virgin forests is in sight.

There are no statistics available of the total timber output or consumption in the Colony but probably not more than 10 per cent. of the total is cut outside forest reserves. In the forest reserves the department sold 966,546 cubic feet of timber in the log, the comparable figure for the previous year being 951,217 cubic feet. The increase was due to improved internal trade conditions as the result of the recovery in the export markets for agricultural produce.

The proportions of the various kinds of timber cut were approximately as follows:—

Softwoods.	*Per cent.*
Podocarpus	48
Cedar	25
Cypress (plantation)	3
	76

Hardwoods.	*Per cent.*
Kenya olive	4
Camphor	4
Muna	2
Other hardwoods	14
	24

All production is done by private enterprise on licence from the Forest Department. There are twenty saw-mills working in the forest reserves independently owned by individuals or private companies, but for marketing purposes they are practically all combined in the East Africa Timber Co-operative Society, Ltd. Cutting rights are normally sold by tender and are granted over areas of about 2,000 acres for periods of ten years. Royalties are paid on the logs which are measured by the department in the forest after felling. Single trees are occasionally sold to farmers and others for their own use or to native pit-sawyers where planting areas are being cleared.

Nearly all timber is consumed locally. Apart from pencil slats there is only a small export overseas at present, but the prospects of a market in England for high quality Kenya timber are undoubtedly improving. Exports amounted to 20 per cent. of the total production (allowing for conversion to round timber) and were made up as under:—

Cedar pencil slats	65,462 cubic ft.,	value £24,584
Other timber	78,901 ,, ,,	,, £11,595

Practically all the pencil slats went to Europe, but of the figure shown against other timber 70,620 cubic feet, value £10,395, were exported to Uganda and Tanganyika.

Timber production is mainly in the hands of European-owned saw-mills but there are a number of small Indian-owned mills. There are no native-owned saw-mills, but natives are showing increasing enterprise in endeavouring to build up timber businesses by pitsawing.

Game.

The indigenous fauna is abundant and varied: of it, over 50 species of mammals and a large number of birds are afforded some degree of legal protection and are thus classed as game animals, while a host of subspecies have been described.

The sale of game licences in 1938 realized £6,748. The amount obtained from this source tends to decrease year by year, as the popularity of photography increases and tends to depose big-game shooting from its pre-eminence as a sport.

Forty-eight elephants were shot on licence, the average weight of ivory per tusk being 75½ lb. The heaviest pair of tusks so obtained weighted 148 lb. and 136 lb. respectively. 13,902 lb.

of Government ivory obtained from animals killed under control schemes, from animals found dead, and from illegal ownership by confiscation, were sold by Customs auction at Mombasa and realized £3,683.

The total direct revenue of the Game Department, not including fines, arms licences or trout licences, amounted to £11,737.

The number of visitors to the Colony, attracted largely, if not chiefly, by the possibility of seeing game, maintained a normal level, the world situation notwithstanding; the Southern Game Reserve in particular was well patronized, offering as it does under normal climatic conditions easy access and a reasonable certainty of seeing elephant, rhino and lion in addition to many other imposing if less dramatic species.

Minerals.

Gold from the Nyanza Province and Masai Reserve continued to be the most important product during the year; and the gold-mining industry recorded income in excess of expenditure (on all items, including prospecting, machinery and capitalization) of approximately £84,000. The bulk of the gold production was from lodes (or reefs) and alluvial outputs continue only in a small way.

One company with an average monthly production of 800 ounces per month ceased operations, but this loss was more than offset by new producers, and the year closed with a production of £499,601, which reflects an increase over the previous year of 31 per cent. Gold moved from fourth place in value among the Colony's export commodities in 1937, to second place in 1938.

In addition to gold the following minerals were produced:—

Mineral.	*Value.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Marble	5,548	16	0
Asbestos	53	10	0
Sapphires	51	1	0
Soda Ash, etc.	127,401	0	0
Salt	11,671	0	0
Total	£144,725	7	0

Exploration licences for oil were granted over approximately 8,573 square miles.

At the close of the year approximately 31 square miles were held under mining location rights, 121 square miles under exclusive prospecting licence, and 1·2 under mining leases.

Mining continued to benefit employment; approximately 200 Europeans, 10,000 Natives and 120 Asians were permanently engaged throughout the year.

Conditions of employment are considered generally good and harmonious relations between all sections of the community have been maintained.

The number of accidents was slightly less than for the year 1937.

There were no mining court cases brought before the Comsioner of Mines during the year.

Liaison between Government and the East African Chamber of Mines was maintained and discussions on various matters took place.

268 square miles were geologically surveyed and 1,750 assays performed.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of two companies, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1938 amounted to 187,899.

Sugar.—There are five licensed factories. The production in 1938 was 15,052 tons.

Tea.—Fourteen factories were licensed—the production of prepared tea during the year was 10,856,085 lb.

Tobacco and Cigarettes.—One factory was licensed. The production in 1938 was 58,207 lb.

Soap.—This is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 6,328 cwt. valued at £5.097.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures:—

	Imports into Kenya and Uganda.		*Exports of Local Manufacture from Kenya and Uganda.*	
	Tons.	*£*	*Tons.*	*£*
1930	89	14,470	3	444
1931	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	2	957	21	4,771
1933	3	827	34	6,951
1934	2	667	66	12,602
1935	5	1,058	81	13,460
1936	3	1,081	118	19,339
1937	4	1,310	143	24,031
1938	1	1,004	134	22,167

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs; for this reason an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre, and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya.

The principal imports of Kenya and Uganda during 1938 consisted of cotton piece goods, motor vehicles and oils, machinery and building materials—the principal exports were cotton, coffee, pyrethrum, sisal, tea, carbonate of soda and gold bullion.

External trade during the year 1938 was satisfactory although the total values of imports and exports fell short of the figures for 1937 as a result of depressed commodity markets. The position was, however, counterbalanced to a certain extent by increased production.

(1) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS FOR KENYA AND UGANDA, 1934-8.

	Imports.	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-Exports.*
	£	£	£
1934	5,708,025	5,683,637	1,821,505
1935	6,641,345	6,608,836	2,087,630
1936	7,377,279	8,354,774	2,191,124
1937	10,832,573	9,656,791	2,495,948
1938	9,667,030	8,504,650	2,308,521

(2) THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES PARTICULARS OF THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH TOTAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS HAVE ORIGINATED DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Country.	*Percentage of Import Trade.*				
	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
United Kingdom	37·66	37·00	38·38	41·19	44·61
India	5·37	5·59	5·18	4·23	4·37
Union of South Africa	1·56	1·64	1·63	1·04	1·52
Canada	1·43	1·65	1·63	1·49	1·17
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	14·59	12·54	9·82	8·70	8·79
Other British Possessions	0·32	0·58	0·57	1·05	1·71
Total British Empire	60·93	59·00	57·21	57·70	62·17
Germany	3·48	4·44	6·27	5·46	4·38
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	1·68	1·95	2·57	2·65	2·00
France	1·10	1·06	0·84	0·67	0·69
Italy	1·08	0·53	0·19	0·71	0·85
Netherlands	1·39	0·91	0·69	0·79	0·86
Japan	15·00	15·17	15·15	14·67	10·82
Persia	4·14	4·33	3·20	3·56	4·86
United States of America	6·11	7·64	8·16	9·02	9·03
Dutch East Indies	1·77	1·42	2·27	1·12	0·80
Other foreign countries	3·32	3·55	3·45	3·65	3·54
Total foreign countries	39·07	41·00	42·79	42·30	37·83

(3) PERCENTAGE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS CONSIGNED TO THE PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS DESTINATIONS.

Country.	*Percentage of Domestic Exports.*					*Main Items.*
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
British Possessions—						
United Kingdom	22·41	25·14	28·48	26·61	32·81	Tea, coffee, sisal, gold bullion, sugar, cotton, cotton seed.
India	37·24	41·00	21·32	31·80	34·93	Cotton, sodium carbonate.
Union of South Africa...	2·48	2·10	2·38	2·12	1·72	Coffee, sodium carbonate.
Canada	1·78	3·95	2·67	3·93	3·25	Maize, coffee, sisal.
Australia	0·60	0·55	[illegible]·00	0·67	1·00	Sodium carbonate, coffee.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory	4·68	4·18	[illegible]	3·66	4·44	Sugar, tobacco, flour, maize, tea.
Other British Possessions	1·82	2·09	2·22	1·72	2·08	Coffee, tea.
Total British Empire	71·01	79·01	61·37	70·51	80·23	
Foreign countries—						
Germany	1·95	1·89	1·96	1·14	0·75	Cotton, sisal, hides.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	2·58	3·25	4·16	3·51	2·28	Sisal, cotton, hides.
France	1·25	1·49	1·39	1·17	0·72	Sisal, hides, coffee, cotton.
Italy	0·99	0·76	0·48	0·50	0·27	Coffee, sisal, cotton.
Netherlands	1·64	1·47	1·48	1·61	1·67	Tin ore, sisal, hides.
China	0·58	0·18	0·78	0·71	0·48	Cotton, wattle bark.
Japan	12·18	1·92	15·97	12·72	3·61	Cotton, sodium carbonate, wattle extract.
United States of America	3·74	5·04	7·14	3·20	4·66	Coffee, sisal, skins.
Other foreign countries	4·08	4·99	5·27	4·93	5·33	Coffee, sisal, hides, skins, tin ore, cotton.
Total foreign countries	28·99	20·99	38·63	29·49	19·77	

(4) QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OTHER THAN BULLION AND SPECIE FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS INDICATING PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Article.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*Quantity.*		*Value.*		*Principal Sources of Supply.*
		1937.	*1938.*	*1937.*	*1938.*	
				£	£	
Rice	Cwt.	215,365	209,264	122,385	122,555	Tanganyika Territory and India.
Tobaccos	Lb.	1,693,074	1,451,355	164,607	167,179	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Coal	Ton	148,766	123,145	234,603	141,539	United Kingdom and Union of South Africa.
Iron and steel manufactures	Value	—	—	810,270	671,538	United Kingdom, Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union and Germany.
Electrical goods	,,	—	—	160,657	182,765	United Kingdom.
Industrial machinery	,,	—	—	300,504	351,695	United Kingdom, Germany and United States of America.
Other machinery	,,	—	—	338,883	323,361	United Kingdom and Germany.
Cotton textiles	,,	—	—	1,292,151	1,058,530	Japan.
Bags and sacks	Doz.	609,209	487,769	153,494	123,087	India.
Artificial silk piece goods	Lin. yd.	8,127,252	4,355,644	159,371	97,122	Japan.
Apparel	Value	—	—	184,883	204,332	Japan.
Oils	,,	—	—	749,547	842,113	Persia, United States of America, and Dutch East Indies.
Paper manufactures	,,	—	—	177,745	165,522	United Kingdom and United States of America.
Motor cars and parts	,,	—	—	318,678	403,601	United States of America, United Kingdom and Canada.
Motor lorries and parts	,,	—	—	389,793	287,853	United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom.
Bicycles and parts	,,	—	—	210,449	122,970	United Kingdom and Japan.

(5) (*a*) Quantities and Values of the Principal Domestic Exports or the Past Two Years.

	Unit of Quantity.	*1937.*		*1938.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Maize	Cwt.	728,373	198,832	1,179,340	259,346
Coffee, raw ...	,,	531,842	1,153,179	622,066	1,095,449
Sugar, refined ...	,,	300,979	167,417	334,249	183,611
Tea...	,,	83,197	474,599	85,440	508,066
Cotton, raw ...	Cental	1,424,755	4,460,801	1,657,800	3,532,063
Sisal fibre	Ton	29,835	654,914	27,872	440,920
Cotton seed ...	,,	104,330	395,440	122,963	307,485
Hides	Cwt.	79,953	280,384	87,458	190,819
Sodium carbonate	Ton	41,330	187,429	29,246	132,843
Gold bullion	Troy oz.	88,876	540,680	110,618	665,619

(*b*) Quantities and Values of the Principal Re-exports for the Past Two Years.

	Unit of Quantity.	*1937.*		*1938.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£
Coffee, raw ...	Cwt.	218,958	393,386	254,403	378,612
Cotton, raw ...	Cental	41,254	110,774	25,134	51,447
Iron and steel manufactures ...	Value	—	74,617	—	71,143
Machinery... ...	,,	—	91,268	—	185,569
Cotton textiles ...	,,	—	224,545	—	226,950
Oils...	,,	—	499,484	—	474,689
Motor cars and parts	,,	—	88,077	—	76,797
Motor lorries and parts	,,	—	44,965	—	49,400

(6) Import and Export of Coin and Notes.

Notes Imported into Kenya.

	From London.	*From Uganda.*	*From Tanganyika.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£
1934	475,000	33,214	25,000	533,214
1935	300,000	58,014	—	358,014
1936	450,000	47,408	—	497,408
1937	412,500	54,285	—	466,785
1938	500,000	88,675	—	588,675

Notes Exported from Kenya.

	To Uganda.	*To Tanganyika.*	*To Zanzibar.*	*Totals.*
	£	£	£	£
1934	75,000	—	—	75,000
1935	37,500	—	—	37,500
1936	15,000	2,500	—	17,500
1937	43,750	—	—	43,750
1938	—	—	50,000	50,000

Coin Imports into Kenya and Uganda.

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold coin	—	—	2,514	766	1,026
Silver coin	66,185	25,501	140,929	727,902	613,994
Nickel coin	—	11,931	11,532	10,743	7,411
Other coin	28,660	54,977	41,550	39,627	5,766

Coin Re-Exports from Kenya and Uganda.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold coin	1,220	1,125	—	—	—
Silver coin	291,941	109,850	223,427	249,050	64,052
Nickel coin	—	76	—	—	—
Other coin	2,074	4,890	12,095	11,751	330

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the external trade referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, the interchange of imported and locally produced goods was as follows:—

Kenya to Uganda.

	1936.	*1937.*	*1938.*
	£	£	£
Imported goods... ...	1,703,607	2,519,319	2,009,360
Local produce	213,108	278,368	284,876

Uganda to Kenya.

	£	£	£
Imported goods... ...	30,752	40,652	48,681
Local produce	63,279	99,949	156,369

Kenya and Uganda to Tanganyika Territory.

	£	£	£
*Imported goods... ...	932,553	1,121,546	952,868
Local produce	275,430	353,241	377,883

* Including specie value £236,045, £257,173 and £63,080 respectively.

Tanganyika Territory to Kenya and Uganda.

	£	£	£
*Imported goods... ...	206,082	826,212	205,138
Local produce	724,500	942,515	850,112

* Including specie value £143,410, £728,519 and £116,640 respectively.

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	Shs.	*Cts.*
Sugar	1	00 per cwt.
Tea	0	10 per lb.
Cigarettes	1	25 ,,
Manufactured tobacco	1	25 ,,
Beer	40	00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 42,310 lb. (Kenya 13,902 lb., Uganda 28,408 lb.) and the total amount realized was £12,273 (Kenya £3,720, Uganda £8,553).

VIII.—LABOUR.

Numbers Employed.

The average number of adult male registered natives in employment each month in 1938 was 172,760. The highest number employed monthly in any one period was 177,265 during the months of May and June. In addition to adult male labourers considerable numbers of women and juvenile labourers were employed, particularly in the pyrethrum industry where it has been found that juveniles are by far the most efficient pluckers. Juveniles engaged in pyrethrum picking earned from Shs.6/- to Shs.18/- per month, plus rations, but were employed on the average for four months only in the year. It was estimated that 5,000 juveniles were also employed on the tea estate, 4,000 in the sisal industry, and 1,500 on light work above ground in the mines. In addition a large number of juveniles are employed as domestic servants on farms and in the towns.

In the absence of a Special Labour Return during the year under review, it is not possible to state even approximately the number of natives employed in the various industries.

Supply and Demand.

From January until the end of May the supply of labour was adequate and during June and July it was, generally speaking, slightly in excess of the demand. This was due to the fact that a number of sisal estates reduced their labour as they run short of leaf, and the failure of the long rains in many parts of the country which resulted in a decreased demand for labour. In

September and October, however, a certain shortage of labour occurred. This was not because labour was difficult to obtain but was caused by a number of employers, who relied on recruiting to fill their requirements, failing to comply with the recruiting provisions of the Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937, with the result that prospective employees collected by their native recruiters in the Reserve, were not allowed to proceed to the place of employment. The position improved in November, when employers had realized that it was essential to have a licence to recruit labour and comply with the Ordinance and, by the end of the year, it was satisfactory.

Recruiting.

The recruiting of labour from the three Kavirondo districts of Nyanza Province was actively continued throughout the year. The Employment of Servants Ordinance was applied to the Colony at the end of April and provided for closer control of the activities of recruiters, particularly private recruiters, upon whom up to that time there had been little check. It naturally took time for employers to realize what regulations they had to comply with but, by the beginning of September, it was considered that employers should have realized that recruiters' licences were necessary, and after that date a close check was kept on all labour passing through Kisumu. Licences and permits were inspected and, except in special circumstances, native recruiters not in possession of permits, or whose employers were not in possession of licences, were turned back. In all such cases a letter was sent to the employer concerned informing him in what way he was contravening the Ordinance. The same mistake was rarely made twice, when the loss of a batch of labour was involved, and after two difficult months, the system ran quite smoothly.

Most of the labour recruited was destined for the Central and Coast Provinces.

Professional recruiters and labour agents have always been controlled by regulations and the Employment of Servants Ordinance placed very few additional obligations upon them. As usual, the majority of labour recruited professionally has been forwarded to employment, after the natives have agreed to a contract of service, attested by a Magistrate, for a period of anything from three to eight months. Apart from complaints against each other, chiefly among the Indian professional recruiters, there has been no trouble in this connection. The Employment of Servants Ordinance, 1937, made an advance in excess of the amount of one month's wages illegal. This was a severe blow to some of the Indian professional recruiters who had always relied on being able to give an advance of two or three months' wages in order to obtain labour.

The number of natives recruited in Nyanza and placed on attested contracts of service were as follows, compared with 1936 and 1937:—

Year.	*North Kavirondo.*	*Central Kavirondo.*	*South Kavirondo.*	*Total.*
1936	1,555	4,753	3,140	9,448
1937	1,140	4,108	2,399	7,647
1938	1,495	4,614	2,604	8,713

Although not up to the figure of 1936, there is an increase of over 1,000 over 1937.

Staff.

The Principal Labour Officer was in charge of the Section during the year and was stationed in Nairobi.

One Labour Officer was posted at Kisumu, one at Nakuru, one at Nairobi and one at Eldoret for part of the year.

The following is a summary of the field activities of the Labour Section during the year:—

Number of inspections	1,233
Number of days on tour	322

This figure is the record number of inspections ever carried out, and it is interesting to set out the number of inspections made since a record was kept. The figures are as follows:—

1931	562
1932	855
1933	833
1934	863
1935	1,010
1936	976
1937	1,195
1938	1,233

Labour Officers had instructions to acquaint themselves with all labour conditions throughout the area in which they were stationed and they ensured, as far as their lawful authority permitted, that satisfactory conditions of employment were maintained throughout these areas and that the provisions of the Ordinances governing the employment of labour, were duly regarded by employer and employee. Subject to special instructions from the Principal Labour Officer, Labour Officers were responsible for arranging a comprehensive and evenly distributed programme of inspection. A concentrated inspection was maintained where unsatisfactory conditions were discovered, or where the work or climatic conditions were believed to be arduous or dangerous to health.

At every inspection labour officers investigated and took appropriate action regarding the following matters, provided that wherever unsatisfactory conditions were discovered in regard to housing, feeding, sanitation or medical attention, action was taken in collaboration with the Principal Labour Officer or the District Medical Officer.

Labour Officers directed their attention to the following matters during their inspections:—

(*a*) That wages were paid in cash and not in kind and that no delay in payment occurred when a rightful demand was made.

(*b*) That there was no undue accumulation of arrears of wages or other deposits of the native in the hands of the employer and that the wage tickets or registers were properly marked when each day's work was completed.

(*c*) That the labourers were not prejudiced by the imposition of unfair tasks.

(*d*) That the wages of deceased labourers were forwarded to the relatives through the Principal Labour Officer or District Commissioner.

(*e*) That sufficient space was provided for labour, that all housing was weatherproof and well ventilated and that the camps and compounds were free from rats and vermin.

(*f*) That the quantities of food issued were according to agreement, or any special regulations which may be in force.

(*g*) That the food was wholesome and, with regard to mealie meal, fresh and well ground and that the supply of water was pure and sufficient.

(*h*) That sufficient fuel was available and also utensils for cooking and carrying water.

It was also ascertained:—

(*a*) Whether the employer was in possession of the necessary drugs, etc.

(*b*) That the natives were lawfully residing on the farms.

(*c*) That they were fully employed according to their agreements.

(*d*) That a register of the natives and a register of cattle was kept by the occupier according to the specified forms.

(*e*) That the natives' cattle were branded.

(*f*) That no payment in money or kind was received by occupiers in consideration of the right to cultivate or graze stock, etc.

(*g*) That proper precautions were taken by employers to guard against accidents.

(*h*) That all labour recruited was voluntarily offered.

Legislation.

As already mentioned, the Employment of Servants Ordinance 1937 was brought into force in April, 1938. This Ordinance consolidated and amended the law regulating the employment of servants and gave effect to the ratification by His Majesty's Government of an International Convention covering the regulation and recruiting of workers.

Committee on Juvenile Labour.

The Committee appointed by the Governor to review the legislation relating to the employment of juveniles reported in October. The Committee recommended, *inter alia,* that the minimum age at which juveniles should be allowed to enter into employment should be raised to the apparent age of twelve years, and that no person below fourteen years should be employed in any industrial undertaking. Other important recommendations were that the professional recruiting of juveniles should be forbidden; that juveniles should be removed completely from the scope of penal sanctions under the Employment of Servants Ordinance, and that no juvenile should be employed away from his home unless in possession of an identity certificate embodying an endorsement by his parent or guardian consenting to the juvenile entering employment. Government accepted the report generally and proposed to introduce the necessary legislation early in 1939.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis of all natives in employment on the 31st October, 1936, was compiled during the first half of the year, and for all purposes the comprehensive tabulations then compiled may, in the absence of later figures, be taken generally as ruling in 1938.

There are indications, however, which point to a slight rise in the average wage during 1938, but not to a very marked extent.

The following schedule reflects the average wages earned by men employed in the various callings enumerated. Where previous tabulation existed for the same occupations, comparative figures have been furnished:—

SCHEDULE.

Average rates of wages (including value of rations) paid to natives employed by all races of employers in October, 1936, as compared with November, 1930.

Domestic Servants.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
House boys	20/—	27/—
Personal servants ...	26/50	
Cooks	27/—	35/—
Kitchen boys	15/—	13/50
Waiters	24/—	34/50
Dhobies	24/—	31/—
Syces	13/—	15/50
Nurse boys	15/—	21/—
Motor car boys	18/50	26/50
Garden boys	12/—	17/—
Hotel porters and liftmen	[illegible]9/—	29/—
Bar and billiard boys ...	[illegible]	41/50
General house boys ...	[illegible]	—
Hospital ward attendants	19/—	22/50
Sweepers	17/—	20/50
Fuel boys	12/—	14/50
Stewards	26/—	—

Skilled Workmen.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Masons and bricklayers	26/—	25/—
Carpenters	27/—	35/—
Fitters and mechanics	25/—	47/50
Motor mechanics ...	23/—	30/—
Motor drivers... ...	29/—	51/50
Lorry and tractor drivers	24/50	52/—
Engine drivers (mobile)	19/—	27/50
Engine drivers (stationary)	25/50	
Blacksmiths and farriers...	33/—	45/—
Tinsmiths and sheet metal workers ...	35/—	48/—
Leather workers ...	23/—	70/—
Tailors...	22/50	37/50
Armourers	70/—	—
Painters	35/—	57/—
Sail and tent makers	13/50	—
Motor boat drivers ...	59/—	—
Compositors	42/—	47/—
Machinists	26/—	
Book-binders	34/50	
Printers' hands ...	12/—	
Butchers and slaughtermen	16/50	28/50
Bakers' and confectioners' assistants ...	25/50	28/—

Indoor Workers.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Clerks	40/—	54/—
Telephone operators ...	47/—	
Office boys	23/50	31/50
Shop and store boys ...	17/50	26/—
Caretakers and watchmen	19/50	41/—

Agricultural Workers, Specialised Labour.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Coffee factory hands...	11/—	16/—
Coffee pruners, pickers and nursery attendants	10/50	12/50
Sisal factory hands ...	18/50	16/—
Sisal cutters and cultivators	10/50	15/50

Indoor Workers.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Teachers...	27/—	19/—
Dispensers and dressers	26/—	30/—
Storekeepers	17/—	—
Clergymen and lay preachers	24/—	—
Technical instructors ...	49/50	—

Agricultural Workers, Specialised Labour.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Tea factory hands ...	17/50	16/—
Tea pickers and cultivators	13/—	14/—
Sugar-mill hands ...	16/—	16/50
Cane cutters and cultivators	15/—	14/50
Coconut plantation labour	8/—	21/50
Fruit pickers and packers	12/50	16/50
Jam boilers	17/—	
Dairy workers ...	19/50	16/50

Unskilled Labour.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Headmen	22/—	14/—
Labourers	11/—	
Safari porters	15/50	—
Animal transport drivers	12/50	16/50
Garage attendants ...	20/50	—
Saw-mill labour ...	12/—	16/—
Flour-mill labour ...	13/—	16/—
Electric power labour...	21/—	—
Fuel cutters	12/—	—
Herds and cattlemen ...	10/50	13/—
Boat attendants ...	19/—	39/—

Mining and Prospecting.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Oct., 1935.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*
Not specified	14/50	10/—

Miscellaneous Workers.

Occupation.	*Oct., 1936.*	*Nov., 1930.*
Not specified	25/—	46/—

Cost of Living.

NON-NATIVE.

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding-houses is £6 10s. per month.

NATIVE.

The staple foodstuff of the native is maize meal, the average consumption being approximately 2 lb. per day, at a total cost of approximately Shs.3/- per mensem. Other foodstuffs including meat, beans, etc., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.3/- per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in the native reserves who, however, normally produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, though during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

Detailed figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 to 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following are the approximate retail prices of some of the more common commodities in Nairobi in December, 1938:—

Section 1.—Groceries.

Commodity.	*Cents of a shilling.*	*Sales unit.*
Bread, white (European bakery) ...	35	1 lb.
Flour, superfine	27	1 ,,
Jam, plum	90	1 ,,
Oatmeal	171	3 ,,
Rice, Mwanza	24	1 ,,
Sugar, best	16	1 ,,
Beer	112	bottle
Coffee, best quality ground ...	127	1 lb.
Tea, best quality	193	1 ,,
Soap, blue mottled...	33	1½ ,,
Soda, washing—Magadi	24	1 ,,

Section 2.—Dairy Produce.

Commodity.	*Cents of a shilling.*	*Sales unit.*
Butter, creamery	142	1 lb.
Butter, best farm	141	1 ,,
Cheese, local cheddar	131	1 ,,
Eggs, European farm—new laid ...	144	doz.
Bacon, average	153	1 lb.
Milk, fresh—Grade "A"	25	pint

Section 3.—Meat and Fish.

Commodity.	*Cents of a shilling.*	*Sales unit.*
Beef grade—average	95	1 lb.
Mutton grade—leg	95	1 ,,
Pork grade—leg	123	1 ,,
Lard	94	1 ,,
Suet	75	1 ,,
Fish, Kisumu—lake	75	1 ,,
Fish, Mombasa—sea	90	1 ,,

Note.—The price quoted for fresh milk is that charged when delivered to the customer in sealed bottles.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(i) The administration, which controls all Government schools, carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nyeri and Kisumu.

(ii) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 63 European Education Officers and 16 Matrons.

(iii) In the Government Indian schools there are four European Principals and assistants employed in the secondary schools and 129 Indian Education Officers.

(iv) The Arab schools at the coast are staffed by five European Education Officers and 34 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(v) In the Government African schools and training institutions there are 27 European Education Officers, 10 European Technical Instructors and 151 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1938 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	12,900
European Education	49,003
Indian and Goan Education	43,861
Arab Education	6,711
African Education	80,130
Extraordinary	1,878
Total	194,483

Included in this expenditure were grants in aid to private schools amounting to £51,515. Revenue amounted to £28,835, reducing the total net expenditure to £165,648.

Twenty-one Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £17,937, and they received a total fee revenue from the Government schools of £466.

Organisation.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab and African Education, respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee.

In African Education eleven District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school during 1938 was:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government Primary schools	9	541	319	860
Government Secondary schools	2	158	142	300
Private schools	22	401	556	957
Total	33	1,100	1,017	2,117

Of the above pupils, 1,139 were boarders, 622 in Government schools and 517 in private schools.

The two Government Secondary schools are the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, and the Kenya High School, Nairobi, for girls. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales School, and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1938 was as follows:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Government	13	3,383	859	4,242
Aided	57	1,848	2,897	4,745
Unaided	8	334	68	402
Total	78	5,565	3,824	9,389

Of these, two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1938 was 331 (177 boys and 154 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 528 pupils (233 boys and 295 girls).

Arab Education.

Nine schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a night school at Lamu, the Arab Girls' School, Mombasa, and village schools at Mambrui, Vanga, Msambweni and Takaungu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 904 (787 boys and 117 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools and institutions in 1938:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys and men.*	*Girls and women.*	*Total pupils.*
Jeanes School	1	55	27	82
Native Industrial Training Depot	1	395	—	395
Primary schools	11	921	—	921
Village schools	39	3,401	203	3,604
Total	52	4,772	230	5,002

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boards, with the exception of 260 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies and one independent society conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

	No. of schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total pupils.*
Elementary schools	1,765	82,603	38,573	121,176
Primary schools	37	2,271	374	2,645
Secondary schools	3	182	2	184
Total	1,805	85,056	38,949	124,005

The three secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu, the Catholic High School, Kabaa, and the Church Missionary Society, Maseno.

Twenty-five of the schools had girls' boarding sections, with a total average roll of 1,321 boarders.

Examinations.

The following pupils from Kenya schools passed external examinations in 1938:—

Cambridge Junior.

	Europeans.		*Goans and Indians.*		*Arabs.*	
Year.	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*	*Entered.*	*Passed.*
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
1936	46	34	205	107	4	1
1937	42	34	215	102	8	4
1938	44	30	213	94	4	2
*Cambridge School Certificate.**						
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
1936	36	29	5	2	—	—
1937	37	26	5	3	—	—
1938	57	37	74	52	—	—
London Matriculation Examination.						
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—
1936	1	—	79	13	—	—
1937	4	—	89	48	—	—
1938	5	2	39	18	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. A scheme has come into force for utilizing and extending the training facilities so as to enable local probationers to work for a certificate and the Home is aided for this purpose.

A seaside holiday camp for European children is held annually at Mombasa and is financed by voluntary contributions.

The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue to function successfully.

Valuable service of a charitable and social nature is carried out by such bodies as the League of Mercy, the British Legion, the Salvation Army and the East African Women's League.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provides telegraphic and telephonic communications by land line, cable and wireless and mail services, internal, overseas and air, for the extensive areas which fall within the East African Postal Administration.

Financial.

The financial operations of the Department have again been satisfactory, the excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure in respect of Kenya being £62,863. The cash revenue amounted to £200,951 and the Recurrent Expenditure to £138,088.

Mail Matter.

The volume of mail matter dealt with in Kenya amounted to 16,123,000 articles (letters, postcards, book and sample packets, circulars, etc.) as compared with 15,391,000 in 1937. These figures include air mail postings.

Operation of Mail Services.

Empire Air Mail Service.—The service was further extended to include the India-Malaya and Australia section, Hong Kong, Canada and Newfoundland.

Some delay to mails occurred during the Christmas period, otherwise the service was satisfactorily maintained.

Internal Services.—All services were efficiently maintained throughout the year.

Overseas, Ocean.—The number of mails despatched to and received from the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 66 in each direction, the average time in transit between Mombasa and London being 18 days.

Parcels.

The number of parcels handled, including cash-on-delivery, was 158,458, a slight decrease compared with 1937. 10,544 cash-on-delivery parcels were dealt with, having a value of £30,247.

Money Orders.

The volume of money order business again showed an increase over the previous year, the comparative position being:—

	Issued.		*Paid.*	
	No.	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*
		£		£
1937	29,595	168,480	20,030	95,272
1938	33,126	179,112	20,971	103,033

Postal Orders.

Postal orders issued and paid amounted to 122,732 in number and £64,581 in value, the increase over 1937 being 4,910 and £1,609 respectively.

Telegraphs and Telephones

Telegraphs.—Revised charges on telegrams addressed to Empire countries on a flat rate basis were introduced on the 25th April.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 365,800, a decrease of 4 per cent. compared with 1937. External telegrams numbered 119,900, of which 45,800 were to or from Great Britain. 6,600 inland "greetings" telegrams were transmitted during the year.

Telephones.—The number of trunk calls made during 1938 was 164,600 as compared with 180,000 in 1937. Local calls totalled 5,103,400, an increase of 797,700 over the previous year's figures.

Engineering Section.

Telephones.—There was a steady demand for telephone services throughout the Colony during the year. The number of telephones in use at the end of 1938 was:—

Direct Exchange connections ...	2,483
Extensions	1,644
Private Wires	151

The construction of the Kericho-Kisii trunk, including the realignment of the route between Jamji and Chemagal, was completed. A subsidiary trunk from Lumbwa to Koru and Muhoroni was also completed during the year.

Telegraphs.—Reconstruction work over approximately 278 miles of telegraph route was carried out during the year.

Overseas communications operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. were satisfactorily maintained.

The mileage of pole routes carrying telegraph and telephone lines was increased to 2,893 miles and wire mileage to 18,985 miles.

Broadcasting.

The local broadcasting service operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. was satisfactorily maintained. The number of current licences at the end of the year was 2,995, and the total fees collected on behalf of the operating Company amounted to £4,873. Of this sum the Department retained £392. Sixty-two dealers' licences were issued during the year.

Roads.

Owing to the fact that the rains were below normal in most districts, the roads of the Colony were maintained in fair condition.

The report of the Central Roads and Traffic Board on road improvements was issued, but at the close of the year no decision had been made with regard to financing the proposals.

Experiments were continued in order to test out the most suitable form of bitumen surfacing that could be carried out at a moderate cost.

Meanwhile the traffic on the roads has increased considerably, and in one case alone has risen from 400 to 600 vehicles per day in the past two years.

A new road was completed, as a charge to Colonial Development Funds, from Kisumu to Kibos, thus improving the communication between Kisumu and Nairobi by avoiding the old route, which was impassable after moderate rain.

The Public Works Department expenditure on roads and bridges amounted to £70,999, of which £63,523 was on account of Maintenance and Improvement of Roads and Bridges. On capital works £12,992 was spent from Colonial Development Funds.

Harbours.

The total tonnages (imports and exports) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1937 and 1938 are given below. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1937.	*1938.*
148,401 tons.	131,950 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	*Imports B/L tons.*	*Exports B/L tons.*	*Total B/L tons.*
1937	491,941	608,659	1,100,600
1938	474,605	645,047	1,119,652

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1938 as compared with 1937 is summarized in the following statement:—

	1937.	*1938.*
Number of steamships	738	711
Net tonnage of steamers	2,253,183	2,254,410
Import —B/L tons	627,494	599,660
Exports	573,245	610,779
Passengers landed :—		
European	7,642	8,427
Non-European	19,197	17,568
Passengers embarked :—		
European	6,882	7,600
Non-European	13,347	14,315

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1937, was as follows:—

	1937.	*1938.*
Vanga	10,701	9,422
Funzi	9,203	9,434
Mombasa	4,589,135	4,574,907
Kilifi	6,079	15,862
Malindi	19,315	19,843
Lamu	77,562	65,307
Kipini	3,591	2,478

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,347,835 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 1,050,881 tons, as compared with £2,400,697 and 1,008,128 tons in 1937.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1937 figures. In 1938, 892,471 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £192,947, while in 1937, 771,471 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £191,413. The following table indicates the number of passenger journeys in the various classes, as compared with 1937:—

	Passenger journeys.				
Year.	*1st Class.*	*2nd Class.*	*3rd Class.*	*Season Tickets.*	*Total.*
1937 .	8,764	37,688	716,809	8,210	771,471
1938 ...	9,299	37,302	839,438	6,432	892,471

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

	1937.	*1938.*
Earnings	£157,243	£141,713
Working expenditure	£69,977	£75,810
Tonnage carried	153,293	156,885

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during 1938 as compared with 1937:—

	1937.		*1938.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Coal	92,988	125,934	103,722	182,312
Oil	605	1,579	380	1,075
Wood	172,584	58,736	151,965	55,523

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

	1937.		*1938.*	
	Tons.	*Cost.*	*Tons.*	*Cost.*
		£		£
Oil	4,226	10,931	4,246	11,597
Wood	8,875	3,583	10,552	4,447

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1938 are shown in the following table:—

	Railways.	*Harbours.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
Earnings	2,659,176	508,925	3,168,101
Ordinary working expenditure	1,396,970	196,580	1,593,550
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure ...	1,262,206	312,345	1,574,551

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and thirteen landing grounds are established for regular use. In addition, twenty-three emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points, some of which are fit for use by all types of aircraft. There are also six licensed landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, and approximately ten unlicensed privately-owned landing grounds also exist.

Kenya is served by a thrice-weekly air service between Great Britain and Kisumu, and a twice-weekly air-service between South Africa (Durban) and Kisumu, both operated by Imperial Airways (Africa) Limited, which calls at Kisumu. An air mail feeder service, linking Kakamega, Kitale, Eldoret, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, with Nairobi and Kisumu and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company, Wilson Airways Limited. This company also operates a twice-weekly shuttle service between Kisumu and Nairobi and a twice-weekly Central African Service connecting Kisumu with Nairobi, Moshi, Dodoma, Mbeya, Mpika, Broken Hill and Lusaka, and a goldfields service connecting Kisumu with Nairobi, Mara, Musoma, Mwanza and Geita. The company also undertakes an increasing amount of instructional and charter-flying. South African Airways also operates a weekly service between Germiston and Kisumu on the Central African Route.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1938 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £1,712,858, including bullion.

Of the thirty civil aircraft registered in the Colony, sixteen are owned by commercial companies. During the year, twenty-seven pilots' " A " licences were issued, twenty-one of the holders of which were trained " ab initio " under a subsidy scheme operated by the Aero Club of East Africa with some financial assistance from Government. Thirty pilots' " A " licences were renewed during the year, ten of which were held by persons trained under the subsidy scheme.

On the 31st December, 1938, the following licences were current:—

Pilots "A" licences	58
Pilots " B " licences...	16
Ground engineers licences	16
Aerodrome licences	6
Certificates of registration	31
Certificates of airworthiness	23

AIR TRAFFIC.

The following are statistics of air traffic for the year 1938:—

	No. of craft.	*No. of passengers.*	*Value of cargo.*	*Including bullion value.*
			£	£
Landed	832	1,224	515,535	502,956
Shipped	822	1,995	1,197,323	1,156,081

Note.—The above figures refer only to foreign arrivals and departures and do not include intermediary movements as did the 1937 details.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to £465,301, of which £309,560 was on account of revenue services provided under Public Works Heads, £103,427 from various extra departmental sources, £29,598 from Loan and £22,716 from Colonial Development Funds.

The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £62,306, which was mostly from water supplies administered by the Department.

The total expenditure on capital works amounted to £245,093 in direct charges, of which £91,611 was obtained from revenue, £123,884 from Colonial Development Funds, the Air Ministry and Military Extraordinary votes, and £29,598 from Loan.

The revenue expenditure was sub-divided as follows:—

	£
Buildings	21,130
Water and drainage	7,381
Roads and bridges	7,476
Aerodromes	5,793
Miscellaneous (including Unallocated Stores £33,532)	49,831
	£91,611

Expenditure on :—

	£
Colonial Development Funds—	
Roads in Mining and Tea Areas	12,992
Water Supplies, etc.	9,724
Air Ministry—	
Buildings—Nairobi Aerodrome and elsewhere ...	15,239
Royal Air Force Station, Eastleigh, Nairobi ...	78,140
Military Extraordinary	5,012
Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Extraordinary	2,777
	£123,884

The most important works completed or in progress during the course of the year were the boarding block for the primary school, Nairobi; the Indian elementary school, Nairobi; European and Asian housing at Kisumu; automatic telephone exchange, Mombasa; a new post office at Kisumu; the new King's African Rifles cantonment at Nanyuki; the Thika and Kitui water supplies; the Kisumu-Kibos-Kibigori road and the Kericho-Chemagel road.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates: Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 242, of which 79 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officer.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created Special Districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the officers-in-charge of these Districts are the officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First-Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 153, involving 301 charges against 277 individuals.

These figures compare with 180 cases and 231 charges during 1937.

Of the total of 294 charges actually tried during 1938, 286 were against males and eight against females. There were 157 convictions, 35 acquittals and 102 discharges. The convictions were against three Europeans, three Asiatics and 151 Natives and the punishments imposed were:—

Fine and Peremptory Imprisonment	2
Peremptory imprisonment	73
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment or both	6
Sentenced to death	62
Detained during Governor's pleasure	8
Committed to Remand Home	5
Deportation Order	1
	157

The number of Civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the year was 335, an increase of 47 on the number for 1937. Probate and Administration causes numbered 204, which was the same number as filed in 1937, and 53 Bankruptcy petitions were filed, as compared with 58 for the previous year. In addition, five Trust Causes were opened and 23 Divorce Causes were filed.

There were 271 Civil and Criminal Appeals from Subordinate Courts, 166 Criminal Revision Cases and 826 Confirmation Cases.

During the year, 49,529 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, a decrease of 1,330 on the figures for 1937. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	44,925
Acquittals	1,646
Discharges	2,958
	49,529

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	18,145
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	9,083
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	1,520
Fine and detention camp	172
Detention camp	2,862
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	555
Peremptory imprisonment	3,116
Whipping	241
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment or both	41
Whipping, with fine or detention camp, or both... ...	5
Bound over ; cautioned ; repatriated	4,371
Other punishments ; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	4,813
Detained pending Governor's orders	1
Total convictions ...	44,925

Police.

The Kenya Police.—The Kenya Police, composed of Africans with a small number of Asiatic personnel under the direction of European superior and subordinate officers, is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony.

Units of the Force, operating in municipal and district areas, are under the control of superior police officers or senior subordinate police officers, while, subsidiary to these units, there are police stations in settled and urban areas in charge of European or Asiatic subordinate officers.

African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana where they operate under the direct control of administrative officers, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the native reserves is the responsibility of the local Tribal Police, to whom reference is made below; in addition, detachments of the Kenya Police Force are stationed in the Northern Frontier District, while the temporary increase of one Assistant Superintendent and 57 African ranks, sanctioned in 1935 in view of the additional duties in that district arising from the Italo-Ethiopian situation, was maintained throughout the year, as was the specal unit of two Assistant Inspectors and 150 African ranks established in 1937 for duties in connection with the Ethiopian Refugee Camp at Isiolo.

Police detachments in the gold mining areas of the Colony at Kakamega, Gori River, Lolgorien and Bondo remained unchanged and the police patrol, consisting of 18 African ranks, established to preserve order on the borders of the Kisii-Lumbwa native reserves continued to operate throughout the year.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1938 totalled 5,133. Of that number 4,967 were true cases, a decrease of 139 true cases on the total of 1937. In 3,167 cases accused persons were prosecuted for offences before Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Court. Convictions were recorded in 2,825 cases. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs.379,298/-, of which Shs.105,777/- or 25·2 per cent. was recovered.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of messengers in the reserves, and through the supervision of communal services, and had proved its usefulness in the past.

By the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, powers were given to the Tribal Police enabling them to make arrests, guard prisoners, and generally act as a Police Force in the native reserves and support the official headmen in maintaining law and order in these areas.

The total strength of the Force in the native reserves now numbers 829 non-commissioned officers and men. In the more progressive reserves the force has achieved a high standard of discipline and efficiency, and from some reserves a small unit is lent to the Kenya Police to assist in the detection of crime in the settled areas.

Prisons Department.

The Prison establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons comprise the following three divisions:—

(1) 28 Prisons.
(2) 51 Detention Camps.
(3) 3 Approved Schools.

Details of the committals to these establishments during 1938 are as follows:—

Prisons:	
On conviction	7,383
On remand...	5,242
Civil debtors	237
Lunatics	324
	13,186
Detention camps, Total	17,945
Approved schools, Total	62
Total committals ...	31,193

There was a decrease of 642 in the total number of committals as compared with 1937, as follows:—

Prisons; an increase of	66
Detention camps; a decrease of ...	714
Approved schools; an increase of ...	6

The nationalities of the 7,383 convicted persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment were as follows:—

Europeans	14
Eurasians	1
Seychellois	3
Goans	5
Indians	69
Arabs	76
Somalis	79
Africans	7,136

The number of female convicted prisoners increased and the number of juvenile convicted prisoners decreased as compared with 1937 from 587 to 644 and 289 to 248, respectively. Of these, 601 females were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, 35 were sentenced to between 3 and 12 months' imprisonment, and 8 to more than 12 months' imprisonment.

Of the juveniles, excluding those sentenced to detention in Approved Schools, 225 were sentenced to caning only and 23 to imprisonment.

Under the system whereby all sentences of seven years and over are brought up for review at intervals of four years during the currency of the sentences, the cases of 46 prisoners were submitted to His Excellency the Governor for consideration and eight of these prisoners were granted accelerated release conditional upon their continued exemplary behaviour.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 3·9, the same as in the previous year—the lowest figure since 1933.

Deaths decreased from 83 to 63, and of this number 33 were due to pneumonia.

Administration.

Prisons.—The re-organisation of the III Class Prisoner of the Colony undertaken in 1937 was almost complete by the end of the year.

The prison motor-van " Brown Maria " ran regular fortnightly journeys throughout the year to District prisons in the Central Province, bringing all but the shortest term prisoners into Nairobi Prison, where if passed fit by the Medical Officer they were employed at the quarry and concrete works.

The Ngong River prison, established in connection with the quarry and concrete works of the Railway administration, was maintained at a daily average population of 350 throughout the year. The work undertaken at this camp provides real hard labour for those convicts medically fit to undergo it.

The production of prison industries again showed an increase and the revenue derived amounted to £14,851 as compared with £12,805 in 1937.

The discharged prisoners' aid committees set up in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu again rendered valuable assistance throughout the year. The total number of prisoners interviewed prior to discharge by these three committees amounted to 752.

Detention Camps.—The total number of persons sentenced during 1938 was 17,945. This is a decrease of 714 on the previous year's figures.

The scheme, which was introduced in 1936 for seconding prisons N.C.O.'s and warders to detention camps to improve the discipline in these camps, to increase the deterrent effect of detention and to make detainee labour more efficient and productive, and which was extended to further camps during 1937, has proved satisfactory.

Approved Schools.—Committals to the Class III and Class II Approved Schools at Kabete and Dagoretti respectively continue to increase, there being 62 committals in 1938 as against 54 in 1937. More first offenders are now being committed, but the average age of such committals is higher, being 14·12 years as compared with 13·33 in 1937.

The combined daily average population at these two schools for the year was 151, an increase of 25 over the figures for 1937.

There was one committal during the year to the Class I Approved School, which was established in January, 1937, in conjunction with the Salvation Army. This school is for the reception of juvenile vagrants or those suffering from ill-treatment or neglect or found in circumstances likely to lead them into criminality.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-six ordinances were passed during the year 1938. A summary of the more important enactments not referred to elsewhere is given below.

No. III.—The Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, amends the Marriage Ordinance so as to permit a minor, consent to whose marriage has been refused by the person empowered to give such consent, to apply to the Supreme Court for consent.

No. VI.—The Public Trustee's (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, constitutes Commissioners for the purpose of advising the Public Trustee as to the investment of trust funds, and the disposal of such investments, administered by him.

No. VII.—The Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938, enables the Governor in Council to make regulations providing for the total or partial cessation of lighting in the Colony on occasions of emergency or public danger, or by way of experiment or practice for such occasions.

No. VIII.—The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, reduced he stamp duty on warrants for goods from fifty cents to twenty cents.

No. IX.—The King's African Rifles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, deletes the provision which empowered Commanding Officers to award corporal punishment to African soldiers, as it was considered advisable that that power be confined to courts martial.

No. XI.—The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, makes provision for controlling the importation into the Colony of unskilled manual labourers from territories outside Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

No. XIV.—The Sugar (Control) Ordinance, 1938, gives effect in Kenya to the International Sugar Agreement which was signed at London on the 6th day of May, 1937.

No. XVI.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, affords to bankers in the Colony the same protection in regard to drafts as is afforded to them in England by section 19 of the Stamp Act, 1853.

No. XVIII.—The Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, gives legislative effect in Kenya to the proposal that a public holiday should be held annually in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda on the second Monday in October, to be described as "King's Day," in substitution for the public holiday observed on the day of the official celebration of His Majesty's Birthday.

No. XXII.—The Refugees Ordinance, 1938, regularizes the residence in the Colony of certain refugees from Ethiopia.

No. XXVI.—The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, brings the law relating to sedition and importation of undesirable publications into general accord with that of the other British dependencies.

No. XXVIII.—The Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1938, together with the Crown Lands (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938 (No. XXVII), is designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the claims and needs in respect of land of the native population in Kenya and certain other matters.

No. XXXII.—The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, extends the provisions of the Liquor Ordinance, 1934, to Abyssinians in the same manner as they are applicable to natives, Somalis, Malagasies and Comoro Islanders.

No. XXXIII.—The McMillan Memorial Library Ordinance, 1938, is designed to enlarge, extend and revise the objects and scope of the charitable trust known as the McMillan Memorial Library and the powers and responsibilities of the trustees thereof; to make certain further amendments and additions to the constitution and trusts of the said charitable trust and to divers documents subsidiary thereto; and to consolidate and declare the constitution and trusts as so modified.

No. XXXIV.—The Pyrethrum Ordinance, 1938, re-enacts with minor amendments all the provisions of the Sale of Pyrethrum Ordinance 1935, and provides for a further measure of control of the pyrethrum industry.

No. XL.—The Museums Trustees Ordinance, 1938, establishes a Board of Trustees for the purpose of administering museums in the Colony which may be vested in the Board, and provides for the management and control of the museum carried on in the Coryndon Memorial.

No. XLI.—The Financial Officers (Change of Titles) Ordinance, 1938, provides for changes in the titles of the principal financial officers. In consequence of the abolition of the office of Treasurer and the division of the statutory administrative duties of that office between the newly created posts of Financial Secretary, Accountant General and Commissioner of Inland Revenue, numerous amendments in many existing enactments have become necessary. The Ordinance enables these amendments to be made.

No. XLIII.—The Asian Civil Service Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance 1938, provides for the admission of Asian members of the British East African Meteorological Service, who elect to become contributors to the Asian Provident Fund Scheme of Kenya and when such members elect to become contributors make them subject to the scheme, as if they were members of the Kenya Asian Local Civil Service.

No. XLV.—The Kenya and Uganda Railway (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, extends the powers of the High Commissioner for Transport in regard to various matters which are not provided for in the Principal Ordinance, the Kenya and Uganda Railway Ordinance, 1927. More especially the Ordinance enables the High Commissioner, when necessary, to make provision for road motor services and for air services.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega and an agency at Nanyuki.

Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kakamega.

An increase in the Colony's Savings Bank transactions was recorded during 1938. At the close of the year there were 12,218 African depositors compared with 10,623 in 1937. The total number of all classes of depositors and the amount to their credit increased from 24,158 and £509,917 in 1937 to 27,209 and £559,847, respectively, in 1938.

In 1931 a Land and Agricultural Bank was inaugurated in terms of the Land Bank Ordinance, 1930, with a capital of £240,000. This capital was increased to £500,000 in 1933 and in 1936 a further £250,000 was provided, of which latter a sum of £100,000 was earmarked for administration under the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1936, the Land Bank acting as agents for the Government in carrying out the decisions of the Farmers' Conciliation Board appointed under that Ordinance. The Land Bank makes advances to farmers for specified purposes repayable over periods up to thirty years, on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1938, the Bank had made 682 long-term advances aggregating £832,189 and 152 short-term loans aggregating £43,733.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver), with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs.10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures legislation has application to the whole Colony and Protectorate, but in practice the staff now available only permits of supervision in the larger business centres. Any extension of such activities would necessitate an appreciable increase in the cost of the services.

The pound, yard and gallon, identical with those used in the United Kingdom, are the standard weights and measures of the Colony, while the prescribed degrees of accuracy are similar to those required in Great Britain.

Weights, measures and instruments numbering 16,528 were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year. In addition, approximately 6,000 weights, measures and instruments were examined during visits of inspection. Revenue collected for stamping and adjusting amounted to £450. Prosecutions for infringements of the Weights and Measures Ordinance were instituted in a number of cases.

All Administrative and Agricultural officers are deputy inspectors under the Weights and Measures Ordinance in order to permit verification and stamping under their supervision of half-bushel measures of volume which have been introduced in native reserves.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for five years ended 31st December, 1938.

Year.	*Revenue.* £	*Expenditure.* £
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381
1937	3,667,393	3,565,976
1938	3,776,030	3,876,952

The above are gross figures. The net figures are obtained by deducting reimbursements from neighbouring territories in respect of joint services from Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in respect of loan interest and from other sources on account of services which are not a charge against the local revenues of the Colony. In consequence the annual accounts for 1938 show an actual net local revenue of £2,545,775 and a net local expenditure of £2,646,697. The figures for 1938 are not strictly comparable with those for 1937, because of a change in accounting procedure, whereby certain non-liquid assets were charged to expenditure. On a basis comparable with the 1937 figures, there was a surplus of £126,660 for 1938.

STATEMENT OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

Floated.	*Amount of issue.* £	*Rate of Interest. Per cent.*	*Price of Issue. Per cent.*	*Redeemable.*	*Expenditure at 31st December.* £
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946–56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948–58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,449,308
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961–71	3,220,609
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957–67	281,328
1936 ...	375,000	3	100	1956–61	344,242
	£17,580,600				£17,295,487

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the 1936 loan commence in October, 1939.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	*Capital Debt.*			*Annual Charges.*						*Total Annual Charges.*
	Kenya Colony.	*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*	*Total Public Debt.*	*Kenya Colony.*			*Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.*			
				Interest.	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	*Interest.*	*Sinking Fund.*	*Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921 …	754,614	4,245,386	5,000,000	45,277	7,546	52,823	254,723	42,454	297,177	350,000
1927 …	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 …	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 …	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 …	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936 …	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Total	4,328,792	13,251,808	17,580,600	197,434	43,287	240,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,058,252

* Commences October, 1939.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Liabilities.	£	Shs.	cts.	*Assets.*	£	Shs.	cts.
Deposits ...	1,327,403	12	34	Investments ...	971,342	8	73
Drafts	4,387	4	06	Advances ...	75,275	5	93
Loan Fund, unspent balances	281,272	19	43	Suspense ...	21,754	19	82
Balance	401,218	14	08	Cash	945,909	15	43
	£2,014,282	9	91		£2,014,282	9	91

MAIN HEAD OF TAXATION AND YIELD OF EACH.
1938.

	£
Customs Revenue	835,117
Hut and Poll Tax (Native)	532,278
Non-Native Poll Tax	48,690
Petrol Tax	69,369
Estate Duty	18,613
Income Tax	104,473
Entertainment Tax	5,615
	1,614,155

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue Purposes	56,745
Beer Excise Duty	7,674
Sugar Excise Duty	23,199
Tea Excise Duty	6,250
Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duty	6,368
	£100,236

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs and Excise Management and Tariff legislation during the year.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at Shs.12 in 1938, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below: —

Tribe.	*District.*	*Rate Shs.*
Meru & Tharaka	Meru	8
Emberre	Emberre Location, Embu District	8
Kamba	Kikumbuliu Location Machakos District	9
Kamba	Kitui	9
Kamba	Kilifi and Digo	10
Masai	Masai	13*
North Kamasia	Baringo	6
South Kamasia	Baringo	10
East Suk	Baringo	10
Njemps	Baringo	10
Elgeyo	Elgeyo-Marakwet	10
Marakwet	Elgeyo-Marakwet	10
Duruma	Digo	6
Digo	Digo	10
Giriama	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu Giriama, Adewasanye, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District	8
	Rabai and Ruouma Locations, Kilifi District	12
	Elsewhere in Kilifi District	10
Galla, Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara.	Tana River	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara.	Lamu	10
Turkana	Turkana	3
West Suk	Turkana	8
Ndigiri, Il Mwesi, Mukogodo	North Nyeri	8
Korokoro, Malakote, Malulu, Galla and Boni.	Garissa, Northern Frontier District	8

* Poll tax only.

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A tax at the prescribed rate is payable on each hut (dwelling-house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

The age of liability for payment of poll tax was raised from 16 to 18 years by the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936. A poll tax at the prescribed rate is now payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 18 years who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and Poll Tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by Headmen. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut and poll tax ticket for each tax paid; at the same time the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers. During 1936 a system was introduced, designed to assist individuals to accumulate their tax by means of stamps known as Kodi stamps. Revenue stamps, similar in size and shape to postage stamps, have been printed. They bear a special design and are of the denomination of Shs.1. These stamps are for sale at all post offices, administrative offices and certain other centres, and are purchasable in bulk by large employers of labour. At the time of the tax census, natives liable to pay are issued with a tax stamp collection card which is endorsed with the native's name and certain particulars. The design of the card provides separate spaces for affixing twelve stamps, representing a sum equivalent to one hut of poll tax. At any time at which a contributor has completed his total of twelve stamps, or when he is prepared to hand in a sum of money representing the cash difference between the number of stamps already affixed and the amount due on the card, he is entitled to a tax receipt in respect of one hut or poll. Provision was made in the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, for the payment of tax by means of these Kodi stamps and for the payment of wages partly in Kodi stamps if both employer and employee agree to this course.

Yield.—The vield of native hut and poll tax in 1938 amounted to £532,278.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Blue Book. Annually. 10s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of Kenya Colony. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.

Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.

Geological Report No. 4 (1936)—
Survey of No. 2 Mining Area Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Geological Report No. 5 (1936)—
Preliminary Report of No. 1 Area, North and Central Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.
Vol. I—Report (H.L. 184) 4s. 6d.
Vol. II—Minutes of Evidence (H.L. 29) £1 10s.
Vol. III—Appendices (H.L. 29) 4s. 6d.

Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.

Kenya Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Kenya Legislative Council Debates. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Kenya without Prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa" 1931. 5s.

Laws relating to Customs (Revised up to 30th June, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Laws relating to Water (September, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 3d.

Mining Laws, 1934. 6s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Papers relating to the Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931. 1s. 6d.

Report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into and Report upon Allegations of Abuse and Hardship in the Collection of Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax and of Native Hut and Poll Tax. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory. By Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance. Government Printer, Nairobi. 1s.

Report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. H.M. Stationery Office and Government Printer, Nairobi. 9s.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Transport in the Colony (August, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Committee on Reorganization of Defence Forces of the Colony (July, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (three Vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Report of Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1934. 11s.

Report on Native Taxation. By G. Walsh, C.B.E., and H.R. Montgomery, C.M.G. 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Seeley Service, 1925). 21s.

Underground Water Resources of Kenya, 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., London, 1935. Two vols.

Coffee in Kenya, 1937. By J. McDonald. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Guide to Court Procedure and Fees, 1937. By N. D. Mehta. 3s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Report of the Meat and Livestock Inquiry Committee, 1937. 3s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Coryndon Memorial Committee's Report, 1937. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Interim Report of the Agricultural Indebtedness Committee's Report, 1936. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

African Education Syllabus for Primary Schools, 1936. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

African Education Syllabus for Elementary Schools, 1937. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

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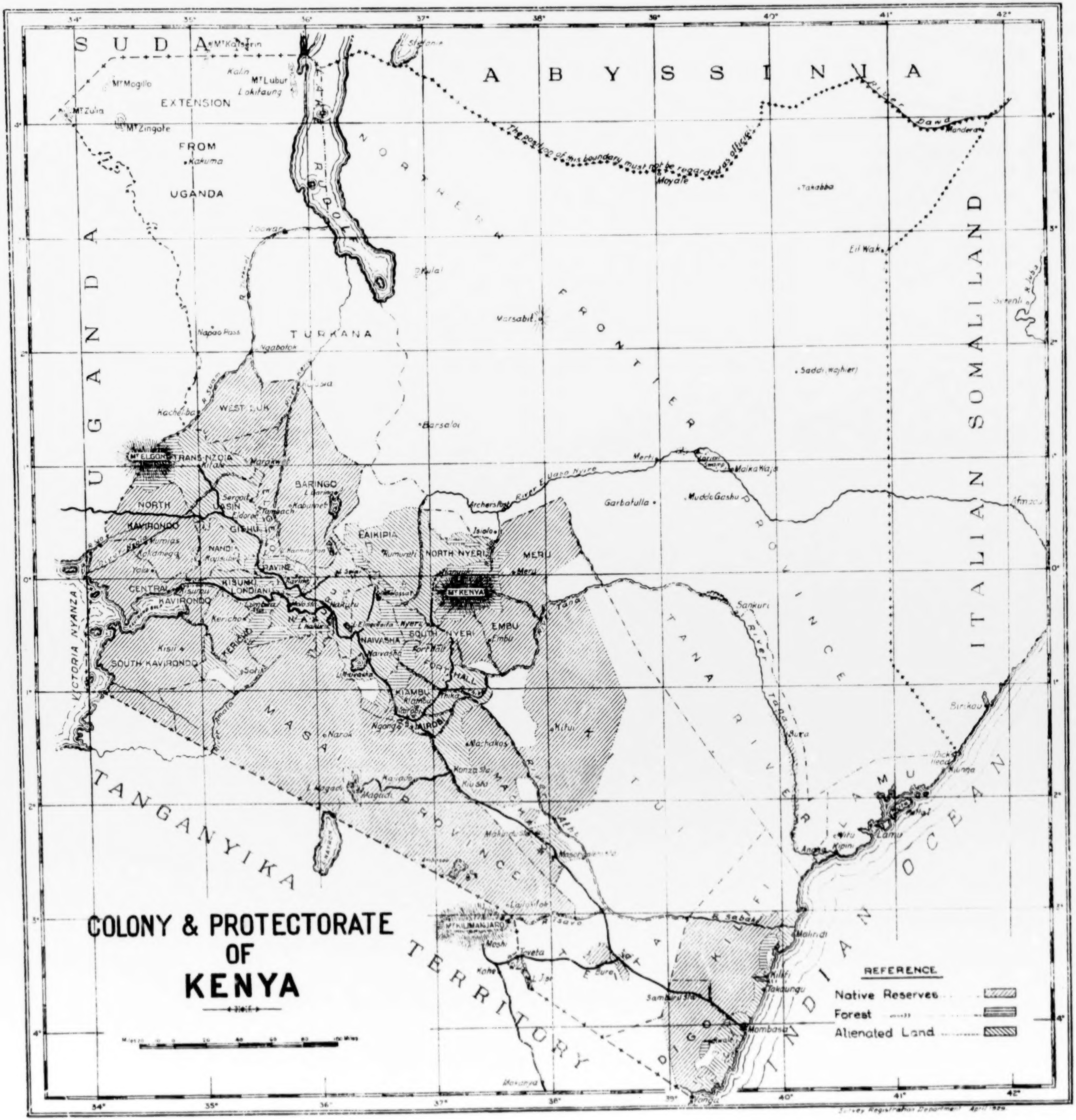

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